

THE

MODERN HISTORY

OF

JAN 14 1946

SOUTH WILTSHIRE.

BY

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

VOLUME I.

CONTAINING

- I. THE HUNDRED OF MERE.
- II. THE HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY.

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

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TO

MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN IN WILTS.

TO RESCUE FROM TOTAL OBLIVION THE RELICS OF ANCIENT BRITAIN;

TO ILLUSTRATE THE REMAINING VESTIGES OF ITS CONQUERORS, THE ROMANS;

TO INVESTIGATE THE MONASTIC AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF OUR COUNTY;

TO TRACE THE GENEALOGY OF DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES, AND THE DESCENT OF PROPERTY;

TO RECORD THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, AND THE BIOGRAPHY OF CELEBRATED CHARACTERS;

AND, ABOVE ALL, TO ENDEAVOUR BY THIS EXAMPLE, TO EXCITE THE ZEAL OF MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN IN THE SAME DESIRABLE CAUSE;

IS THE SOLE PURPORT OF THIS MY HUMBLE UNDERTAKING.

RICHARD COLT HOARE.

STOURHEAD, June 1822.



Original by Westmacott Esq. J. P. A.

Engraved by H. Meyer & Red Lion Square.

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

OF STOURHEAD WILTS.

ARRAYS LXXI.

P R E F A C E.

NOSCE PATRIAM ET MORES —
NOSCE PARENTES — NOSCE TEIPSUM.

THE two first of these maxims may be said to comprehend almost every thing which the illustration of Topography demands; namely, a knowledge of our country, its history, antiquities, manners, and local customs, the pedigree of families, and descent of property; but the *third*, which is attended with the greatest difficulty, rests solely with the author; for he must not only consider the resources and materials which are attainable towards the completion of his undertaking, but he must also well consider the power of his own abilities, and the great zeal and energy which so arduous an undertaking will naturally require.

Hitherto, and till lately, Topography has not held that rank in literary esteem which I think it merits; for though, in many respects, it may be considered as a dull topic, and a book of reference rather than of amusement, yet surely the consideration of many historical events which have transpired since the Conquest, the vicissitudes which our Country has experienced, the memoirs of its illustrious families, accompanied by many an interesting anecdote; the descent of landed property, the natural history, population, &c. added to its British, Roman, and Saxon antiquities, together with its monastic and ecclesiastical records, ought to be thought worthy of the attention of every enlightened mind: and indeed I view with pleasure the powerful inroad which Topography is daily making through the different Counties of our Island; and many years, perhaps, will not elapse before each individual County may boast of its Historian.

But much still remains to be done; for many a County is yet undescribed, though some are now actually in preparation and printing. Amongst the former I may state the intended History of Northamptonshire, by Mr. BAKER; and amongst the latter the splendid Histories of Hertfordshire, by Mr. CLUTTERBUCK—Durham, by Mr. SURTEES—and a Portion of Yorkshire, by the late

Dr. WHITAKER, in whom the lovers of Topography have experienced a severe loss. The History of Cheshire has been lately published by Mr. ORMEROD — a Part of Sussex, Hereford, and Rutland — and we may shortly expect to be gratified by a well-arranged History of the ancient Town of Shrewsbury — as well as by a Portion of Suffolk by Mr. GAGE.

But all County Histories are of such a complex and expensive nature that few individuals can undertake them on their own account, and Booksellers will not produce them in that style to which they claim attention. They should be considered as the public effort of *each* County, and published under the immediate patronage of its inhabitants.

It is somewhat singular that so interesting a County as WILTSHIRE should have hitherto remained but partially described; for, if we except the works of the learned STUKELEY, on our British remains at ABURY and STONEHENGE, and the more modern publications on Salisbury Cathedral, little of importance has been published illustrative of a County which stands unrivalled in its British relics at MARDEN, ABURY, and STONEHENGE; in its Norman or Saxon antiquities at Malmsbury; and in its beautiful specimen of early pointed architecture at Salisbury.

But the labours of any one individual, however strenuously exerted, appear inadequate to the minute and proper investigation of an *entire* County; for which reason I have been induced to limit my inquiries to one particular Hundred at a time; and to arrange the subsequent Hundreds in that local order in which they are fixed on the general Map of our County, placing the many detached parcels of distant Hundreds in their natural and local situation.

I have also deviated from the usual mode of publication, by allowing my Printer to sell each Hundred separately, for the better accommodation of those individuals who may be desirous of having one particular Hundred and no more: for the History of an extensive County, like that of Wilts, if described with minuteness and attention, must extend to several volumes, and amount to a high price. Yet the general History of the County will be carried on in its natural and local situation, so as to be complete in all its parts, as far as it proceeds.

It is my intention to adopt the course of rivers as a guide; and shall commence my survey with that of the WILY, from which our County derives its name. This stream will conduct us through the Hundreds of Mere, Heytesbury, and Branch and Dole, to Salisbury; and, as far as I am able to judge of its extent at present, I think these Hundreds will form a respectable volume, under the title of THE VALE OF WILY.

My next object will be the Vale of Nodder, which will include the Hundreds of Dunworth and Chalk, and lead us also to Salisbury; from whence I shall direct my steps to the source of the Avon, which will likewise bring us down to Salisbury, through the Hundreds of Elstub and Everley, Amesbury and Underditch.

At and near this city these three rivers unite their streams, and, under the general name of AVON, pursue their course from our County into Hampshire, where they empty their waters in the Ocean at Christ Church.

Such is the Prospectus of a Work which I hope will meet with success from the Public, and the patronage of my Countrymen, from whom alone the most important documents can be procured, especially as to family descent and property.

Hitherto our researches and applications have been attended with the greatest success from every quarter; and I feel it both a pleasure as well as a duty to express my sincere thanks to the BISHOP and DEAN of our Diocese for the very liberal access they have afforded us to their Registers and Libraries.

Another circumstance has contributed very essentially to my plans, and which will ultimately tend, I trust, to the illustration of the Northern district of our County. In my worthy friend Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Baronet, I have found a most active, intelligent, and zealous coadjutor; who, though an inhabitant of Worcestershire, has most kindly undertaken our Northern district of Wiltshire. We have also been fortunate in procuring an able assistant in the Rev. Mr. OFFER, whose time will be devoted to our joint researches. With such assistance, as well as the information now collecting by different Gentlemen of the County, I hope that, in the due progress of time, WILTSHIRE will no longer be deprived of its Historian, and will be worthy of a place on the same shelf with the DUGDALES, ATKYNS, &c. &c. of former days. But in order to render it worthy of that rank and attention which it so justly merits, I must again solicit the assistance of my Countrymen in contributing towards it by any curious memoir, anecdote, or charter, and beg their permission to inspect the very ancient deeds which may be happily preserved in their respective families; for from these principally, as well as from the public records, the most important documents relating to the ancient establishments and descent of families and landed property are to be derived.

The happy period is at length arrived when the labours of an Antiquary are no longer regarded as useless, and when works on British Topography meet with a favourable reception.

A readier and more liberal access is now open to the British Museum and other public repositories. Much has been done, and much valuable information obtained, since the year 1800, by the printing of Public Records; but still greater treasures remain unknown; and unless an additional number of copiers is added to those already employed in the arduous task of decyphering the ancient Rolls, many years and perhaps ages will pass away before the Public is gratified with these original documents of our country.

But the most difficult point attached to Topography is the Pedigree of Families; and the principal resources we have are in the Heralds' College, and the Visitations of Counties. These, unfortunately, have been discontinued for nearly two centuries; many are very defective, and some Counties are wanting. Every author who wishes to search into the histories of private families, must regret the cessation of these heraldic inquiries, and most anxiously wish for a renewal of them, even though the *hiatus* between the years 1623 and 1822 would be *valde deflendus*.

With respect to our ancient Nobles, we may gain much intelligence from the works of DUGDALE, COLLINS, EDMONDSON, BANKS, LODGE, KIMBER, &c. &c. as to their descent and pedigrees: and our Biography derives great assistance from the works of FULLER (Worthies), WOOD (*Athenæ Oxonienses*), CHALMERS (Biographical Dictionary), and other authors.

By these works Topography derives many important aids; but if we are desirous of searching deeply into the state of the ancient tenures of our country, and the possessors of landed property, our attention must be paid to the invaluable documents contained in the PUBLIC RECORDS.

INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE I attempt a local description of the HUNDRED OF MERE, some few notes may be deemed necessary, in order to render the terms made use of more intelligible to my readers; as well as to explain the nature of the original tenures and marked divisions of land within our County.

TO ALFRED, the renowned King of the West Saxons, we owe the division of our Kingdom into *satrapias*, or shires; into hundreds, or *centuriæ*; and into *decennas*, or tythings; ten of each last were allotted to each hundred. The same Monarch also composed, about the year 900, a book of the same nature as the Record of DOMESDAY, which was commenced by order of WILLIAM the Conqueror in the year 1080, and completed in 1086; but unfortunately the first is lost, though it is said to have been extant at Winchester, at the coming in of the Conqueror.

This last Survey is now the earliest topographical document in existence, and was made public in the year 1783, by order of Parliament. It once bore the titles of *Liber de Wintonid*, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and *Liber Judiciarius*, but it is now better known by that of Domesday Book, and *Liber Censualis, sine lustrum*.^a The present title denotes the book of judicial verdict.

In order to complete this extensive Survey, the Conqueror, by advice of his Parliament, sent commissioners into every county, and juries were summoned and impanelled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from Barons down to the lowest farmers, to give in upon oath to the commissioners, by verdict or presentment, due information of the faithful and impartial execution of it. These inquisitions being taken, they were sent to Winchester, and the substance of them, when methodized, was formed into the record we now call DOMESDAY, and deposited at the King's Exchequer.^b

A tax of six shillings was raised upon every plough-land to defray the expences which had been incurred in compiling it.

I shall now give a short explanation of the names and abbreviations which are generally made use of in this book.

T. R. E. *tempore Regis Edwardi, i. e.* in the time of King Edward the Confessor.

Geldabat, from *geldum*, land-tax, particularly that called *Danegeld*, which was first imposed in the reign of King Ethelred, about 991, and was an annual tax of two shillings on every hide of arable land in the kingdom.

^a Mr. Selden has recorded the names of the jury in several of the hundreds in Cambridgeshire, which he found in a manuscript belonging to the Church of Ely, coeval, as he thinks, with Domesday Book itself.

^b Illustration of Domesday Book, by Kelham, 8vo, 1787.

Hida, a hide of land. When the realm was first divided into hides, each hide contained 100 acres, *i. e.* 120 according to English measure.

Carucata terræ, a plough-land. This is as much land as may be tilled and laboured with one plough and the beasts belonging thereto in a year, having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders and cattle belonging to it. The hide was the measure of land in the Confessor's reign; the carucate that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new standard. Thus every place is said to have paid *geld* for so many hides T. R. E.; and then follows its measure of so many *carucatae* — "*Est 6 carucatae.*"^c

Servi — *Villani*. These are distinguished in Domesday from each other; but no author has fixed the exact distinction betwixt them. The *servi* might have been the pure *villani*, and *villani* in gross, who, without any determined tenure of land, were, at the arbitrary pleasure of the lord, appointed to servile works, and received their wages and maintenance at discretion of the lord. The others were of a superior degree, and called *villani* because they were *villæ et glebæ adscripti*; *i. e.* held some cottage and lands, for which they were burthened with such stated servile works as their lands had annexed to them.^d

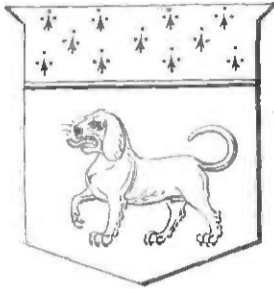
Coscez — *Cottarii*, were cottagers, who paid a certain rent for very small parcels of land, such as gardens, &c. The *Cotarius* (according to Cowel) was not a servile tenant, but had a free socage tenure, and paid a stated sum in provisions, or money, with some occasional customary services. They generally occupied a small tenement with a curtilage, for which they paid a small rent.^e

^c Antiquaries seem to differ about the signification of these words, *hida* and *carucata*; some have imagined them to be synonymous, and that *hida* was applied to the measure of land in the time of Edward the Confessor, and *carucata* adopted afterwards by William the Conqueror. These two words occur almost in every article, but they seldom agree, and very often differ widely. Mr. Wyndham, in his preface to the translation of the Domesday Book, as relating to the County of Wilts, considers *hida* as the valuation of the estate, and *carucata* as the measurement of the land.

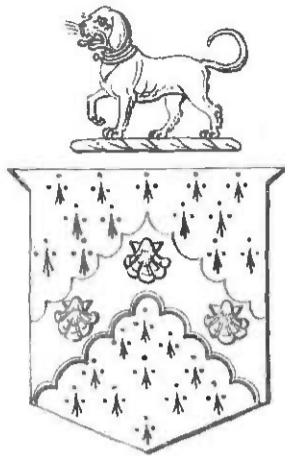
^d Morant's Essex, vol. I. p. 271.

^e Registrum de Richmond, Appendix 66.

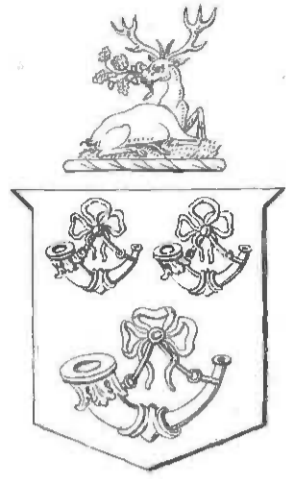
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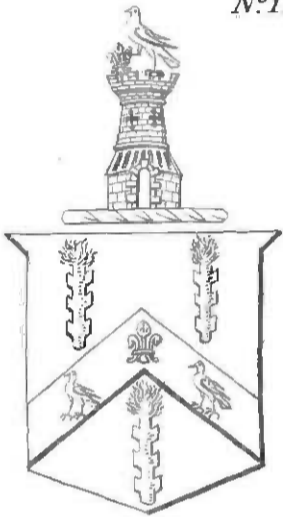
Chatyn. N°1.



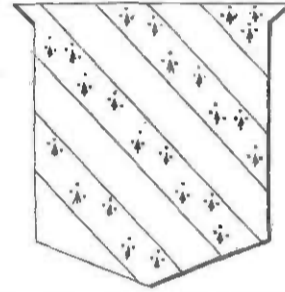
Grove. N°2.



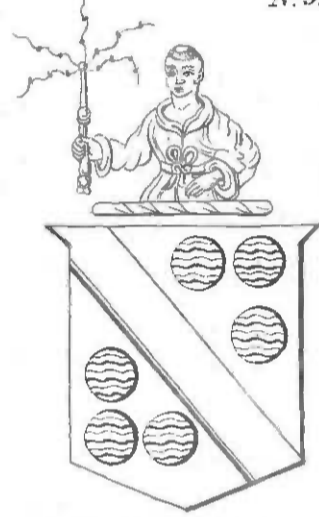
Dodington. N°3.



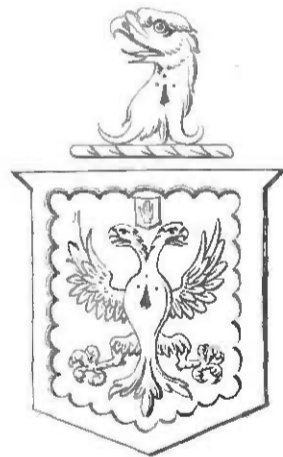
Meyrick. N°4.



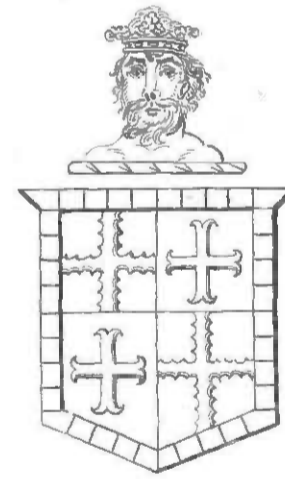
Awbrey. N°5.



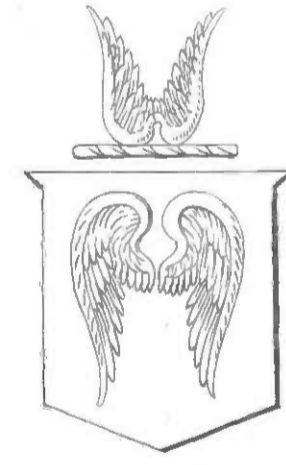
Stourton. N°6.



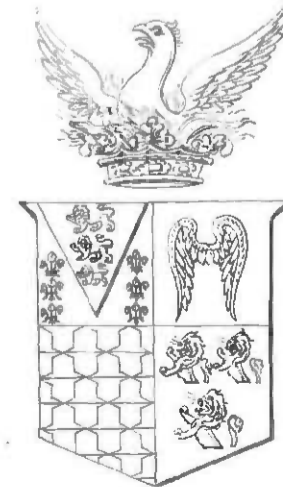
Hoare. N°7.



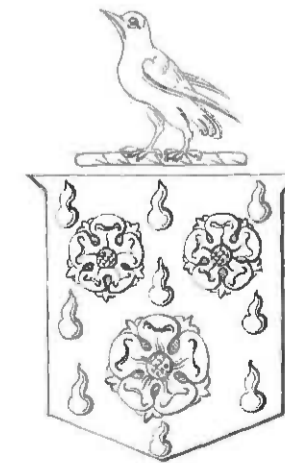
Willoughby. N°8.



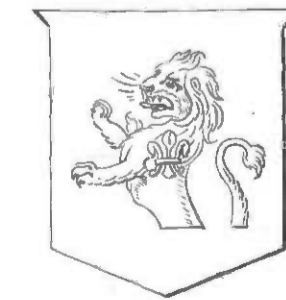
S. Maur. N°9.



Seymour. N°10.



Still. N°11.



Mervyn. N°12.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS EXPLAINED.

N^o I.—CHAFYN, of Zeals, &c. ARMS: *Gules*, a talbot passant *Or*, a chief *Ermine*.

N^o II.—GROVE, of Zeals. ARMS: *Ermine*, on a chevron engrailed *Gules* an escallop *Or*, between two others *Argent*.

CREST: on a wreath of the colours a talbot passant *Sable*, collared *Argent*.

N^o III.—DODINGTON, of Woodlands. ARMS: *Sable*, three bugle-horns *Argent*, stringed *Gules*.

CREST: on a wreath *Argent* and *Gules*, a mount *Vert*, thereon a stag couchant, regardant towards the dexter, *Argent* attired *Or*; in the mouth a branch of oak fructed proper.

N^o IV.—MEYRICK, of Woodlands. ARMS: *Sable*, on a chevron between three raguly staves *Argent*, fired at the top proper, a fleur de lis *Gules*, between two Cornish choughs proper.

CREST: on a tower *Argent* a Cornish chough proper, the dexter claw supporting a fleur de lis *Gules*.

N^o V.—AUBREY, of Chadenwych. ARMS: Bendy of eight *Ermine* and *Gules*.

I know of no CREST borne by this family.

N^o VI.—STOURTON. ARMS: *Sable*, a bend *Or*, between six fountains proper.

CREST: on a wreath of the colours a demi-frier habited *Sable*, girdle *Or*; in his dexter hand a whip, the handle *gold*, the lashes proper.^a

N^o VII.—HOARE, of Stourton. ARMS: *Sable*, an eagle displayed with two heads *Argent*; on the breast an *Ermine* spot within a bordure engrailed of the second.^b

CREST: on a wreath of the colours an eagle's head erased *Argent*, charged with an *Ermine* spot.

N^o VIII.—WILLOUGHBY, of Knoyle Odierne. ARMS: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sable*, a cross engrailed *Or*; 2 and 3, *Gules*, a cross moline *Argent*; all within a bordure gobony per pale *Argent* and *Gules*, and *Or* and *Sable*.

CREST: on a wreath *Or* and *Sable*, an old man's head affrontée, coupé at the shoulders proper, ducally crowned *Or*.

^a I have good reason to suppose that the original Crest of this family was a sledge, such as is portrayed in the church at Stourton, and on a porch at Little Langford; and, on the marriage with the family of MOINE, they probably took the Crest of a Monk.

^b The old family of HORE of Rishford, co. Devon, bore the same Arms; as also did the two Lord Mayors of London; but in the year 1776 the Arms were exemplified at the Herald's College, and an Ermine spot added to the breast of the eagle.

N^o IX.—ST. MAUR, of Penhow Castle, cō Monmouth. ARMS: *Gules*, two wings conjoined in lure *Or*.^c

CREST: on a wreath of the colours two wings conjoined *Or*.

N^o X.—SEYMOUR, of Maiden Bradley, cō Wilts, and Biry Pomeray, cō Devon.

The original arms of St. Maur received a Royal augmentation on occasion of the marriage of King Henry VIII. with Lady Jane Seymour; *viz.*

ARMS: Quarterly, 1. the Royal augmentation: *Or*, on a pile *Gules*, between six fleurs de lis in pale *Azure*, three lions passant guardant of the field; 2. St. Maur: *Gules*, two wings conjoined in lure *Or*;^c 3. Beauchamp of Hache: *Vairy Argent* and *Azure*; 4. Sturmy: *Argent*, three demi-lions *Gules*.

CREST: out of a ducal coronet *Or* a phoenix in flames *proper*.

N^o XI.—STILL, of East Knoyle. ARMS: *Sable*, *gutté de l'armes* three roses *Argent*, barbed and seeded *proper*.

CREST: on a wreath of the colours a king-fisher *proper*.

N^o XII.—MERVYN, of Pertwood. ARMS: *Argent*, a demi-lion rampant *Sable*, charged on the shoulder with a fleur de lis *Or*.

I can find no CREST attached to the arms.

^c The Arms of St. Maur still exist on a building at Penhow Castle.

HUNDRED OF MERE,

BY

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

CONTAINING:

MERE TOWN	PARISH.
MERE WOODLANDS	TYTHING.
CHADENWYCHE	TYTHING.
ZEALS	TYTHING.
WEST KNOYLE	PARISH.
STOURTON	PARISH.
MAIDEN BRADLEY	PARISH.
KINGSTON DEVERILL	PARISH.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED FOR LOCALITY:

MONKTON DEVERILL	PARISH.
PERTWOOD	PARISH.
EAST KNOYLE	PARISH.
HINDON	BOROUGH.

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OF

THE HUNDRED OF MERE.

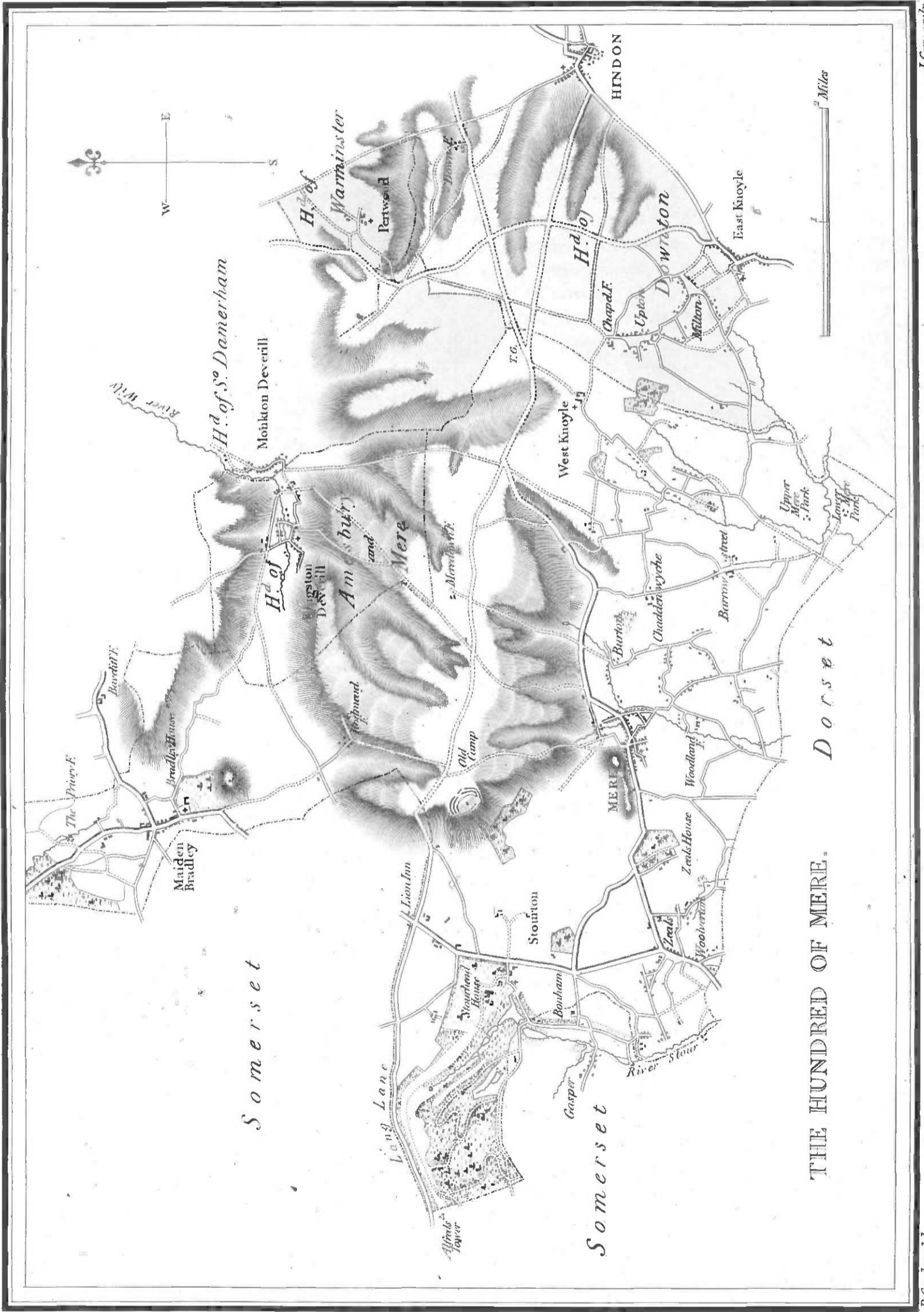
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ERRATA.—Page 94, note, line 2, for “Henry VII.” read “Henry II.”—P. 114, l. 9, for “cause;” read “clause.”—P. 115, l. 11, for “life members,” read “life and members.”—P. 165, l. 34, for “one three quarters wide,” read “one inch three quarters wide.”—P. 169, l. 26, for “1627,” read “1727.”



Somerset

Somerset

THE HUNDRED OF MERE. Dorset

T H E

HUNDRED OF MERE.

THIS Hundred derives its name of MEERE or MERE from the Saxon word *Mepe*, denoting a boundary: for it is locally situated on the borders of the three Counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. It is distant xxiiii miles W. by N. from Salisbury, and 102¼ miles W. S. W. from London; and is bounded on the East by the Hundred of Dunworth: on the South by the County of Dorset: on the West by that of Somerset: and on the North by the Hundred of Heytesbury. It is intersected by a portion of the Hundred of Damerham South, in which is situated the Village of Monkton Deverill; and by a smaller portion of the Hundred of Warminster, in which is the little Village of Pertwood.^a

It comprehends within its district the following parishes and tythings.

1. MERE TOWN, with the tythings of Woodlands, Zeals, and Chadenwyche.
 2. WEST KNOYLE, or Knoyle Odiere.
 3. STOURTON, with the tythings of Bonham and Gasper, both of which are situated in Somersetshire.
 4. MAIDEN BRADLEY, with the tything of Yarnfield, which is situate in the County of Somerset.
 5. KINGSTON DEVERILL; to which I shall add MONKTON DEVERILL, the adjoining village, though situated in the hundred of Damerham South.
-

PARISH OF MERE.

The earliest notice we find on record is the following, extracted from Domesday book.

Godric venator tenet unam virgatam geldantem terræ in Mera. Terra est dimidium carucatæ. Ibi habet 1 coscet, et dimidium acræ prati. Valet 5 solidi.

GODRIC the huntsman holds an assessed yard-land in MERE. Here is half a plough-land. He has one cottager, and half an acre of meadow. It is worth five shillings.

Ulnod tenet 1 hidam in Mera, et pro tanto geldabat T. R. E. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est cum 6 cotariis. Et 4 acræ prati, et 1 acra pasturæ. Valet 20 solidi.

ULNOD holds one hide in MERE, and it was so assessed T. R. E. Here is one plough-land, with six cottagers. Here are four acres of meadow, and one acre of pasture. It is worth 20 shillings.

The above appears to be a very scanty record of the lands in a parish which in modern times comprehends so great an extent: but this district seems afterwards to have increased considerably in importance, by reason of its having been granted to a personage of Royal blood, who, amongst many other privileges, obtained leave to strengthen the town with a castle: for by a

^a In order to render our survey of the County more compact, I have thought fit (for locality's sake) to annex every detached parcel of a distant Hundred to that in which it ought naturally to be included, as in these two instances.

patent roll in the Tower, dated 37 Hen. III. A. D. 1253, we learn, that permission was given to Richard Earl of Cornwall to build a castle on a hill situated in his manor of MERE, and afterwards to fortify it. A grant also was made, allowing him to hold it during his own life, and entailing it upon his heirs male by *Sanchia* his wife: but in failure of such issue the castle was to devolve again to the Crown.

“P’ Com’ Cornubiæ Rex omnibus, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, dilecto fratri et fideli nostro *Ricardo* Comiti Cornubiæ, quod in monte super manerium suum de MERE construere possit, et firmare quoddam castrum de petrâ et calce si voluerit, habendum et tenendum eidem Comiti, ad totam vitam suam, et post discessum suum masculo qui exivit de ipso Comite et *Sanchiâ* uxore suâ: quod si nullum masculum heredem superstitem ex eâdem *Sanchiâ* habuerit, prædictum castrum post mortem ipsius Comitis ad nos vel heredes nostros. revertet, sine reclamazione vel impedimento heredum præfati Comitis.”

On the fifth membrane of the same roll in the Tower is a further grant of materials for building and fortifying the said castle, when erected, from the adjoining forest of Blakemore.

“Sciatis quod concessimus dilecto fratri et fideli nostro *Ricardo* Comiti Cornubiæ, quod de proposito bosco suo, in forestâ nostrâ de *Blakemore*, capere possit quantum necesse fuit ad firmandum quoddam castrum apud manerium suum de MERE, et ad operationes ejusdem castri faciundas.”

From a passage cited by Rymer in his *Fœdera*, vol. III. p. 3, it appears that there was a castle at Mere in the time of Edward II. (1307); for the manor and castle of *Mere*, together with the *Villa de Wilton*, and the manor of *Corsham*, were granted to *Petrus de Gaveston*, together with the entire County of Cornwall, on his return from exile.

The aforesaid Richard Earl of Cornwall, who obtained the grant of materials to erect a castle at Mere, was brother to King Henry the Third, and was born anno 1209, in the tenth year of his father’s reign. He was the second son of King John; was made a knight by his brother King Henry in the year 1225, and at the same period created Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall. The King afterwards gave him all the lands in England belonging to Reginald Dampmartin Earl of Bollogne. His honors were further increased, in the year 1256, by his being elected King of the Romans. In the next year he went into Germany, and on the 27th of May was crowned, at Aquisgrane in Germany, by Conrad Archbishop of Cullen (Cologne). In a letter to some of his distinguished countrymen he styled himself *Richard*, by the grace of God, King of the Romans, and even *Augustus*.

He had three wives: 1. *Isabel*, third daughter of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke. 2. *Sanchia*, third daughter of Raymond Berengar Earl of Provence, sister to Eleanor, Queen to his brother Henry, and one of the four daughters of an Earl, who, by marriage, became exalted to the thrones of so many Kings. *Sanchia* died in November 1261, and was buried at Hayles Abbey in Gloucestershire. 3. *Beatrice*, niece to Conrad Archbishop of Cullen (Cologne), who had crowned him King of the Romans, and who survived him.

Richard died in 1271, at his castle at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and his body was removed to the Cistercian Monastery at Hayles, which he had founded in the year 1246; but his heart was removed to Rewly Abbey in Oxfordshire, where he had founded another religious Establishment of Friars. He left two sons by his second wife *Sanchia*, whose name is mentioned in the above grant of the castle at Mere. The eldest, named *Edmund*, succeeded him in his earldom of Cornwall; and the youngest, named *Richard*, was slain in the battle of Barwick, A. D. 1296^b.

After the decease of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the lordship of the castle of MERE descended to his eldest son EDMUND, by his second wife SANCHIA, who died without issue, and was buried near his father in the Abbey of Hayles.

^b See Sandford’s Genealogical History, p. 99.

By the failure of male heirs, this lordship reverted to the Crown, according to the tenure of the original grant; and from a passage in Rymer's *Fœdera* (vol. II. p. 917) I learn that the manor and castle of Mere were (with several other manors) granted by King Edward I. as dower to his second wife Margaret of France.

“Castrum et manerium de MERE, cum parco et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis in Comitatu Wiltes, in valorem sexaginta et decem et octo librarum.” “De dotalicio pro Margareta Regina Angliæ.”

In the subsequent reign of King Henry the Fourth, A. D. 1399, a royal order of exemption from toll was issued in favor of his son Henry Prince of Wales, and the tenants, &c. of the castle of Mere.

Rex universis et singulis vice-comitibus, majoribus, ballivis, ministris, et aliis fidelibus suis, tam infra libertates, quam extra, ad quos, &c. salutem.

Cum castrum et dominium de MERE, in comitatu Wiltes, carissimi filii nostri *Henrici*, principis Walliæ, et ducis Cornubiæ, de antiquo dominico coronæ Angliæ existant, ut dicitur, ac homines et tenentes de antiquo dominico coronæ Angliæ a prestatione theolonei, per totum regnum nostrum Angliæ, quieti esse debeant, et hactenus consueverint,—vobis et cuilibet vestrorum mandamus, quod si ita est, tunc homines et tenentes predicti filii nostri de castro et dominio predictis, et eorum quemlibet, de theoloneo vobis, vel alicui vestrorum, pro bonis et rebus suis, prestand. quietos esse permittatis, juxta consuetudinem predictam, et prout inde quieti esse debent, ipsique et omnes alii homines et tenentes castri et dominici predictorum semper hactenus inde quieti rationabiliter esse consueverunt. In cujus, &c. per unum annum duratur. Teste Rege apud Westm: primo die Julii. Pat. p. 7. A° 1. Hen. IV. m. 5.

The King to all and singular Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other his faithful Subjects, as well within liberties as without, to whom, &c. greeting.

Whereas the Castle and Lordship of MERE, in the County of Wilts, belonging to our Son Henry Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwall, are, as is said, of ancient demesne of the Crown of England, and the men and tenants of ancient demesne of the Crown of England, through our whole kingdom of England, ought, and hitherto have been accustomed to be quit from the payment of Toll,—we command you and every one of you, if so it is, then that the men and tenants of our said Son, of the Castle and Manor aforesaid, and every one of them, of Toll to you, or any one of you, for their goods and things, you permit to be quit of payment, according to the custom aforesaid; and they ought therefore to be quit, as they and all the men and tenants of the Castle and Lordship aforesaid have hitherto reasonably been used to have been.

In which, &c. for the duration of one year. Witness, the King at Westminster, the first day of July.

In the ninth year of the same King's reign, I find further privileges granted at Mere, in favor of his son *Henry* Prince of Wales, empowering him to hold a Fair for the space of six successive days, at two different times of the year, viz. on the feast of Saint John in the month of June (14 June); and on that of Saint Bartholomew in the month of August (24 August); also a weekly market on a Wednesday.^c

P' Principe—P' Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem.

Sciatis, quod de gracia nostrâ speciali concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, carissimo filio nostro *Henrico* principi Walliæ, quod ipse et heredes sui teneant *duas ferias per annum*, in villâ de MERE, in comitatu Wiltes; videlicet, unam in vigiliâ et die Sⁱ Johannis ante portam Latinam, per sex dies continuè sequentes duraturam; ac aliam in vigiliâ et die Sancti Bartholomei, per sex dies continuè sequentes duraturam, et quod ipse et heredes sui predicti habeant qualibet septimanâ in villâ predictâ unum mercatum die Mercurii, unâ cum omnibus franchisiis, commoditatibus et libertatibus, feriis et mercatis spectantibus.

^c Two fairs are still held annually at Mere: the one on the 17th of May, the other on the 10th of October; but neither of them on the feasts of St. John and St. Bartholomew.

Imprimis, ita quod feriæ et mercatum predicta non sint ad nocumentum et prejudicium aliorum vicinorum feriarum et mercatorum in partibus predictis. Quare volumus, et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, quod prefatus filius noster teneat *duas ferias per annum*, in dictâ villâ de MERE; videlicet, *unam* in vigiliâ et die Sⁱ Johannis ante portam Latinam, per sex dies continuè sequentes duraturam; ac *aliam* in vigiliâ et die Sⁱ Bartholomei, per sex dies continuè sequentes duraturam; et quod ipse et heredes sui predicti teneant quilibet septimanâ in villâ predictâ unum mercatum die Mercurii, unâ cum omnibus franchisiis, commoditatibus, et libertatibus, feriis et mercatis spectantibus. Imprimis, ita quod feriæ et mercatum predicta non sint ad damnum et prejudicium aliorum vicinorum feriarum et mercatorum in partibus supradictis, sicut predictum est.

Hiis testibus: venerabili Thoma Archiepiscopo Cantuariæ, tocius Angliæ Primatæ, Cancellario nostro; *H. Wynton*, fratre nostro carissimo; *Thoma Dunolm*; *Nicholo Sarum* thesauriario nostro, Episcopo; *Edwardo* Duce Eboracensi, consanguineo meo carissimo; *Johanne* comite Somerssetensi, fratre nostro carissimo; *Willielmo de Roos de Hamelak*; *Ricardo de Codenore*, camerario nostro; *Johanne Prophete* clerico, custode privati sigilli nostri; *Johanne Stanley*, senescallo hospicii nostri; et aliis. Datum per manum Regis apud Westm. xxx die Januarii, per breve de privato sigillo. Cart. 9 Hen. IV. n. 11.

By the above documents we find that a grant was made in favor of Henry Prince of Wales, to hold two fairs in the course of the year at Mere, for the duration of six days each, and a weekly market on a Wednesday, without prejudice or injury to any of the neighbouring places.

Some further particulars, respecting this place and its early proprietors, may be collected from a history of Cornwall, lately published in two volumes 4to, where (at page 414, vol. I.) we find the following document:

Edward, King of England, &c. grants by charter to his eldest Son, the Earl of Chester, various manors, lands, and castles, together with £.24 of yearly farm (held by *John de Meere* to him by the year for all his life), which he is bound to pay for the Castle and Manor of Meere, with the appurtenances, in the County of Wilts, to be taken every year by the hands of the said John for the term of his life, &c. &c.

EARLS AND DUKES OF CORNWALL.

Robert de Merton, brother to William the Conqueror, by his mother's side, who gave him this earldom, together with 793 manors, soon after the conquest.

To him succeeded *William*, the heir of his honours and estate. This William having conspired against King Henry, was taken prisoner, and deprived of his dignities and liberty. He died a monk at Bermondsey, Surrey.

After the death of Reginald de Dunstanville (natural Son of Henry), King Henry II. took this earldom of Cornwall, and all other the lands of Reginald, into his own hands, and afterwards bestowed them on his youngest Son,

John, at the age of nine years, which his brother Richard I. confirmed, and added several other large revenues, which *John* held, till he ascended the throne, when he granted the whole county of Cornwall, &c. to Henry Fitz-count, an illegitimate son of Reginald, to farm until the King should be satisfied whether he ought to possess it by right of inheritance.

John afterwards created his son *Richard* Earl of Cornwall, who was succeeded in the earldom by his son *Edmund*, who, dying without issue, the honour and estates attached to it, were seized by the reigning monarch Edward I. who, allowing the sum of £.500 per annum for life, to Edmund's widow, transferred the residue, *without the title*, to his son *Edward*, by which the earldom was kept in abeyance, until *Edward* II. coming to the throne, bestowed it on his favourite, *Piers Gavestone*, upon whose execution, the earldom passed to *John de Eltham*, second son of Edward II. who dying young and unmarried, King Edward III. erected

this earldom into a dukedom (as before related), in favour of his heroic son Edward the Black prince.”

N. B. This title has ever since been associated with that of the King's *eldest* son, and heir apparent of the crown; who is Earl as well as Duke of Cornwall.

In the third year of the reign of King JAMES the First, A. D. 1606, a trial arose respecting the manor of Mere, which is recorded in Coke's Reports, by the title of *Casus Principis* (Part 8).

It first recites the different grants made by King Edward III. to the Duke of Cornwall, and his heirs, on whom were conferred the honours of Wallingford and Ewelme, and also the three manors of West Taunton, Trelow, and Landulph, with all their appurtenances.

It afterwards appears, that the aforesaid three manors were granted by Queen Elizabeth, *anno regni 37* (A. D. 1595), to *Gellius Merrick* and *Henry Lindley*, to be held *in perpetuum*, by themselves, their heirs, &c. and that in the third year of King James the First the aforesaid *Henry Lindley* (*Gellius Merrick* being dead) was summoned to shew cause, why the letters patent granting the above manors should not be revoked, and seized on behalf of the Duke of Cornwall. This cause was tried, and its result being in favor of the crown, the letters patent were ordered to be revoked and annulled.

It appears, also, that out of the numerous grants of manors, lands, &c. annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, an annual payment of £.24 was ordered from *Johannes de Meere*, on his holding that castle and manor. “*Simul cum quater viginti libris annuæ firmæ, quas dilectus et fidelis noster Johannes de Meere, nobis per annum, ad totam vitam suam, solvere tenetur, pro castro et manerio de Meere, cum pertinentiis in comitatu Wiltes, sibi ad terminum vitæ suæ habendum.*”

By the same Reports it appears that there was another trial between *Thomas Chafin*, Esq. and Lord *Stourton*, concerning a certain portion of land, amounting to 200 acres, whereof King Henry VIII. was seised in fee, and which, in the 35th year of his reign (A. D. 1544), he demised to one *Pyster* for years, who granted it to Lord *Stourton*; in bar of which avowry, *Chafin* pleaded, “That King Edward III. was seised of the manor of Meere, and bestowed it upon his son the Duke of Cornwall, ‘*et per easdem literas suas patentes, pro se et heredibus suis, confirmaverit eidem filio suo prædictum manerium de Mere, cum pertinentiis,*’ &c.”

On the death of Prince *Edward* the King became seised of the said manor in fee, and, on his decease, the same descended to King Henry VIII. “*ut consanguineo et hæredi ipsius Edwardo III.*” and afterwards it devolved on *Edward VI.* as Duke of Cornwall, being the first begotten son of Henry VIII. Afterwards King *Henry* granted a lease to *Pyster*; and King *Edward* demised the said 200 acres to *Chafin* for twenty-one years, upon which it was demurred in law, and because the charter of *Edward III.* was pleaded (without authority of parliament), there, it seemed, First, that the Prince had but an estate at will; Second, that the King could not unite and annex the said manor (Mere) to the said Duchy, by letters patent, without authority of parliament, and make it parcel of the Duchy, and to alter its form and course. But, *post mortem Ducis Cornubiæ*, the manor came to the King as an escheat, for want of a Duke, and first begotten son, and was then knit and rejoined to the crown.

The final decision of this cause, “whether Queen Elizabeth had a right to alienate the manors attached to the Duchy of Cornwall,” was as follows:

“*Ideo consideratum est et adjudicatum est, &c. &c. quod prædictæ literæ patentes predictæ nuper Reginæ, præfato GELLIO MERRIK, et HENRICO LINDLEY (quoad prædicta maneria de WEST TAUNTON, TRELOWIA et LANDULPH prædicta, cum pertinentiis, revocentur, evacuentur, adnullentur, ac vacuæ et invalidæ pro nullo penitus habeantur et teneantur. Ac etiam quod irrotulamentum earundem (quoad eadem maneria) cassatur, cancelletur, et adnihilatur. Quodque maneria illa, cum pertinentiis suis, in manus olim domini Regis nunc capiantur et seisentur, ut ea præfato nunc Duci, tanquam membrum et parcell' Ducatus sui, secundum formam et effectum doni, concessionis, et unionis prædicti, habendum et tenendum per dictum dominum Regem, nunc liberentur.*”

By this last document it appears that the letters patent, by which Queen Elizabeth granted certain manors attached heretofore to the Duchy of Cornwall, were annulled and rendered void; and although the manor of MERE is not specified, we have strong reason to suppose that it had also been alienated by letters patent, and followed afterwards the same legal decision; as it has continued ever since in the hands of the Crown, and constitutes at present a part of the Duchy of Cornwall.

PARISH CHURCH AT MERE.

THIS Church, with regard to its architectural appearance, may be esteemed amongst the best structures in South Wiltshire; on which account I have thought it worthy of being recorded by an Engraving (*Plate I.*)

It is a Vicarage, of which the Dean of Salisbury is patron: is valued in the King's books at £.28. 4s. 2d.; and is dedicated to St. Michael. It is built of good stone, probably brought from Chilmark; and has a stately square tower, surmounted by four steeples at the angles. Over the Northern porch is a figure of the Saint, under a Gothic niche, which appears to bear a higher date of antiquity than the present Church. From the Eastern to the Western extremity of the fabric (not including the space occupied by the turret) the length amounts to 95 feet; *i. e.* 44 feet from the altar to the screen, and 51 feet from the screen to the organ-loft. The breadth, from the North to the South doorways, extends 60½ feet.

The nave is formed by five pointed arches, springing from light pilasters, with clustered columns; over which are as many windows in the same style, but walled up. The cornice is rich, and very well sculptured in wood, representing angels and secular priests, with extended wings, supporting on their breasts escutcheons for arms, and various other devices: but this elegant cornice has been unfortunately covered by a general coat of white-wash. (*Plate II.*)

The choir is separated from the nave by a screen of carved open work, and much disfigured by a pew which rises up to a considerable height, and in a very heavy form, above it. On the North side of this screen are several small shields of arms painted, and placed in wooden impanelments of the pew, designed, probably, as memorials of the several benefactors to this Church. Many of these armorial bearings are certain, and I have endeavoured to collect the best heraldic information respecting the remainder. They are ranged in a row from North to South, and are sixteen in number.

N^o 1. appears to be a monogram, which I am not able to explain.

2. *Argent*, three escallop shells *Gules*, a crescent for difference. These appear to be the bearings of the family of *Clynedon* or *Clifton*, according to Edmondson's Heraldry, and were probably those of *Clivedon* or *Clevedon*, from whom the manor of *Zeals Clevedon*, a tything of Mere, derived its appellation.

3. *Argent*, on a torteaux three chevronels *Azure*. These are the arms of *Caraunt*.

4. 5. 6. *Sable*, two bars *Argent*, in chief three plates. These are the bearings of the well-known family of *Hungerford*.

7. *Sable*, three plumes of feathers *Argent*. These are the ancient arms of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

8. *Gules*, representing the Trinity — *Pater, Filius, Deus, Sanctus Spiritus*.

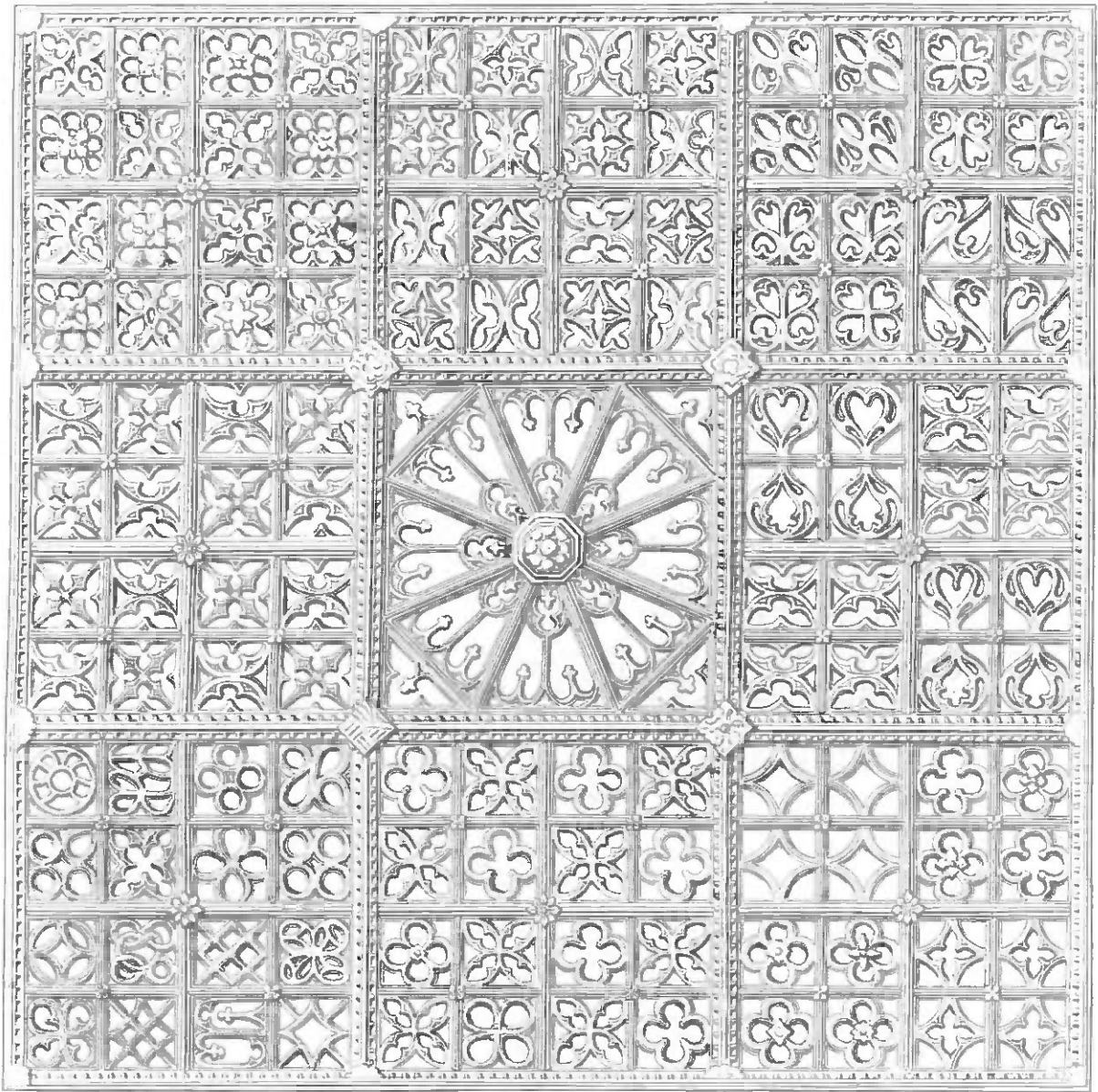
9. The Cross of Saint George.

10. *Gules*, a chevron *Argent* between ten crosses formée of the second, within a bordure of the second. The arms of *Berkeley*.

11. *Sable*, a bend *Or* between six fountains *proper*. The arms of *Stourton*.

12. *Gules*, a chevron *Argent* between three roses of the second. The arms of *Wadham*.

PLATE II.

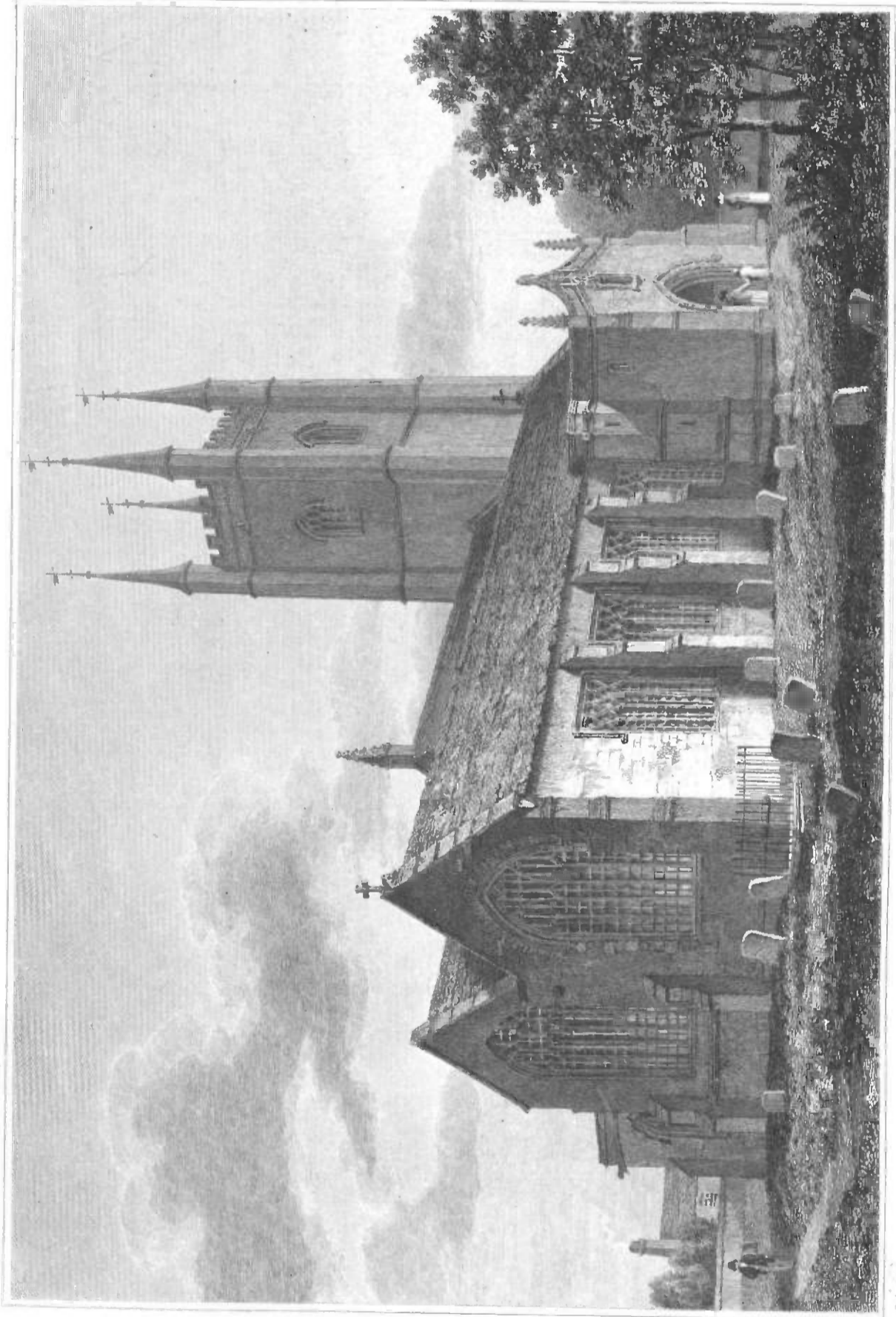


Carved Wooden Ceiling in More Church.



Part of a Cornice in More Church.

PLATE I.



St. Peter's Church at New Mills.

N^o 13. *Argent*, on a saltire engrailed *Gules* five *etoiles Or*. The arms of *Bettisthorne*, the ancient Lord of Chaddenwyche, who founded a chantry in Mere Church.

14. *Sable*, a bend lozengy *Argent*. The arms of *Baynton*.

15. The arms of *Caraunt*, as before.

16. Per pale, *Sable* and *Argent*. On referring to a plate of Arms in Tanner's Notitia Monastica, I find fac-similes of N^{os} 8 and 16. The former, N^o CI, attributed to Christ Church; the latter, XCVIII, given to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A few remarks on these heraldic documents may tend to illustrate the reason for their being placed in this situation. From the information of my intelligent coadjutor, Mr. Charles Bowles, I learn that *Johannes de Mere* founded a Chantry on the North side of the Church, about the year 1324, to the honor of the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with a messuage and a considerable estate in land at Mere and Zeals.

William Stourton, Esq. was Steward of the Principality of Wales, and died in 1402. He married Elizabeth Moine, and had issue Margaret, wife of William Carent, or Caraunt. William Lord Stourton, son and heir, by his will appointed his body to be buried in the Chantry Chapel of the Virgin Mary, in the Church of Mere; which said William espoused Catharine the daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone. Thus we find, from holding the office of Steward, the Prince's bearings; from the daughter's marrying Caraunt, the arms of that family; and from another marriage, the arms of Stourton and Berkeley.

On entering the choir we notice the remains of some old wooden seats and stalls, richly carved; on one of which is figured an escutcheon with three animals, within a bordure bezantée, which, on reference to the Heralds' College, I find to be the bearing of *Kymer*, or *Keymer*, of West Chalborough, co. Dorset; viz. *Argent*, three wolves in pale *Azure*, within a bordure *Sable* bezantée.

The chancel extends 44 feet, and has on each side of it a chantry or chapel; that to the North being founded by *Johannes de Mere*, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and that to the South by *Johannes de Bettesthorne*. This last has become a burial-place of the family of Grove of Zeals, and contains many sepulchral memorials appertaining to it.

In this Southern Chantry is a very fine and perfect effigy, engraved in brass, of JOHANNES BETTESTHORNE,^c who, by the inscription affixed to it, is recorded as Lord of Chaddenwyche,^d and bears the date of 1390. He is habited in complete armour, booted and spurred, with hands uplifted, and resting his feet upon a lion: on his left side is suspended a long sword, and on his right a short dagger.

Beneath the effigy is the following inscription on a plate of brass:

“Hic jacet Johannes Bettesthorne, quondam Dominus de Chaddenwyche, fundator illius Cantuarie, qui obiit XI die Februarii, anno d'ni M^oCCXC (1390) XIII litera domenicis. Cujus animae propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Tu qui transieris, videas, sta, perlege, plora;

Es quod eram, et eris quod sum, pro me, precor, ora.”

This effigy measures four feet three inches in length.

On the pavement of the same chapel are the remains of another brass effigy (*fig. 2*), representing a knight in armour (but not so rich as the other), with hands uplifted, and a belt thrown

^c With respect to the ancient family of BETTESTHORNE, I have been favored with the following communication from my friend Mr. Charles Bowles:—22 Richard II. A. D. 1399. “It was found not to the King's detriment to grant licence to JOHN BETTESTHORNE to give one messuage and 85 acres of land in Gillingham and Milton to the Chaplain of the Chantry of St. Katharine in Gillingham; and this Richard and his descendants, with others, presented subsequently to the Chaplains.” (Saram Register.)—By the Inquisition temp. Ric. II. on the death of the aforesaid John, it was found that he had died seised, *inter alia*, of this chantry, and of lands in Gillingham and Mere.

^d Chaddenwyche is a tything belonging to Mere, and adjoining to it, and will be described hereafter.

from his loins to his knees, but bearing no appearance of a sword by his side. The lower part of this figure is broken off. (*See Plate III.*)

There is also within this chapel an altar-tomb, of a greyish stone, handsomely ornamented with quatrefoils and shields of arms; but unfortunately the inscription, which had been fastened to the rim of the slab by brass pins, has been carried away, and we are thus at a loss to know whose memory this tomb was intended to record.

This chantry still preserves some traces of antiquity in its windows of painted glass, where fragments of figures and escutcheons of arms are still visible, as well as several glazed tiles, ornamented with various devices.

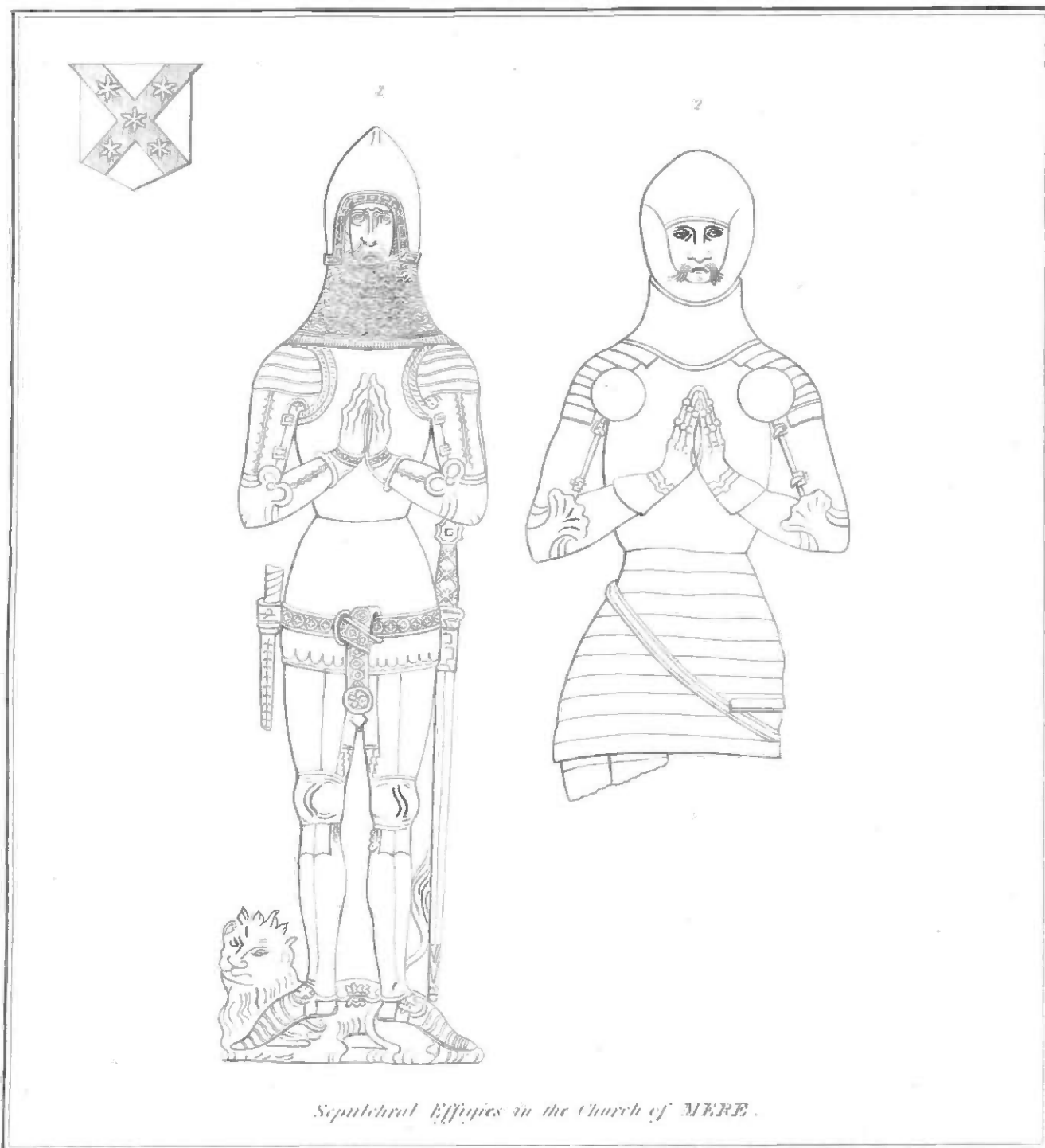
It appears that this chantry was sold by Sir John Thynne, Knight, and Lawrence Hyde, Gent. in 5 Eliz. anno 1563, to Thomas Chafyn, of Zeals, Esq.; the document of which is as follows:

11 Nov. 5 Eliz. (A. D. 1563). — To all to whom these presents shall come. — “ I, SIR JOHN THYNNE, of Longleate, in the County of Wiltshire, Knight, send greeting in our Lord God everlasting. — Know ye, that I the said Sir John Thynne, for divers considerations me specially moving, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell, to THOMAS CHAFYN, of Seales, in the said County of Wilts, Esq. “ ALL that my Chapel or Ile sit’ & being in Meere, in the said Countie of Wiltshire, adjoining and placed on the Sowthe side of the Parishe Church of Meere aforesaid, wherein lately the late Chantry Priest of some certayne Chantry being in Meere aforesaid, called the Chantry of the Blessed Virgyn Mary in Meere, used to say masse; and which Chappell or Ile lately app’tained to the said Chantry, and came to the handes of our late Sovereign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, by the dissolution of the said Chantry, by forse of the Acte of P’liament made in the first yeare of rayne of the said late Kynge, conc’ing giving of Chantries to the saide late Kinge, his heyres and successors, and after graunted by the said late Kynge, by his letters patents, amongst other things, to me the said Sir JOHN THYNNE, and to one LAWRENCE HUYDE, Gent. and to my heyres for ever, to have, hold, and enjoye the said Chappell or Ile to the sayde THOMAS CHAFYN, his heyres and assignes, for ever. And further know ye, that I the said Sir JOHN THYNNE have made, constituted, ordayned, and by these presents in my place have put my well-beloved in Christ, WILLIAM CHAFYN the younger, Gent. my true and lawful Attorney, to take possession for me, and in my name, of and in the said Chappell or Ile; and after suche possession so thereof had and taken, then thereof for me, and in my name and behalf, to deliver full and peaceable possession and seizin to the said THOMAS CHAFYN, according to the force, forme, and effect of this my present Charter thereof made, ratifying, and allowinge to have and to holde, all and whatsoever my sayd Attorneye shall do in the premises.

“ In wittness whereof, to these presentes I have sett to my seale. Dated the 11th daye of November, in the fiveth year of the raigne of our most dread Soverayne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.”

But previous to the disposal of this chantry, as before cited, I find a document, dated 20 November, 6 Edw. VI. stating the grant of a lease from Sir JOHN THYNNE, Knight, to THOMAS CHAFYN, Esquier, of all those his messuages, cottages, orchards, lands, and meadowes, pastures, feedings, rentes, reversions, and hereditaments, whatsoever they be, in MERE in Wiltshire, now or late in the several tenures and occupations of THOMAS DENHAM and others [23 are named], parcell of the late dissolved Chantry founded in the Parish Church of Meere, in the said Countie of Wiltes, called *Barkeleye Chauntery*, for 51 years, under the rent of £.12. 14s. 6d.

10 November, 5 Eliz. (A. D. 1563), a conveyance was made in fee, from Sir JOHN THYNNE, Knt. to THOMAS CHAFYN, Esq. of lands in Mere and Gillingham (now the property of the family of Grove).



Sepulchral Effigies in the Church of MERE.

Hic iacet Johes. Bettelhome. quondam dñs de. & hadenbyr
 fundator illius cantuarie qui obiit in die Martini Anno
 dñi. M^o. CCC^o. LXX^o. viij. kalendas Martii & cum aie paret^r deus auit

Tu qui tranecis: videas ito plege plora
 Es qd eram et ens: qd' n' p me p'ror oia

It appears, also, by a document now existing in the family of GROVE, of Zeals, that, 29 Dec. 11 Eliz. (1569), a lease was granted from William Bradbury, Clerk, Deane of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Lady Saint Mary the Virgin, to THOMAS CHAFYN the elder, of Seales, reciting a former lease from Richard Pace, Clerk, the then Deane, dated 8 May, 24th Hen. VIII. (1533), unto THOMAS CHAFYN of the parsonage of Mere, and tythes for 60 years, to hold after the expiration of 60 years for a further term of 80 years.

But, subsequent to the conveyance from Sir John Thynne, Knt. to Thomas Chafyn, (anno 1563,) it appears that a chantry bearing the name of Berkeleys was granted by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1592, by letters patent, to Edward Downinge and Roger Mant, Gent. their heirs and assigns, together with certain lands, tenements, &c. "Quæ omnia et singula premisa in MEERE et infra paroch. de MEERE, nuper cognita per nomen de BERKELEYS Chantrey, fundat. infra ecclesiam parochial. de MEERE predict. modo dissolut. quondam existebant."

The charters and registers preserved at Salisbury, and to which, by the kindness of the Bishop and Dean, I have had a most ready access, throw an important light on the early period of this Church; and by them we learn that it was founded to the honor of St. Michael the Archangel, and had three altars: 1. to the honor of the Blessed Virgin; 2. the other to St. Thomas Martyr; and, 3. to St. Mary Magdalen; and also the following chapels: the one, that of Zeals, dedicated to St. Martin; another, belonging to Chadenwyche, dedicated to the same Saint; also another, annexed to Deverill, dedicated to St. Andrew; to all of which chaplains and offices were attached.

In the same register of Bishop Osmund we find also an account of the ornaments and books belonging to the said Church, which will be recited hereafter in the APPENDIX.

Tradition informs us that there were originally three Chantries annexed to this Church: 1. founded by JOHANNES DE MERE,^e about the year 1324, to the honor of the Virgin Mary, on the North side of the Church, which he endowed with a messuage and lands at Mere and Zeals. In this chantry chapel William Stourton, who was Steward of the Principality of Wales, and died anno 1402, directed by will that his body should be interred. This chantry was afterwards distinguished by the name of Berkeley's Chantry, and is described in the Registry of Dean Chandler:

MERE. There were three Chantry Chaplains, but only one Chantry is mentioned; viz. that of St. Mary, founded by Sir John Berkeley (ante 1408); and the following admissions are stated:

1408. Henry Rochell. *Eodem die*, Robert Carpenter.

1418. John Dudley, void *per mortem* Ric'i Rede.

1423. John Gulpeke — [*hiatus*].

1548. John Gelybronde — (*Rex Patronus.*)

By another document I learn that 2 Ed. VI. (A. D. 1549), lauds in Gillingham and Motcombe, belonging to Berkeley's Chantry in Mere, were granted to John Thynne, Esq.

Berkeley's Chantry is also mentioned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Hen. VIII. vol. II. p. 102. Henricus Duvall, custos III. Cantar', ib'm ex funda. Co'e Joh'is Berkeley, milit. &c. &c. Valor. £.6. 13s. 2d.

6 James I. (A. D. 1609), the Chantry lands were granted by the King to Frances *Phellips*, and Richard *Moore*, Gent. their heirs and assigns, &c. *in perpetuum*, on payment of an annual fine amounting to £.3. 17s. 1d. "Quæ omnia et singula premisa in MEERE nuper fuere parcell. Cantariæ de MEERE."

These Chantry lands were afterwards held by Matthew ANDREWS, Esq. only son and heir to Sir Matthew ANDREWS, Knight, who was buried at Mere 16 March 1711.

It appears, also, by an entry in an old Court Roll, that 20 tenements belonged to the

^e I find, in my list of Sheriffs for the County of Wilts, the name of Johannes de Mere, mil. anno 49 Edw. III.

Chantry, the rents of which amounted to £.11. 4s. besides three tenements of Thomas Stourton, valued at 1s. 10d. and four of Mrs. Moore's, at 1s. 8d. both of whom are described as tenants of the Chantry.

Other documents mention another Chantry at Mere, called *FORWARDS*, and state the following particulars respecting it, as well as *BARKELEY'S* Chantry :

“The landes belongeinge unto Barklye's Chauntrie consist of two parts, and are scituate in two several places, *viz.* *CLOPTON* and in *MEERE*.

“The landes in *CLOPTON* are one particular, and the rent of assias goeing out of the same is £.5. 6s. 8d.

“The landes in *MERE* are 32 parcells or particulars, and the rent of assias is £.18. 4s. 2d.

“One of which parcells are six acres of arable lande, lyinge in the fieldes of *Meere*, late *John Alford's*; the rent per annum is 4s. 6d.

“The total rent of assias is £.23. 10s. 10d.

“Before goeing out of the same, as on the book of Survey it appeares, are such as followeth, *viz.*

“To the Deane and Chapter of *Sarum* 6s. 4d.

“Like rent goeing out of *Saddlebornes*, *viz.*

“To Mr. *Morton* 6s. 8d. } Total 13s. 4d.

“To Mr. *Greene* 6s. 8d. }

“Soe the totall of reprises, accordinge to the book of Survey, is £.2. 1s. 1d. ob.

“And the total of the remainder is £.21. 9s. 8d. ob.

“It appears, on the Rolle of Particulars, where the premises were passed away from the Crowne to Sir *John Thynn*, Knight, and *Lawrence Hyde*, Esq. for *Thomas Chafyn*, Esq. that the said repris's, paid to the manor of *Meere*, were extinguished, both mannors beinge in the Crowne: soe that all the repris's are but 6s. 8d. to the Deane of *Sarum*, and 13s. 4d. to *Morton* and *Greene*, out of *Saddleborne*; soe the remainder is £.22. 11s. 2d.

“The landes belongeinge unto *FORWARDES* Chantry are scituate in *Knoyle*, *Corton*, and *Mottcombe*. The rent of assias thereof in the total is £.5. 19s. 4d.

“ Repr.	To the Hundred of <i>Mere</i>	- -	£.0	1	0
	To the Manor of <i>Knoyle</i>	- -	0	7	0
			0	8	0
	Remains clearelie	-	5	11	11

“Anno sec'do *Edw'i Sexti*. *Berkeley's* Chauntrie was passed unto Sir *John Thynn*, Knight, and *Lawrence Hyde*, Esq. in fee for *Thomas Chafyn*, Arm.

“Anno p'd'co *FORWARD'S* Chantry was passed unto the said *Lawrence Hyde*, Arm. and *George Throgmorton*, Arm. in fee for *Thomas Chafyn*, Arm.”

I cannot, for a certainty, particularize the lands attached to each Chantry, though there are both tenements as well as lands, bearing an allusion to the names of Chantry; for there is an house adjoining the church-yard, now belonging to the family of *Grove*, of *Zeals*, as heirs of *Chafyn*, as well as Chantry lands held by the Rev. Mr. *Meyrick*, possessor of *Woodlands* manor-house.

From *Browne Willis's Account of Mitred Abbeys, &c. &c.* we learn that in the year 1553 the following persons received pensions from the Chantries at *Mere* :

<i>JOHN FERARD</i> , Incumbent of <i>Bearkeley's</i> Chantry	- - - - -	£.5	0	0
<i>JOHN CELEBRAND</i> , another Incumbent	- - - - -	5	0	0
<i>RICHARD SWAYNE</i> , another Incumbent	- - - - -	6	0	0
<i>RICHARD CHAFFYN</i> , Incumbent of <i>Forewarde's</i> Chantry	- - - -	6	0	0

Thus it appears to me, that the two first founded Chantries, by *JOHANNES DE MERE* and *JOHANNES DE BETTESTHORNE*, in later times took the titles of *BERKELEY'S* and *FORWARD'S* Chantries; and there are two Chapels still remaining to the north and south, in *Mere Church*.

I cannot quit the interior of this church, without mentioning an elegant and singular piece of antiquity, which still exists in a part of the church, where it would escape the notice of every one not previously acquainted with its situation. I allude to a ceiling carved of oak, in compartments, consisting of a great variety of patterns; it is placed in the belfry of the church turret, and is completely hid from public view. Its pattern is so singular and beautiful, that I have thought it worthy of being commemorated by an engraving, as well as a specimen of the cornice round the nave. (*Plate II.*)

Having recorded every particular worthy of notice, in the architectural and ornamental part of this church, I shall proceed to state the obituary of those personages whose bones rest within its walls.

Of these the family of CHAFIN, of Zeals, who lie entombed within the southern chapel, claim precedence: and their descendants, the family of GROVE.

1. "Here lyeth the bodie of ELIZABETH CHAFIN, daughter to Richard Chafin, of Zeales, Esquire, and Lucie his wife, which said Elizabeth was here buried the 21st of November 1641, and of her age the fourth. And it is the earnest desire of the said Lucie, her sorrowful mother, out of the most deare and tender affection to her said daughter Elizabeth, to bee laid by her, on the south side, whence they both expect a joyful resurrection."

2. "Here lyeth the body of MARY GROVE, daughter of John Grove, of Chisenbury, Esquire, and of Mary his wife, who was born July the 11th, and buried October the 4th following, 1687."

3. On a marble tablet, placed against the east wall of the said Chapel, is the following inscription to the memory of WILLIAM CHAFIN, the ancient possessor of the manor of Zeals:

1695—"Near this place, in a full and perfect hope of blessed resurrection, lyeth the body of WILLIAM CHAFIN, of Zeals in this parish, Esquire; whilst he lived, he continued possessed, as heir of the ancient seat of his family, and was chosen and served as High Sheriff for this county in the year 1685, and when he died, he left a double memorial behind him, a sincerity that willingly lost his interest rather than his conscience, and a good husbandry in plantations, and improvements of land, scarcely to be paralleled. He had issue alive at his death by Mary his only wife, and daughter of Thomas Freke, late of Hinton, Esquire, who was one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Freke, late of Shrowton, Knight, both in the county of Dorset, two sons, Thomas and Harry, and one daughter Mary, the wife of John Grove, of Chisenbury in this county, Esquire. He died the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1695, and in the year of his age 56. Happily seeing his children at age, plentifully providing for them, and blessed with the beginning of a numerous offspring of grand-children by his daughter; and in memory of whom, the said Mary, his mournful widow, desiring to lye by him, as a testimony of her love, hath set up this inscription."

1712—"By the said William Chafin, Esquire, lyeth buried the body of the said MARY, his wife, who died October the 27th 1712, aged 79 years."

1704—"Here lyeth the body of JANE GROVE, daughter of John Grove, of Chisenbury, Esquire, and of Mary his wife, who was buried June 14th 1704, aged fourteen years and a half."

1768—"WILLIAM GROVE, S. T. B. of Zeals, died 12 February 1768, aged 75 years, elder brother of Chafin Grove, Esquire."

CHAFIN GROVE, Esquire, died January 31, 1761, aged 63 years, son of John, grandson of Hugh Grove, Esquire, of Chisenbury, in this county. The latter was beheaded in Exeter, 16 May 1655. *Pro Rege et Lege.*^f

1794—"ANN GROVE, widow of Chafin Grove, Esquire, died 27 February 1794, aged 83."

1793—"WILLIAM CHAFIN GROVE, son of Chafin Grove, Esquire, obiit 27 January 1793, ætatis 62."

^f A brass tablet, with an inscription, recording his unhappy fate, is placed against the wall in the church of St. Sidwell's at Exeter, and will be mentioned hereafter.

1806—"CHARLES GROVE, Esquire, son of Chafin and Ann Grove, died 27 October 1806, aged 59 years."

The following memorials are recorded also of some of the children of Charles Grove, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, who was the eldest daughter of Arthur Acland, Esquire, and sister to his surviving son, Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. :

"CAROLINE GROVE died 2 April 1796.

"THOMAS HENRY GROVE died 28 January 1800, aged 2 years.

"ANN ELIZABETH GROVE died 19 December 1807, aged 8 years."

1808—"HARRY GROVE, Clerk, Rector of Staplehurst, in the county of Kent, died 6 July 1808, aged 62 years."

1809—"Hic jacet THOMAS GROVE, hujusce ecclesie nuper vicarius. In expectatione diei supremi. Qualis erat, dies iste indicabit. Obiit secundo die Aprilis A. D. 1809, ætatis suæ 64."

Having recorded all the sepulchral memorials which exist in this church, of the family of GROVE, of Zeals, I shall proceed to enumerate the various inscriptions which it likewise contains.

On a grave-stone, beneath the altar-table, is the following inscription, to the memory of a former Vicar of this church :

"H. S. E.

"EDOARDUS GARRARD, Edoardi Garrard de Novo Sarum, in com' Wilts, armigeri, filius nati maximus. In academiâ Oxon. A. M. ecclesie hujus verus [sub Christo] pastor, cujus vocem errabundæ hic loci oves agnoscentes ilicò redierunt. Adversæ diù valetudinis ponderibus oppressus, altiùs surrexit, altiùsque, usque in cœlum terris valedixit Martii die 3^{io}, anno nati-vitatis Dom'i 169⁺, suæ 3⁺."

On the right hand wall, south of the choir, is a marble tablet, with a small coffin represented upon it, and this inscription :

"To the memory of KATHARINE MOORE, a darling child of Richard and Charlotte Anne Moore, sometime of Dean's Orchard in this parish, where she was accidentally burnt, and soon afterwards expired, December 27, 1799, aged three years, four months, and fourteen days. N. B. This accident happened from the child's being left in a room by herself, with a lighted candle and a fire, and in this instance the child was supposed to have set herself on fire by the candle."

On a flat stone in the pavement :

"Hic jacet JACOBUS HARDING, arm. qui obiit 21 Feb. Anno Dom. 1775, ætat. 87."

"Underneath this stone lyeth the body of JAMES HARDING, who died June the 25th 1725, aged 70 years.

"Also, CATHARINE his wife, who died March the first, 1725, aged 70 years.

"Likewise CATHARINE their daughter, who died October the 31st, 1723, aged four years.

"And MARY their daughter, who died December the 22d, 1730, aged 15 years."

In the north aisle or transept, on the pavement, are flat stones, bearing the following inscriptions :

"H. S. E. HENRY THOMAS STILL, died the 22d October 1778, aged four months."

"Here lies the body of HANNAH, the wife of James Pittman, who dyed February the 11th, 1724, aged 33.

"Also, here lies the body of JAMES PITTMAN, senior, who died July the 22d, 172 . . . , aged 62."

"Here lyeth the body of JOHN EASTMENT, who dyed August the . . . 1739, aged 33.

"Mourn my dear wife, nor yet lament,
Refrain from tears, and be content,
We all must die, before that we
Can live with Christ and happy be."

[The beginning of this inscription is hid by a pew.] “ Surgeon of this place, who died the 10th day of May 1754, aged 32 years.”

“ Here lyeth the body of MARY TATUM, wife of Mr. Thomas Tatum, and daughter of Abraham Gapper, Esq. She died the 17th day of February 1749, aged 63.

“ Also, here lyeth the body of Mr. THOMAS TATUM, who died the 10th of April 1755, aged 73.

“ Here lies the body of THOMAS TATUM, M. D. of Salisbury, son of the above Thomas and Mary Tatum.”

On a marble tablet, against the South wall, is another inscription to the same personage :

“ Near this place lies Dr. THOMAS TATUM, able in his profession, sincere in his religion, virtuous in his life, benevolent in his practice. He died March 25, 1767, aged 55.”

“ In memory of Captain GREEN, of Dummidge Lodge, and MARY his wife, and also of the two sons of Harry Jennings, Gent.”

“ In memory of HENRY PITTS GAPPER, who died January the 17th, 1780, in the 11th year of his age. — Also of JOHN GAPPER, Surgeon, who died January 26th, 1790, aged 67.”

“ In memory of VIRGIN, the wife of William Willoughby, Gent. who died April the 19th, 1737, aged 26 years. — And also of CHARLES, son of the said William and Virgin, who died March the 31st, 1737, aged 13 weeks.”

“ Here lies the body of WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY, Gent. of Zeals, who died March the 2d, 1752, aged 49.”

“ Here lieth the body of JOHN, the son of Randolph Baron, Gent. Cityzen of London, who dyed in the 25th year of his age, 1718.

“ Also, here lies the body of JANE, the wife of John Baron, Gent. daughter of William Willoughby, of West Knoyle, Esq. obiit 8 Augusti 1725, anno ætatis 30.

“ Also the body of Lieutenant WILLIAM BARON, who died the 24th September 1757, aged 39.”

“ Here lyeth the body of RANDOLPH BARON, Esq. of Laverstock, who died the 4th of October 1755, aged 62.”

On the same pavement is a flat stone, the upper part of which is very much defaced. On the lower part of it is the following inscription :

“ Near this place lies the body of Mrs. MARY WILLOUGHBY, daughter of William Willoughby, Esq. of West Knoyle, who died May the 20th, 1767, aged . . 4.”

On the pavement of the nave near to the screen :

“ Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM BALL, who was the beloved husband of Elizabeth Ball. He departed this life June the 12th, 1708, in the 27th year of his age.

“ Also, here lies the body of WILLIAM, son of the above-mentioned William Ball, who departed this life March the 12th, 1739-40, aged 31 years.”

On the pavement of the North aisle :

“ Here lieth the body of ALEXANDER HENSHAW, Gent. who departed this life, March the 26th, 1778, aged 26 years.

“ O reader, stay, and here behold,
That I lie here inclos'd in mold,
Think as the worms me daily waste,
So will they do by you at last.
Repent in time ; prepare to die,
That you may live eternally.”

On the pavement of the South aisle :

“ Here lieth the body of MICHAEL DOWN, who dyed Sept. 22, 1727, aged

“ And also the body of MARY his wife, who died

“ Here lies the body of THOMAS, the son of Michael Down, who died 1730, aged 42 years.”

Two tablets placed against the South wall of the nave, record some reparations done to the church :

- N^o 1. At the cost and charge of the parishioners of Mere, and performed by Mr. Charles Stoakes, of London, Surveyor of buildings.
2. This South side wall and roof was repaired. Mr. JOHN HARDCASTLE, M. A. being Vicar ; WILLIAM HARDING, and WILLIAM FORWARD, Churchwardens.

Many other interesting memorials will be added hereafter, relative especially to the ancient state of this church, &c. &c.

BENEFACTIONS TO THE POOR OF MERE.

This parish is extensive, and very much burthened with poor, having no manufacture wherewith to employ them. The poor rates are high, but receive some alleviation from a portion of land, amounting to 80 acres, which is vested in the hands of trustees, for the relief of the poor of the parish. These lands, of which I shall annex a schedule, are situated within the parish of Gillingham, co. Dorset, and originally formed a part of the disafforested lands of the Forest of Gillingham, and they lie on the left side of the road leading from Mere to Shaftsbury. They are described as follows :

	A.	R.	P.
N ^o 1. Close called The Five Acres - - - - -	7	1	0
2. Close adjoining the road - - - - -	13	2	8
3. Close formerly 24 acres - - - - -	20	0	0
4. Cliff's Close, containing about 4 acres 3 roods 19 perches, taken from N ^o 3, and about 1 acre from N ^o 5 - - - - -	5	3	19
5. Close called Barren Castle, since the above acre was taken out - - - - -	10	2	3
6. Another Close, occasionally divided into two equal parts - - - - -	13	3	38
Acres	80	0	28

The first articles of agreement bear the date of 1651, and they were made between the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Elgyn, and John Kirke, of the City of London, Gent. who were at that period owners of these lands, on one part, and between John Awbrey, Gent. at that time lord of the manor of Mere, and others of that parish: and these articles by indenture have been ever since continued, whenever the lands are fresh let for a certain term, by the trustees appointed for that purpose. A book is kept in the parish, wherein all the agreements and indentures are regularly entered; and the original deeds are at this present time safely deposited in the Evidence Chamber of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, at Stourhead.

When an Act was passed (47 George III.) anno 1806-7, for an inclosure of the common lands in the parish of Mere, the commissioners allotted ten acres, a part of Whitehill Common, as an appendage to the said parcel of 80 acres 28 perches; the whole of which 80 acres 28 perches is now rented by Mr. Merryweather, of Mere Park, and the ten acres by Mr. Charles Perry.

There is another document (of which I cannot procure the original) reciting from the will of Mr. Thomas Tatum, who died anno 1755, and lies buried at Mere, a bequest of £.10 per annum for the tuition of four or more children.

I find also another indenture, made 21 December, 1778, between Ann Lamb, of Warminster, widow, (late Ann Getly, spinster,) and James Getly, of the City of Bristol, the two surviving children and residuary devisees, named in the last will of Ann Kitcatt, formerly of Warminster, widow, by her first husband, John Getly, both since deceased; and John Lamb, of Warminster, son of the said Ann Lamb, and James Getly, on the one part, and Thomas Hindley, of Mere, and Stephen Butt the younger, of Mere, on the other part —

Stating, that Michal Harding, formerly of Mere, spinster, by her last will, bearing date 24 March 1736-7, earnestly desired that the sum of £.30 might be settled, and the interest thereof paid *for ever* to six old maids of Mere (a crown each); and the aforesaid Michal Harding not having named any executor, but appointed her father, William Harding, residuary legatee, who died in the life-time of the said testatrix; and soon afterwards administration to her said will was granted to her sister and next of kin, the said Ann Kiteatt, widow.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that, in pursuance of the desire contained in the will of Michal Harding, and in order to fulfil her intentions, they the aforesaid Ann Lamb, James Getly, and John Lamb, have granted and confirmed unto the said Henry Hindley, James Butt, and their heirs, for ever, one annuity of the clear yearly sum of *thirty shillings*, free of all taxes, &c. arising out of that field or close of ground situate at a place called The Sands, in Warminster, bounded on the East side with an acre of land formerly belonging to John Butler, and on the West side with an acre of ground formerly belonging to Peter Lee, &c. &c.

N.B. The original of this deed is in the possession of Mr. Hindley, of Silton, co. Dorset, who received the annuity every year, till within a few years, when the purchaser of the property was advised to withhold the payment, because the deed had not been enrolled.

There was also, in former days, a very respectable School in this town, of which I here insert the particulars, but which now no longer exists.

To Sir Matthew Andrews this town was once indebted for the advantages of a School-house, who erected a building for that purpose in the town of Mere, and appointed and for many years paid a salary to a school-master, whose duty it was to instruct the sons of the inhabitants of the said town therein; and being seised thereof in fee, as well as of certain lands and hereditaments at Wolverton, in the said parish, heretofore let by lease to Joseph Charlton, at the sum of £.52 per annum, settled all that his capital house called Woodlands, with all the appurtenances, for the benefit of his son and heir, Henry Andrews, and other his children.

Sir Matthew Andrews made his last will 25 February 1710, and died on the 6th of March following; and on the 16th of the said month the said Henry Andrews proved his father's will in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, and took on him the execution of the same.

Mr. John Hill, about two years before the death of Sir Matthew Andrews, was appointed school-master of the said free school, and lived in the same school-house, and was master thereof at the time when Sir Matthew made his will, and also at his decease; and Sir Matthew, a year and a half before his death, paid to Mr. John Hill a salary of £.25 per annum for teaching some boys, sons of the inhabitants of the town of Mere: and after the death of the said Sir Matthew, the said Henry Andrews approved of the said John Hill to continue school-master, and continued to pay, out of the rents of lands at Wolverton, from the death of Sir Matthew till the 25th of March, 1716, the said salary of £.25 per annum, and also repaired the school-house.—See Abstract of Charitable Donations, Com. Wilts, published by Parliament in 1816, p. 1357.

It appears that this salary was taken away in 1716 by Henry Andrews. The case was laid before James Edgell by Mr. Hill, and he was of opinion that Mr. Andrews had no right to withdraw the salary; but Mr. Andrews availed himself of the plea of mortmain.

From an old Churchwardens' Book, bearing the early date of 1556, and still preserved in the parish, I shall insert some curious particulars, which may throw some light upon ancient times.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOK.

1556 and 1557. — Paid for a bawdricke for the belles, ijs. viij*d*.

Item, for 2 lode of stones, with the carriage, for the new makinge of the crosse yn the churchyard, iijs.

- 1556 and 1557. — Paid for the base stone, and the stemme of the same crosse, *ijs.*
 Item, to the masons, for their labo^r for the newe makyng of the same crosse in the church-yard, *xvijs. vjd.*
 Item, for makynge 4 pynnes for the sepulchre, *iiijd.*
 Item, payed for a buckell for a bawderick, *ijd.*
 Item, to Rob^o Pearman for the pascall taper, and for too other tapers for the aulter, *ixs.*
 Item, for mendynge of the stremer, and of the sylke banner, ageynst the passyon weke this yere, *xvjd.*
 Item, payed for a newe bawderick for one of the belles, *ijs. iiijd.*
1558. Many small gifts to the church by will, &c.
 Repairing of the rood-loft, several small sums.
 Payed for newe makyng the paschall taper and the font taper, *vijjs.*
 Payed for a boke of the homelies, *ijs. vjd.*
 Item, five bawdericks for the belles, *vjs. iiijd.*
 Item, payed in earneste towards the makyng of an image of Seint Mighell (*Michael*), *vjs. viijd.*
 Item, payed for smoke farthynges to Rome, *xixd.*
 [The above account reaches only to Easter 1558, when, from religious contention, in the parish, and the death of Queen Mary, no new churchwardens were elected.]
- 1559 to 1561. — Recevyd of the increase and profytte of the church ale, for 1559, *xl. ijs. ix. ob.*
 Payde for a boke of the Englishe Byble, to be used in the churche, *xxvjs. iiijd.*
 Item, payed for a boke of the Communion, *iiij* bokes of the Psalter, and too other bookes to syng the service yn, *xiijs.*
 Expences before the Queen's visitors at Sar. *vijjs. viijd.*
 Item, for a bawdrick for one of the belles, *xxijd.*
 Item, for takyng down of the aultares, by command of the Queen's visitors, *ijs.*
 Item, for takynge downe of the rode, *vjd.*
 Item, for washyng out of the rode and the trynyte, *viijd.*
 Item, for pricke songe bokes for the qyer, *vijjs. viijd.*
 Item, for the hyre of certeine pewter vessels at the churche ale, and for one platter which was lost there, *xxd.*
 Item, payed for smoke farthynges, the first yere, *xxd.*
 Item, for the defacyng of the images of the twelve apostles, which were paynted in the face of the rode-lofte, *xijd.*
 Item, for a boke of the paraphrase of Erasmus, *vs.*
1561. Payed for takyng downe of the rode-lofte by the commandement of the Bysshop, *xd.*
 Item, to Henry Hopkyns for the defacyng of the seates or tabernacles of the images throughout all the churche, *iiijjs. xd.*
 [Note. The accounts from 1565 to 1601 were lost till they were discovered by William Baron, gent. churchwarden in 1633, and then engrossed in their places.]
1565. Thomas Shepperd *Rem. Cuckowe King* this yere, for that he was *Prince* the last yere, according to the custome.
 And at this daie John Watts, the son of Thomas Watts, is chosen *Prince* for the next yere.
 Item, for the *Cuckowe Lord's* expences, *vs.*
 Item, for a saulter booke, *xxd.*
 Item, for gunpowder spent at the King-riding, *xvjd.*
1568. John Watts, the sonne of Thomas Watts, is appointed to be *Cuckowe King* this next yere, according to the old order, because he was *Prince* the last yere; and Thomas Barnard the younger is elected *Prince* for this next yere: and because John Watts has been long sick, hit is agreed that if hee be not able to serve at the tyme of the church ale, that then John Coward shall serve, and be *King* in his place for this yere.

[Note. The preceding appointments of *Cuckowe King* and *Prince* are continued annually, according to old custom. The *King's* office seems to be to preside at the church ale, from which the churchwardens received considerable profits. — Annual allowances from the church rates to each of these officers for their expences.]

1573. Paid to one Powell, deputy to Henry Wilcoks, clarke of the markt, for his reward, sitting at Meere, the *Queen* being at *Hatchbury* (Heytesbury), in the month of August last past, within the verge, 20s.

1605. Clear profit of the church ale, £.15. 6s. 0d.

1606. Ditto ditto £.20. 0s. 0d.

1606. Henry Foster *Lord of the church ale*, and John Forward *Prince*.

1607. Profits of parish ale, clear, £.23. 6s. 8d.

1607. John Forward *Lord* for this year, and John Crumpe *Prince*.

[No appointment of these appears from 1607, and the profit of *church ale* disappears about the same time.]

1638. Was built and finished the Alms-house of Meere, by benevolence and contribution.

[From 1647 to 1673 no entry. *Hiatus valde deflendus*. Nothing of interest below this period.]



Woodlands House at Mere.

MERE WOODLANDS TYTHING.

HAVING described the chief contents and principal facts relating to the Town of MERE, I shall now take notice of the different Tythings which are annexed to it.

This Tything adjoins the town of MERE on the South, and consists chiefly of pasture lands, watered by a copious stream, which, issuing from a chalk hill near the turnpike road, under the down, and bearing the name of Ashfield Water, pursues its course till it joins the river Stour near Gillingham. This whole Tything consists of 2801 acres.

WOODLANDS Farm, which is estimated at 232 acres, is the actual property of the Rev. William Meyrick.

MERE Park, at 540 acres, belonging to the Crown, and rented at present by Mr. Merewether.

BARROW STREET Farm, the property of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. comprehending nearly 137 acres; and the little village of BURTON, adjoining the town of Mere; besides several smaller detached tenements and parcels of land.

The earliest possessors of the Woodlands Estate, of whom I can procure certain intelligence, were the DODINGTONS, whose armorial bearings on the outside of the present farm-house, as well as over a chimney-piece in one of the apartments below stairs, attest their former residence on this spot. (*Plate IV.*)

The arms of this family were, "three bugle horns *Sable*, stringed *Gules*;" the crest "a stag lodged to the sinister side, regardant, *Argent*; in his mouth an acorn *Or*, stalked and leaved *Vert*." ^h (*See Plate of Arms.*)

The Dodington family was originally settled at Dodington in Somersetshire, which place is in the neighbourhood of Bridgewater. This manor (temp. Hen. II.) came into the possession of Adam de Canteville by his marriage with the heiress and daughter of Ranulph de Strington,

^h The ancient arms of Dodington, as they were painted in the windows of the hall of the manor-house at Dodington, an old building near the church, and as they are carved over the church-door, are, *Sable*, three bugle horns *Argent*; but Mr. George Dodington changed them to *Sable*, a single bugle horn *Argent*. Collinson's Somerset, vol. III. p. 519.

the owner and inhabitant of that township. This Adam, who had his surname from the seignory of Canteville in Normandy, by his said wife had issue two sons, William and Hugh; of whom William de Canteville, being by his father settled at Dodington, then written Dodeton, assumed that title, which continued in his descendants ever after.

From the information contained in the Heraldic Visitations I shall only select those particulars which relate to their property at Woodlands. It appears that Thomas Dodington, of Dodington, co. Somerset, was the first settler at Meere in Wiltshire, by his second marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of John Guphaye, or Gupphey, of Meere Woodlands, by whom he had issue Philip Dodington, who married, and had a son named John; which said John married, and had a son named Philip, who espoused Joan, coheir of John Hugyn, who was daughter of one of the heirs of John Wytainge, of Meere, in the county of Wilts. They had issue William Dodington, who, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Paynes, of the county of Gloucester, had issue two sons, Philip and John. He was succeeded by Philip, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Horsey, of Clifton, in the county of Dorset, Esquire, and had issue Peter, Richard, Christopher, and three daughters, viz. 1. Elizabeth, who was married to John Horner, of Stokelane, co. Somerset; 2. Thomasine, married to J. Holbeame, of the county of Devon; and, 3. Mary, married to Philip Bouchier, of East Harptree, co. Somerset.

Peter, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter of John Buckland, of West Harptree, co. Somerset, Esquire, and had issue Christopher, John, Leonard, and three daughters, of whom Mary espoused Thomas Boroughe, of Meere, and Grace married William Barne, of the same place, and Sybyll, married to Richard Stonar, of Southampton. Christopher, the eldest of these sons, of Woodlands, married Margaret, daughter to Nicholas Francis, of Combe Flory, co. Somerset, and by her had issue two sons and two daughters, William, Thomas, Frances, and Mary.

Thus far we gain information from the Visitations; but from other records I have been enabled to make some additions to the biography of this family.

A. D. 1574, anno 16 Eliz. In an old court roll John Dodington is mentioned as a customary tenant by copy of court roll.

Leonard Dodington is charged for common silver.

Christopher Dodington for the same. He is also charged for Burton farm, which he held, and for his house and demesnes at Woodlands.

A. D. 1637. William Dodington is charged to a rate. John Dodington is afterwards charged for the farm at Burton, for a rate for poultry.

In 1640 Joan Dodington held two grist mills, now William Dodington's.

A. D. 1641. John Dodington's name is recorded as tenant to the Crown. In the same year William Dodington is charged with the sum of £.8. 0s. 2d. for the customary mills in Meere and Woodlands.

A. D. 1642. In this year I find the names of John and William Dodington as customary renters.

My next source of information is derived from the Parish Registers of the Church of Mere, which contain the following entries :

CHRISTENINGS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1580. Edward Dodington. | 1638. Anne, daughter of John and Dorothy Dodington. |
| 1618. Edward, son of Edward. | 1642. Eleanor, daughter of Edward and Patience Dodington. |
| 1619. Joan, daughter of ditto. | 1648. Hannibal and Jane Dodington, son and daughter of Edward Dodington. |
| 1626. Christopher, son of John Dodington. | 1652. Grace, daughter of Edward Dodington. |
| 1627. John, son of John Dodington. | |
| 1629. Dorothy, daughter of ditto. | |
| 1630. William, son of ditto. | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1662. John, son of Stephen Dodington. | 1716. Walter, son of ditto. |
| 1663. John, son of Stephen Dodington. | 1718. Jane, daughter of ditto. |
| 1670. Charles, son of Stephen Dodington. | 1722. Mary, daughter of ditto. |
| 1680. Christopher, son of Vaughan Dodington. | 1724. Elizabeth, daughter of ditto. |
| 1681. Bathurst, son of William Dodington. | 1727. Stephen, son of ditto. |
| 1682. Anne, daughter of Vaughan Dodington. | 1728. Thomas, son of Thomas Dodington. |
| 1686. William, son of Vaughan Dodington. | 1729. Charles, son of John Dodington. |
| 1699. John, son of John Dodington. | 1731. Ann, daughter of Thomas Dodington. |
| 1701. Thomas, son of ditto. | — Sarah, daughter of John Dodington. |
| 1703. Betty, daughter of ditto. | 1733. Grace, daughter of Thomas Dodington. |
| 1705. Ann, daughter of ditto. | 1734. Rachel, daughter of John Dodington. |
| 1708. William, son of ditto. | |

WEDDINGS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1576. William Dirdo to Mary Dodington. | 1641. Edward Dodington to Patience Simon. |
| 1617. Edward Dodington to Marie Coward. | 1645. Edward Dodington to Jane |
| 1630. Edward Dodington to Thomasine Butt. | |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1572. Johanna Dodington, widow. | 1652. Edward Dodington. |
| — Elizabeth Dodington. | 1653. Grace, daughter of Edward Dodington. |
| — Thomas Dodington. | 1659. William Dodington, Gent. |
| 1578. William Dodington. | — Dorothy, wife of John Dodington. |
| — Francis Dodington. | — Christopher, son of Stephen Dodington. |
| 1584. Christopher Dodington. | 1661. John Dodington, Gent. |
| 1613. Margaret Dodington. | 1670. Edward, son of Edward Dodington. |
| 1621. Mary, wife of Edward Dodington. | 1671. Edward Dodington. |
| 1623. Helen Dodington. | 1683. Ann, daughter of Vaughan Dodington. |
| 1629. Dorothy, daughter of John Dodington. | — Christopher, son of ditto. |
| 1632. Thomasine, wife of Edward Dodington. | 1688. Christopher Dodington. |
| 1638. William, son of John Dodington. | 1689. Jeane Dodington, widow. |
| 1641. Roger, son of John Dodington. | 1690. William, son of Vaughan Dodington. |
| 1647. James, son of Edward Dodington. | 1691. Jane Dodington, widow. |
| 1648. Hannibal Dodington. | |

In the year 1672 the estate of Woodlands was mortgaged by Stephen Dodington to Matthew Andrews, Esq. who was afterwards knighted, and became a resident of the mansion-house which the Dodingtons had so long possessed. I cannot exactly determine who the above Stephen was; but in an indenture, bearing date 30 May 1705, I find the names of Susanna Dodington, spinster, and Ann, wife of John Hutchings, mentioned as daughters of Stephen Dodington, deceased, and aunts and heirs of William Dodington, grandson and heir of the said Stephen Dodington, i. e. the son and heir of William Dodington, who was the son and heir of the aforesaid Stephen.

In the year 1694 Matthew Andrews obtained a grant from the Crown of the manor and demesnes at Mere; and in the year 1705 it appears that he purchased the estate at Woodlands. In 1685 he obtained a grant and confirmation from the Dean of Salisbury of a burial-place in the church at Mere. The aforesaid Sir Matthew Andrews was buried in this vault in the Northern Chantry the 16th of March 1711; and Dame Anne his wife two years before him, viz. 8 October 1709.

Henry Andrews succeeded, on the death of his father, to the property at Mere and Woodlands. In September 1716 he granted to John Nuttal and Robert Pitman all his leasehold premises, called MEERE PARK, occupied by Thomas Butler and Deborah Morrice, being the premises granted by King William and Queen Mary and Queen Anne to the late Sir Matthew Andrews, Knt. for a term granted by the Crown. This said Henry Andrews was also in possession of a spacious house in Castle Street at Mere, wherein Sir John Coventry once resided, and which is now known by the name of the Ship Inn.ⁱ This old house was pulled down by Henry Andrews, rebuilt at a considerable expense, and converted into an inn, about the year 1711, or soon after his father's decease.

In the year 1753 the Woodlands estate was purchased of Henry Andrews, Esq. by Richard Wotton, of the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, Apothecary, and William Kay, of the same place, Gent. : and by them re-sold, in the year 1756, to Thomas, son of Governor Pitt, first Earl of Londonderry,^k from whom it descended to his second son, Ridgeway Earl of Londonderry, who bequeathed it to his sister, Lady Lucy, who espoused Pierce Meyrick, and had issue Ridgeway Owen Meyrick, who married Diana Wynne, and had one son, Henry, who died an infant.

Lady Lucy died in 1802, and Woodlands descended to her daughter, Elizabeth Meyrick, who died 22 July 1816, unmarried; upon whose decease the estate devolved, by entail, on her cousin, Owen Lewis Meyrick, Rector of Holsworthy, who died in 1819, when this property descended to his son, the Rev. William Meyrick, who is now living.

I shall now proceed to the description of another very ancient tenement, situated also within the Tything of Woodlands, and on the South side of the town of Mere.

MERE PARK.

This appears to have been, in former times, a Royal residence [and is still held by lease under the Crown], and was stocked with deer. By an ancient document, 16 Eliz. 1574, dated 11 January, the Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, demised to Roger Lord North the herbage and pannage of MEERE Park, com. Wilts, parcell of the Duchy of Cornwall, except pasture for the deer, for 31 years, to begin from the death of Sir John Souch, and John the son and heir of the said Sir John Souch [or Zouche].

But by the following letter^l it appears that at one period there was some idea of selling the entire Manor of Mere (of which the extent is highly exaggerated); and that the Park and Lordship were granted to Mr. John Zouche, who was appointed Steward thereof, and who wrote this letter 12 January 1552, anno 5 Edward VI.; but the subsequent documents will prove that this sale never took place.

“To the right honorable the King's Maiestie's Commyssioners appointed for sale of his Highness' landes.

“It may please your honoures to be advertysed I have been enformed that there is sute made unto yowe for the purchasse of the Lordshipp of Myeare (Mere), in the Countie of Wilteshyre, whereof I have the stuardshipp and keping of the parke by grant of our late soverayne Lord, King Henry theight. And because I knowe the royaltie of the thing, and what number of gentlemen of great revenue dwell within it, and hold their lands of it, what a lardge circuyte of grounde it occupyethe, above xx^{te} myles compasse, that it is parcell of the aunncyent revenue of

ⁱ I have been surprised to see the sign of a *Ship* in an open downy district, and can only account for it by a *Ship* with three masts being the arms of the Mere family; or the name might have been corrupted from the appropriate title of a *Sheep*.

^k Further particulars respecting this family may be learnt by referring to Lodge's Irish Peerage.

^l Harleian MSS. No 284, fol. 121.

the Kinge maiestie's crowne of his duchie of Cornewall: And that it is a lordshipp royall with a faier parke belonging unto yt, I thought it my parte to advertyse your honours thereof, to thintente that if any further suite be made unto yowe in the case, yowe may, for the reasonable considerations before remembred, stave frome proceeding with the partie saying to entre into bargayne. In dede the late Lord Sturton, in the tyme of the late King Henry theight, was very desirous of the purchase of it; which, when his maiestie understode, he did furthwith stay it, althoughe the money were before hand paid. Thus I thought my duety to opyn unto yowe; whiche done, I shall most humbly beseche God to prosper yowe all in all your doinge. And so rest at your commandment. Frome Wilton the ixth of January 1552.

Yo^r hono^{rs} most humbly at commaundment, JOHN ZOUCH."

Queen Elizabeth granted afterwards to Sir Walter Rawley, or Raleigh, and Carew Rawley, for their lives, the office of Keeper of her Highnesse's Parke of MEERE; and thereby made them keepers of the said park, with all fees, profits, &c. to the office belonging.

1 May 1586, 28 Eliz. Sir Walter and Carew Rawley grant the said office to Francis Souch, or Zouch.

6 April 1591, 33 Eliz. Francis Souch, sole executor of Sir John Souch, assigns unto William Ley and Thomas South the herbage and pannage of the said park, and the keeping of the said park, during the lives of Sir Walter and Carew Rawley.

7 April 1592, 34 Eliz. William Ley, Thomas South, and Francis Souch, grant to Jasper Moore the office of Keeper of the said park.

15 April 1592, 34 Eliz. Francis Souch grants to the said Jasper Moore, the herbage and pannage of Meere park, and all his said term therein.

20 October 1592, 34 Eliz. Jasper Moore assigns the office of keeping the park to Henry Willoughby, and John Budden.

12 April 1594, 36 Eliz. The said Henry Willoughby releases unto the said John Budden, all his right, title, and interest in the herbage and pannage of Meere park, and in the keeping and keeperage of the said park, lodge, game of deer, fees, &c. &c.

18 October 1594, 36 Eliz. John Budden assigns to Edward Wood and John Rowie, the herbage and pannage of Meere park for 31 years from the death of Sir John Souch, and John his son, and did also assign to the said Wood and Rowie the office of keeper.

23 June 1595, 37 Eliz. Robert Earl of Essex, Syllly (Gellius) Merrick, and Henry Lydney, Esquires, did bargain and sell unto Matthew Ewens, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and John Strowd, Esquire, *in fee*, all the park called Meere park, in the county of Wilts, with all appurtenances, &c. to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich, in fee and common socage, subject to the before-mentioned leases.

24 September 1595, 37 Eliz. The said Matthew Ewens and John Strowd, grant and convey the said park and premises unto Sir Matthew Arundell and his heirs for ever.

A. D. 1596, 38 Eliz. In Easter term, a fine was levied of a messuage, ten acres of meadow, and six hundred acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Meere, West Knoyle, and Sedgehill, for confirming the same to the said Sir Matthew Arundell, Knight.

On the accession of JAMES the First to the throne, he disputed the grants made by his predecessor Queen Elizabeth, and recovered the property which had been alienated from the Crown. This trial was explained in the *Casus Principis* before recorded; and its result re-annexed the manor of Meere to the Crown.

1 December 1624. Meere park was in this year leased by the Crown to Sir Matthew Arundell.

16 June 1624. And the demesnes and barton were leased to Robert Goldesborough and Stephen Awbrey, Gent.

5 May 1627. Deverill Long-wood, and Knoll wood, were granted on three lives to Jasper Banister.

9 January 1627. The demesnes, park, and residue of the manor, with the rights and appurtenances, were granted to Robert Phelips, Esquire.

19 October 1670. The demesne, barton, park, &c. were granted to Henry North, Esquire.

27 June 1694. The demesnes, Deverill Long-wood, and Knoll wood, were granted to Sir Matthew Andrews, Knight.

18 October 1695. The manor, excepting woods and demesne, were granted to the same person.

19 February 1698. Also the hundred in bailiwick.

28 March 1735. The manor, demesnes, and hundred, were granted to Augustus Schutz, Esq.

1 June 1754. The demesnes, barton, park, and woods, to the same.

26 June 1754. The manor added to the same.

10 & 13 September 1765. The manor, hundred, bailiwick and demesnes, were granted to George Schutz, Esquire.

24 September 1776. The manor, demesnes, hundred, and bailiwick, &c. to the same.

12 November 1788. The manor, demesnes, and hundred, &c. to the same.

28 February 1800. All these were renewed to George Schutz, Esq.

29 March 1814. And still continue in the same hands, and held under the Crown.

The number of acres held in demesne, according to a late survey and inclosure act, amounts to 2448 acres, 3 roods, 28 perches, exclusive of the copyholds held for lives.

A court is held annually soon after Old Michaelmas; and according to the present custom of the manor, the last named life, or the copy, is considered as the next purchaser: the estates pass by will without a surrender, and the widow of any tenant dying in possession is entitled to hold for her widowhood.

That tract of ground, distinguished by the name of MERE PARK, is situated at a short distance from the town of Mere, in a South-west direction. It is divided into two portions, the upper and the lower; each containing about 270 acres of land, making a total of 540 acres. It is bounded on the East by Sedgell and East Knoyle, on which side a deer-leap is claimed, of the width of eighteen feet and a half; and the wood upon it is the right of the possessor of the said park. On the South side it is bounded by Motcombe and Gillingham, in the county of Dorset, where it has also a deer-leap. On the North and West sides, the limits of the ancient park are bounded by the parish of Mere. It has two houses within its precincts; the one very ancient and originally moated round; the other is modern, and built about 96 years ago. The present occupier is Mr. Merrywether.

Note. A. D. 1602. Mere Park was valued at £.100. In 1640 Sir John Zouche was charged by rate £.5 per annum for the herbage of Mere Park.

Vicesimo quarto die Martii, anno Regis Henrici Septimi. In the 15th year of his reign. The King's rent at Mere was but £.72. 8s. 2d. and three pound of pepper, and one pound of cuminge.

In the 16th year of Queene Elizabeth's raigne the King's rent at Mere was £.75 18s. 3½d., and three pound of pepper, and one of cumynge.

CHADENWYCHE TYTHING.

IMMEDIATELY adjoining to the town of Mere, and between it and Chadenwyche, is the little hamlet of Burton, consisting of a few scattered tenements, and attached to the tything of Woodlands. Although Chadenwyche is a tything of itself, it forms a part of the principal parish of Mere.

CHADENWYCHE, or as it is sometimes called CHARNAGE, is a tything of Mere, and a manor. It is mentioned in Domesday book under the title of CHEDELWICH, and was held by the Bishop of Salisbury.

“Idem Episcopus (de Sarum) tenet CHEDELWICH. Algar tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatae. De hac terra 4 hidae sunt in dominio, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 2 cosce, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi 10 acrae prati et dimidium. Pastura 3 quarantene longae, et 2 latae. Silva 2 quarantene longa, et una lata. Valuit 40 solidi, modo 4 librae. Hoc est de excambio Scepeleia. Hugo tenet de Episcopo.”

“The same Bishop (of Salisbury) holds CHEDELWICH. Algar held it in the time of King Edward, when it was assessed at five hides. Here are three plough-lands. Four hides of this land are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, and three villagers, six borderers, and two cottagers, with one plough-land and a half. Here are ten acres and a half of meadow. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and two in breadth. The wood is two furlongs in length, and one in breadth. It was valued at 40 shillings, now at 4 pounds. This was taken in exchange for Scepeleia (Shipley). Hugo holds it under the Bishop.”

The next possessor of this manor, whom I can trace with any degree of certainty, is JOHANNES DE BETTISTHORNE, whom I have already mentioned as DOMINUS de *Chaddenwyche*, and founder of a chantry in the church at Mere. It is very gratifying to the Antiquary and Topographer to find memorials of early times; especially if in good preservation, as is the brass of *Bettesthorne*, in the plate I have delineated. (*Plate III. fig. 1.*)

From this possessor of Chadenwyche, in the year 1390, I am obliged to descend to that of 1558-9, when the family of AWBREY were in possession of this estate, and when in the first parliament of Queen Elizabeth (1559), the borough of Hindon was represented by William Aubrey, Gent. of Chadenwyche.

WILLIAM AUBREY, of Chadenwyche. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Alford, of Meere, and by her had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Christopher; 3. William; 4. John.

1. THOMAS^m Aubrey had in marriage Dorothy, daughter of John Michell, of Kingston Deverrill, and by her had issue, 1. William; ⁿ 2. Arthur; ^o 3. Thomas; 4. Robert; ^p 5. Rebecca; ^q 6. Frances; married, first, to John Godard, and, secondly, to James Reynes.

2. CHRISTOPHER Aubrey married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Maudley, of Nunney, co. Somerset, and had issue, 1. Christopher; 2. Roger; 3. John; 4. Maudley, married to John Sibthorp; 5. Dorothy.

^m From other documents, I learn that this Thomas was charged, in the year 1599, for the farme of the demesnes at Mere.

ⁿ Who married Catharine, daughter of John Humber.

^o Who espoused Mary, daughter of Humplrey, Bishop of Chilcombe.

^p Married to , daughter of Miller, of London.

^q Married to Arthur Hartgill.

3. WILLIAM, the next brother, was styled of Bradford. He married Mary, daughter of John Bass, of Redlynch, co. Somerset, and had issue, Mary, married to George Goodwyn, of Wells.

4. JOHN, styled of Cheapside, married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Sherard, and had issue, 1. John; 2. Elizabeth, married to — Cary; 3. Dorothy; 4. Mary; 5. Martha.

1624. Stephen Awbrey had a grant of the demesnes at Mere, in conjunction with Robert Goldsborough.

1637. Christopher Awbrey was charged to a rate in Chadenwyche Tything.

1640. Thomas Awbrey held lands, which were afterwards held by John Dodington.

1644. Thomas Awbrey is mentioned as tenant to the Crown.

I must now have recourse to that never-failing repository of genealogical information, the Parish Register of Mere.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1563. Marye Awbury. | 1608. Thomas, son of William Awbrey. |
| 1566. Edithe Awbery. | 1610. William, son of ditto. |
| 1573. John Awbery. | 1614. Arthur, son of ditto. |
| 1575. Grace Awbery. | 1615. Catharine, daughter of ditto. |
| 1578. Dorothy Awbery. | 1616. Christopher, son of ditto. |
| 1579. Mary Awbery. | 1619. John, son of ditto. |
| 1580. Francis Awbery. | 1621. Catharine, daughter of ditto. |
| 1581. William, son of Thomas Awbrey. | — Ann, daughter of ditto. |
| 1582. Arthur, son of ditto. | 1623. Robert, son of ditto. |
| 1583. Rebecca, daughter of ditto. | 1625. Arthur, son of ditto. |
| 1584. Thomas, son of ditto. | 1626. Willoughby, son of ditto. |
| 1586. Richard, son of ditto. | 1627. Edward, son of ditto. |
| 1588. Mary Awbery. | 1629. Mary, daughter of ditto. |
| 1589. Robert Awbrey. | 1630. Richard, son of ditto. |
| 1590. Susan Awbrey. | 1634. Francis, son of William and Catharine |
| 1594. Mawdley Awbrey. | Awbrey. |
| 1596. James Awbrey. | 1656. Catharine, daughter of Robert Awbrey. |
| 1598. Dorothy Awbrey. | 1657. Anne, daughter of ditto. |
| 1599. Roger Awbrey. | 1659. Francis, son of ditto. |
| 1601. John Awbrey. | |

WEDDINGS.

1593. Christopher Awbrey to Dorothy Mawdley. 1600. I. Goddard to Frances Awbrey.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1582. Dorothy Awbrey. | 1627. Christopher Awbrey. |
| 1590. Thomas Awbrey. | 1629. Mary, daughter of William Awbrey. |
| 1596. James, son of Thomas E. Awbrey. | 1632. Anne, wife of Robert Awberie. |
| 1600. Dorothy, wife of Thomas Awbrey. | 1634. Francis, son of William Awbrey. |
| 1610. Susan, daughter of Thomas Awbrey. | — Thomas Awbrey. |
| 1614. Arthur, son of William Awbrey. | 1638. Christopher Awbrey. |
| 1617. Catharine, daughter of William Awbrey. | — Dorothy Awbrey, widow. |
| 1621. Catharine, daughter of William Awbrey. | 1653. Ann, wife of William Awbrey. |
| 1625. Roger, son of Christopher Awbrey. | 1660. Francis, son of Robert Awbrey. |

By these sepulchral records we find that the family of AWBREY held possession of Chadenwyche, &c. for nearly a century.

They bore for arms, "Bendy of eight, *Ermine* and *Gules*."

On referring to my old title deeds I find that the manor of Chadenwyche, with other lands, were sold, anno 1571, by Lord Compton^a, to Thomas Awbrey. In the year 1639 the manor of Chadenwyche, &c. was re-sold to Thomas Coventry by Thomas Awbrey. In 1640 possession was given to John Coventry, and conveyance in fee, by William Awbrey. It then passed into the hands of Sir William Wyndham; and from him, in the year 1736, to Richard Hoare, Esq. who was afterwards knighted, and served the office of Lord Mayor of the City of London in the year 1745. He bequeathed this landed property to his eldest son, Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, co. Surrey; and the present possessor of this estate is Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, Baronet, the eldest son of the aforesaid Sir Richard, by Anne, daughter of the late Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Esquire, and elder brother of Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, who purchased this landed property.

This manor of Chadenwyche is confined to one large farm, consisting of 722 acres, which is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Mere to Hindon; and, although considered as a separate tything, contributes in church and poor-rates to the parish of Mere, of which it is a member; but maintains its own highways.

^a This Lord Compton appears to have been the first Earl of Northampton, and was invested in the Bishop's palace at Salisbury 16 James I.

ZEALS TYTHING.

I now come to the third Tything annexed to the Parish of Mere, and which adjoins that town West by South, and comprehends 1576 acres and a half. Its population, in the three successive censuses of 1801, 1811, and 1821, is comprehended in that of Mere Woodlands and Chadenwyche. It contains two manors, which are distinguished by the titles of Seals Ailesbury, or Over Zeals; and Seals Clivedon, or Nether Zeals. The former of these manors derives its name from a grant, 20 Edw. I. (1292), from Edmund Earl of Cornwall to Walter de Ailesbury. The mansion-house of the Chafyn and Grove families stands in Zeals Clevedon, or Lower Zeals, whilst Zeals Ailesbury, or Higher Zeals, adjoins Bonham and Bourton; extending to the marshy land at a place called Queen Oak. Zeals Clevedon, I imagine, is so called from a family of that name, whose arms are depicted in the gallery of the parish church of Mere.

From Domesday book we may collect the following information, concerning the original tenure of the lands :

“GOZELINUS RIVEIRE tenet de rege SELE. *Almarus tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata et 2 servi, et 5 villani, et 3 coscecz, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 40 denarios. Et acræ prati et pastura 3 quarantena longæ et 3 latæ. Silva dimidium leucæ longum et tantundem latum. Valet et valet 30 solidi.*”

“GOZELINUS RIVEIRE holds of the king SELE. *Almarus* held it in the time of King Edward, and it was assessed at two hides and a half. Here are three plough-lands; one plough-land with two servants is in demesne. Five villagers and three cottagers occupy the other two plough-lands. The mill pays forty pence. Here are three acres of meadow, and the pasture is three furlongs in length and breadth. The wood^r is three quarters of a mile square. It was and is worth thirty shillings.”

“ALVRED tenet SELA. *T. R. E. geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 3 carucatæ. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 4 servi, et 8 villani, et 9 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 3 solidos. Et 4 acræ prati, et 40 acræ pasturæ. Silva dimidium leucæ longum, et tantundem latum. Valet 30 solidi.*”

“ALVRED holds SELA. It was assessed, in the time of King Edward, at two hides and a half. There are three plough-lands; one plough-land is in demesne, with four servants. Eight villagers and nine borderers occupy the other two plough-lands. The mill pays three shillings. Here are four acres of meadow, and forty acres of pasture. The wood is three quarters of a mile square. It is worth 30 shillings.”

There is a wide gap in the records relating to this manor, until it became the property of the Chafyn family; but I find that my Lord Mordaunt was rated for the demesne of Seals Ailesbury, temp. Eliz. anno 1^{mo}, 1559.

SEALYS AILESBUURY was considered as a separate manor, and it belonged in part to Charles Lord Stourton, who was attainted, and executed for the murder of Hartgill.

“*Sealys Aylesbury de manibus Regis et Reginae amovendis de manerio de Sealys Aylesbury, in com' Wiltesiræ, quod fuit Caroli nuper Domini de STOURTON, de felonid' attincti, ac Thomæ CHAFFYN, Arm. liberando.*” *Michaelis Recordæ, 4 et 5 Phil. et Mariæ, Rotulo 59.*

I am not in possession of any documents relating to this tything of Zeals, prior to the settlement of CHAFYN in it; but I am inclined to think, there was a family bearing the name of

^r A copse called Norwood.

Clivedon or Clevedon residing in it, which gave the additional name of Clevedon to that of Zeals; and with a view perhaps of distinguishing it from a place in Devonshire, called *ZEALS Monachorum*.

From the Visitation books and Parish Registers, I have been enabled to collect the following information respecting the family of CHAFYN.

THOMAS CHAFYN, of Warminster, co. Wilts, married Margaret, heir of Richard Erley, or Ernle, of Wolfhall, in the said county, and by her had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. William; 2. Thomas; 3. Leonard; 4. Nicholas; 5. Elizabeth.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, is described as of Bulford, in the county of Wilts. He married Avys, sister of Nicholas Tychbourn, of Hampshire, and by her had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Leonard; 3. William; 4. Dorothy, married to Thomas Alcock, of Meere; 5. Eleanor, married, first, to Nicholas Sedgwick, and, secondly, to Nicholas Bowerman, of the Isle of Wight; 6. Christian, married, first, to T. Dowce, of Collingbourn, Wilts, and, secondly, to John Stump, of Malmsbury, Wilts; and, 7. Elizabeth.

THOMAS, the eldest son, succeeded, and is the first of the family described as of *ZEALS* Clevedon, in Meere. He married, *first*, Margaret, daughter of William Bawne, of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, and by her had issue, 1. Thomas, (of whom hereafter); 2. Richard; 3. Thomas; 4. Leonard; 5. William. He married, *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Evance, of Winterslow, com' Wilts, and by her had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Thomas; 3. Leonard; 4. William; 5. Dorothy.

We now return to the above-mentioned Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Chafyn, by his first wife, Margaret. He married Dorothy, daughter of Howe, and widow of Cater, by whom he had issue Thomas, who died young.

From this point of time there appears a gap in the pedigree, and as no further information can be gained from the Visitations, I must continue my account of this family from the Parish Registers at Mere. From these, where I find the first entry of births relating to the family of Chafyn, viz. 10 Eliz. 1568, we may collect the following information:

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1563. Thomas Chafyn, filius Will'm Chafyn, Gent. | 1636. Barbara, daughter of Thomas Chafin, D.D. |
| 1566. Anne Chafyn, filia Will'm Chafyn, Gent. | — Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Lucie Chafin. |
| 1568. William, son of William Chafyn. | 1640. William, son of ditto. |
| 1571. John Chafyn. | 1641. Mary, daughter of ditto. |
| 1593. Ann, daughter to Thomas Chafyn. | 1643. Francis, son of Thomas Chafin, D.D. and Elizabeth his wife. |
| 1595. Francisca, daughter to William Chafyn. | 1644. Rachael, daughter of Richard and Lucie Chafin. |
| — Thomas, son of William Chafyn. | 1661. William, son of William Chafin. |
| — William, son of Thomas Chafyn. | — Mary, daughter of ditto. |
| 1602. Francis, son of Thomas Chafyn. | 1663. Rachel, daughter of William Chafin. |
| 1604. Edward Chafyn, Gent. | — Elizabeth, daughter of the same. |
| 1607. James, son of Thomas Chafyn. | 1666. Thomas, son of William Chafin. |
| 1611. William and Willoughby Chafyn, children of William Chafyn. | 1670. Harry, son of William Chafin. |
| 1630. Lucy, daughter of Richard Chafyn. | 1672. Richard, son of William Chafin. |
| 1634. Anne, dau. of Richard and Lucie Chafin. | |

WEDDINGS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1562. William Chafyn to Mary Crowch. | 1620. William Martin, Gent. to Francis Chafyn. |
| 1610. Nicholas Wattes to Anne Chafyn. | 1625. Richard Chafyn to Lucie Marsh. |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1564. Eliz. Chafyn. | 1618. William Chafyn, Gent. |
| 1569. Thomas Chafyn. | 1625. Edward, son of Susannah Chafyn. |
| 1571. Henry Chafyn. | 1626. William Chafyn, Esq. |
| — John Chafyn. | 1636. Barbara, wife of Thomas Chafyn, D. D. |
| 1581. Anne, wife of Leonard Chafyn. Gent. | 1640. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Richard Chafyn. |
| 1586. Leonard Chafyn, Gent. | 1644. Susannah Chafyn, widow. |
| 1594. Thomas, son of William Chafyn. | 1645. Mary, daughter of Richard Chafyn. |
| 1605. Elizabeth, daughter of William Chafyn. | 1646. Thomas Chafyn, D. D. and Vicar of Mere. |
| — Mary, wife of William Chafyn. | 1648. Richard Chafyn, of Saylis (Zeals), Esq. |
| 1606. Ursula, wife of Edward Chafyn. | 1653. Lucy, daughter of Mrs. Lucy Chafyn. |
| 1611. James, son of Thomas Chafyn, Gent. | — Richard, son of Richard Chafyn. |
| 1612. William Chafyn, Gent. | 1659. Ann Chafyn, daughter-in-law to Henry C. |
| — William, son of William Chafyn. | — Harry Chafyn, Gent. |
| 1613. Edward Chafyn, Gent. | 1660. Thomas Chafyn, Gent. |
| 1617. Cicely, wife of William Chafyn. | 1677. Lucy Chafyn, widow. |
| 1618. Thomas, son of William Chafyn. | 1695. William Chafyn, of Zeals, Esq. |
| — Thomas Chafyn, Gent. | 1712. Mary, wife of William Chafyn. |

With the last-mentioned William and Mary Chafyn the residence of that family at Zeals terminated, and the property afterwards became centered in the family of GROVE, by the marriage of John, son of Hugh Grove, of Chisenbury, co. Wilts, with Mary, daughter and heir of William and Mary Chafyn, of Zeals, who lie buried in Mere church, and whose monuments have already been recorded.

But before I descend to this family, which succeeded to that of Chafyn in the possession of Zeals, I shall dwell a little longer on the former, and relate a few particulars respecting them.

26 November 1627, (2 Charles I.) a commission was granted from the Earl of Pembroke to his very loving friend, Richard Chafyn, Esq. appointing him captain of a company of foot within the county of Wilts, in the regiment of Col. Bruncker, lately commanded by Capt. Lambert.

In Easter Term, 14 Charles I. (A. D. 1639) RICHARD CHAFYN, of Meere, Esq. appears to have been fined in the Star Chamber £.500, and an inquisition taken at Hindon, 25 September, to find out his estates and seize them.

The following memoranda also appear on an old family paper :

The fine was imposed *pro clamore* upon dismissal of a bill in the said court, exhibited against William Marten, defendant, in *arbitrabile modo*.

“That proceedings had and decree are illegal, *non per pares*, nor by the of lawful men, not *secundum legem*, nor to him his freehold.

“That the fine was not imposed for any offence mentioned in the Act of 3 Hen. VII.; nor for any offence whereof that Court had power; neither is the said fine reasonable.”

A hearing seems to have taken place in the Court of Exchequer, in regard to a seizure of the manor of SEALES for this fine; but the time does not appear, though in all likelihood soon after the fine was imposed. It seems, however, by the evidence of witnesses, that they recollect WILLIAM CHAFYN, RICHARD CHAFYN, and their ancestors, in possession for 50 years or more previous to that time.

“ TO THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANT OF WILTS.

“Upon information that a warrant is granted by some of you to distrayne the goods of WILLIAM CHAFYN, Esq. for his not sending out a horse to the King’s militia, when raysd to suppress the late rebellion in the West (Monmouth’s, A. D. 1685) —

“These are therefore to will and require you, upon sight hereof, to desist and forbear levying the said penalty, being satisfied that he was yⁿ ingaged in his Master’s business, being High Sheriff of the said County. PEMBROKE.”

“London, April 26, 1686.”

WILTS. — Whereas it hath appeared unto us, their Ma^{ties} Com^{rs}, whose names are hereunder written, that you have neglected and refused to take the Oaths according to the Act of Parliament, entituled “An Act for abrogating the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths,” and been doubly rated accordingly —

These are therefore to desire you personally to appeare before us, or some of us, at the George in Hindon, on Thursday y^e 16th of this instant March, and to take the said Oaths, or shew cause why you should not be rated double, according as the late Act of Parliament for granting to their Majesties an aid of foure shillings in a pound, for one yeare, doth direct and appoint.

Given under our hands and seals the 9th March 169³. — Signed and sealed.

JAMES HOWE, EDMUND LAMBERT, CHRISTOPHER MAYNE,
To William Chafyn, Esq. These. JOHN WYN, THOMAS GROVE.

CONTENTS OF THE WILL OF WILLIAM CHAFYN, 1695.

To Harry Chaffin, his son, £.700. To his grand-daughter, Jane Grove, £.200. To his wife, Mary, for life, all his lands at Zeals, &c. ; and after her decease to his son THOMAS and his heirs for ever. Mary his wife executrix. Proved at London, 25 Oct. 1695.

The aforesaid HARRY, second son of WILLIAM CHAFIN, of Zeals, Esq. was twice married : first, to the widow of BULLEN REYMES, of Waddon, cō Dorset ; and, secondly, to MARIA, daughter of GEORGE PLEY, of Weymouth, Esq. ; by neither of whom he left any issue. He died 26 November, anno 1726, and lies buried in the church at Portisham, where his own memory, and that of his two wives are recorded in the following inscription :

Hoc juxta marmor

J. S.

HARRICI CHAFIN, Armigeri, uxores duæ :
quarum ANNA,

BULLENI REYMES, Armigeri, prius vidua,
et ROBERTI COKER, de Mappowder, Arm. filia ;
obiit

Maii 19, A. D. 1701.

MARIA, altera,

GEORGII PLEY, de Weymouth, filia,
et prædicti BULLENI REYMES nepotis ;

obiit 21 Aug. 1721.

Christianâ in Deum pietate,
humanâ in propinquos benevolentia ;
omni in conjugem amore, fide, constantia ;
ambæ pariter insignes.

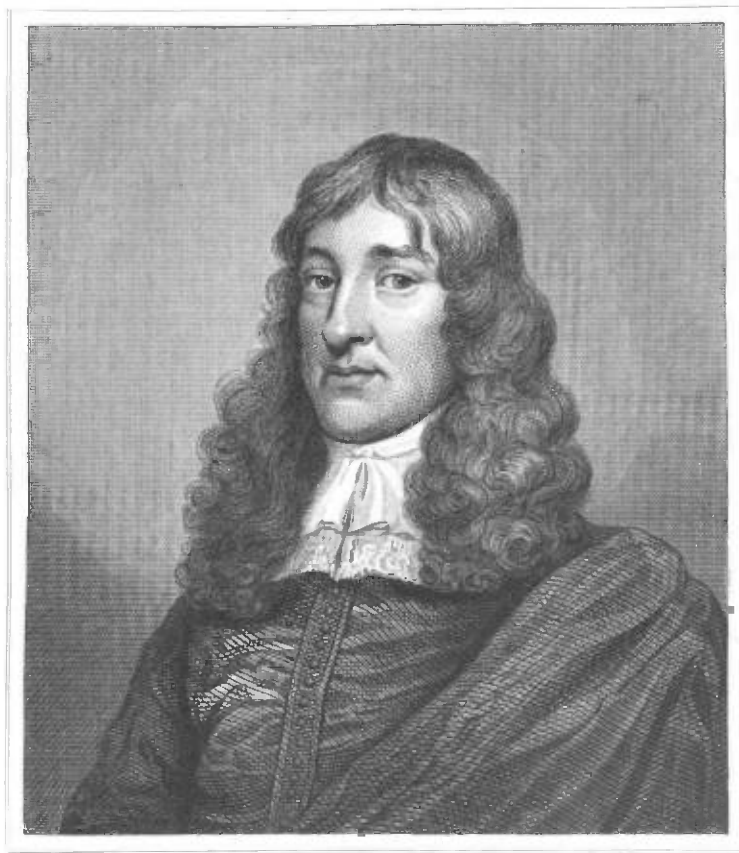
Qui utique his tantis utriusque motus virtutibus,
cum ingratum sui vicissim amoris testimonium,
tum in memoriam ipsarum sempiternam,
hoc posuit, bis viduatus,
monumentum.

Juxtâ jacet HARRICUS CHAFIN,
filius secundus

GULIELMI CHAFIN, de Zeals,
in Comitatu Wiltonensi, Armigeri ;
qui dum vivus erat in pauperes
misericors, et omnibus æquus.

Obiit Novembris 26, A. D. 1726.

PLATE IV.



HUGH GROVE.

Beheaded, A.D. 1655.

PRO LEGE ET REGE.

London, Published for Sir R. C. Howe, Bar^t. Jan^y 21. 1822



Manor House at Zeals, Co. Wilts.

This inscription is placed in the North aisle, on a handsome mural monument of white marble, bearing at top the arms of *Chafyn*: *Gules*, a talbot passant *Or*, a chief *Ermine*. On the dexter side, *Coker* of Mapouder; on the sinister, *Or*, a bend wavy *Azure*, three anchors of the first; *Pley*. Crest, a talbot *Or*.

I now return to HUGH GROVE, of Chisenbury, whose son John, by his marriage with Mary, the heiress of William Chafyn, became ultimately possessed of the Manor of Zeals.

This personage, together with many others, and especially Colonel Penruddock his countryman, had espoused the cause of King CHARLES the Second, and thereby had incurred the displeasure of the Protector Cromwell. The circumstances relating to the subject of our present enquiry are thus recorded in Izacke's History of Exeter, p. 165 :

“ A. D. 1655. Several persons of quality, for their loyalty in proclaiming CHARLES II. King of England, at South Molton, in the county of Devon, were taken prisoners, brought to Exeter, and confined in the high jail, where they were often visited, their wants supplied, and plentiful provision daily made for them, by the honest inhabitants of this city, and county adjacent. Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer shortly thereafter coming hither for the trial of the said prisoners, who being found guilty of high treason, John Penruddock and Hugh Grove, both of the county of Wilts, Esquires, were beheaded in the Castle.

“ The following is a copy of the Death Warrant, ordering the execution of these unfortunate gentlemen (with others), taken from the original in the custody of Ambrose Steed, a relation of the then Sheriffs, at Exeter, August 11, 1760 :

“ OLIVER P.

“ Whereas JOHN PENRUDDOCK, HUGH GROVE, Richard Reeves, Edward Davy, Thomas Poulton, Edward Willis, Thomas Hillard, John Haynes, James Horsington, *alias* Huish, and John Giles, *alias* Hobbs, were indicted, convicted, and attainted of High Treason, at a Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, lately held at Exeter, in our Countie of Devon, and have received sentence to be executed as Traitors —

“ We have thought fit, and our will and pleasure is, that the said JOHN PENRUDDOCK and HUGH GROVE, instead of being hanged by the neck, be put to death by severing their heads from their bodies; and that the said Richard Reeves, Edward Davy, Thomas Poulton, Edward Willis, Thomas Hillard, John Haynes, James Horsington, and John Giles, be onely hanged by the neck till they are dead; and that you forbear all other and further corporal payne and execution of the bodies of the persons aforesaid. And for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

“ Given at Whitehall, y^e third of May, 1655.

“ To John Coplestone, Esq. High Sheriff of our Countie of Devon, or his Deputie.

“ After their condemnation they sent this ensuing letter after their Judges, which was delivered at Chard :

“ HONOURABLE SIRS,

“ We know that our Redeemer (blessed for ever!) hath pulled out the sting of death, and therefore hope we shall never be so little his as to fear dying: again, we know long life to be one of God's greatest blessings, and therefore hope we shall never be guilty of the neglect of any lawful means in the acquiring of it. Endeavours for the last are no ways inconsistent with preparation for the first: a divine and a physician are used at the same time. Being therefore encouraged, from the character we have received from your eminent piety, which above all outward actions inclines the heart to mercy and deeds of charity; and considering how improbable it is that so many persons of honour, interest, and merit, should be denied any request, we presume to make these humble addresses to your Honours, that you will be pleased to become intercessors to the Lord Protector on our behalfs, either by letter or otherwise, as your Honours shall think fit. Nor yet can we think our inconsiderable lives in themselves in moment suffi-

cient for your troubles; but when we shall lay the ruin of so many tender and innocent relations, whose dependencies are solely on our lives, and are too numerous to be made miserable by our deaths, we cannot despair of bowels of compassion in you. We dare not prescribe rules; but if we may not be thought fit to live in this Commonwealth, we hope at last we may be suffered to spend the remainder of our days in her defence, together with the rest of Christendom, against the too powerful and common enemy the Turk. And when it shall be considered that the satisfaction of no man's death lies upon us, that none of our brother's blood cries for ours, and withal that we had, on capitulation, the protection of the sword for our lives, which we dare but touch with the top of our rod, we hope we shall not appear subjects for nothing but vengeance. And your Honours' favors shall not be cast away, nor ever bestowed upon men that can more value and set higher prizes upon them than

“Your Honours' most humble servants,

“JOHN PENRUDDOCK, HUGH GROVE.

“This petition proved ineffectual, and on the 16th May 1655, these two loyal subjects were beheaded at Exeter.”

Thurloe, in his *Historical Collections*, has recorded a speech delivered by Hugh Grove from the scaffold (vol. III. p. 445).

“GOOD PEOPLE,

“I was never guilty of much rhetorick, nor ever loved long speeches in my life, therefore, you cannot expect either of them at my death. All that I shall desire of you, besides your hearty prayers for my soul, is, that you would bear me witness, I dye a true son of the Church of England, as it was established by King Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles of ever blessed memory; and that I dye a loyal subject to King Charles the Second, my undoubted sovereign, and a lover of the good old laws of the land; the just privileges of parliament; the rights and liberties of the people; for the re-establishing of all which, I undertooke this design, and for which I am now ready to lay down my life. God forgive the Judges and Council for perverting the law! and God forgive the bloody-minded Jury, and all those that procured them! God forgive Croke, for denying and forswearing his articles so unworthily! and God forgive Mr. Dove and the rest, for swearing so falsely and maliciously against me! and God forgive all my enemies, for I heartily forgive them! Now God bless the King, and all those that love him; and turn the hearts of all them that hate him! God bless you all, and God be merciful unto you, and to my soul. AMEN.”

Three days being elapsed since the execution of HUGH GROVE, his friends procured a license to bury his body in the church of St. Sydlings, at Exeter, where a brass plate^s, with the following inscription, records his melancholy fate.

“Hic jacet HUGO GROVE, de Enford in comitatu Wilts, armiger, in restituendo ecclesiam, in asserendo Regem, in propugnando legem, et libertatem Anglicanam, captus, et decollatus 16 Maii 1655.”

I feel gratified in further recording the memory of this zealous personage, who died *Pro Lege et Rege*, by an excellent portrait, which I obtained permission to have copied and engraved from a small miniature in the possession of Mrs. Grove, now residing at Zeals, (*Plate V.*); to which is added an engraving of Zeals House.

The following exemplification of the GROVE arms, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms in the year 1576, are in her possession, and were declared as follows:

“*Ermine*, on a cheveron engrailed *Gules*, a scallop *Golde*, betwene scallops *Silver*, and for Creast, upon a wreath, *Silver* and *Gules*, a talbot passant *Sable*, a collar *Silver*, manteled *Gules*, dobled *Silver*.”

^s This tablet of brass, which was fallen into decay, was re-engraved, and re-placed 16 May 1788.

I have before mentioned, at page 33, that the estates at Zeals, &c. after the death of William and Mary Chafin, became shortly afterwards centered in the family of GROVE: it will now be necessary to trace their descent from that to the present period.

HUGH GROVE, who, by his wife Jane, daughter to William Grove, of Shaftesbury, had issue, 1. Hugh, who died *cœlebs*; 2. John, married to Mary, daughter of William Chafin, of Zeals, 1686; the former of whom died 1699, and the latter 1724, and both were buried at Enford, *co* Wilts. Though the estate at Zeals came ultimately to them, they did not possess it till after the death of Thomas, son of William Chafin, who died without issue, and of Harry, who, together with his two wives, was buried at Waddon, as already mentioned. On the failure of issue from these two brothers, the Zeals property, &c. descended to the children of John and Mary; the eldest of whom, Hugh, died 1765, *sine prole*; William, the second son, who was born 1692, and was Rector of Manston, *co* Dorset, and of Wotton Rivers, *co* Wilts,* left no children, and died 1768; the third son, named Chafin, who died 1761, married Ann, daughter of Amor, by whom he had the following issue:

1. William Chafin, born in 1731, died in 1793, *sine prole*. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Grove, of Fern, on 17th of October 1776.
2. Hugh, styled of Melbury, *co* Dorset, born in 1735, died in 1792. By his marriage with Grace Snook he left issue William Chafin Grove, the present heir to the estate at Zeals.
3. Thomas, late of Mere, Vicar, born in 1744, died in 1809, *sine prole*.
4. Harry, born in 1745, died in 1808, *sine prole*.
5. Charles, M. D. born in 1747, died in 1806. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Acland, of Fairfield, *co* Somerset, Esq. and sister to the present Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart. By her he had several children, now living; the eldest of whom, William Chafin, born anno 1786, is next heir to the property, if William Chafin, son of Hugh Grove, of Melbury, should die unmarried.

Mrs. Grove, widow of William Chafin, who died in 1793, is the present occupier of the estate at Zeals, *durante vitâ*.

* The following anecdote is related in the family of this William:—"That in order to convince the bishop that these two livings were within distance, and tenable, he, by means of a relay of horses, served the two Churches in one day, and was allowed to hold them." I imagine the distance to be nearly 60 miles, and considering the probable state of the roads at that time, it was no inconsiderable undertaking, and equal perhaps to the exploits of any Nimrod of the present day.

was, according to Professor Stubbs, the west name to
KNOYLE ODIERNE, PARVA, *Richard Coeur*
de Lion

OR

PARISH OF WEST KNOYLE.

I HAD long been at a loss to know the origin of the singular appellation of ODIERNE; but chance at length, in some degree, made the discovery; for one of my coadjutors in Topography, in looking over "*Madox's History of the Exchequer*" (p. 488), found an account of divers lands that were tallaged; and, immediately after some lands at Mere, he found those of HODIERNA, the Nurse, recited (20 Hen. III.); and as West Knoyle is the adjoining parish to that of Mere, we are informed of the true cause of its having gained the name of ODIERNE; but who this HODIERNA was, I have not been able as yet to ascertain.

This parish of West Knoyle adjoins the tything of Chadenwyche, and forms a parcel of the Hundred of Mere. It is bounded on the South and East by the parish of East Knoyle, and on the West and North by a part of Mere, and by Monkton Deverill. It is a prebend, and together with that of N. Newenton, is valued in the King's books at £.8. 12s. 11d. The resident population, in 1801, was 184; in 1811, 210; and in 1821, 208. The Earl of Pembroke is proprietor of the great tythes, which are now held under him by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. who is also lord of the manor, and of the entire parish. The soil differs in various parts of this district; the North and East being of a chalky stratum, the West and South of a stiff loom and clay.

I am at a loss for any account of the early holders of these lands, as it does not occur in Domesday book; and I cannot refer to an earlier period than the reign of Henry VII. when Sir Robert WILLOUGHBY, Lord Brooke, and son of Sir John Willoughby, was steward to King Henry the Seventh.

His brother, Sir William WILLOUGHBY, is described as of Turner's Piddle, in the county of Dorset. He had an illegitimate son, named CHRISTOPHER, who was the first settler at KNOYLE ODIERNE, or West Knoyle.

CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY had two wives; *first*, Alice, widow of Bolstred; and, *second*, Isabel, daughter of Nicholas Wykes, of Dodington, cō Gloucester. It appears that he had no issue by the first marriage; but by the second he had 1. Henry; 2. William; 3. John; 4. Christopher; 5. Mary; 6. Ann; 7. Cicely; 8. Jane.

HENRY, his eldest son, espoused Jane, daughter of Dauntsey, of Lavington, cō Wilts, and had issue, 1. William; 2. Henry; 3. Thomas; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Margaret; 6. Ann.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of the aforesaid Henry, married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Bamfield, of Cadbury, cō Somerset, and had issue, 1. Christopher, his eldest son and heir apparent, aged 19; 2. Bamfield, aged 13; 3. Henry, aged 12 (temp. Visit. 1623); and, 4. Jane, married to Henry Butler, of Handley, cō Dorset.

At the said Visitation, the following arms were allowed to William Willoughby, then styled of Knoyle Odierne, viz.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Sable*, a cross engrailed *Or*, being the coat of *Ufford*; and, 2d and 3d, *Gules*, a cross moline *Argent*, being the coat of *Beke*; all within a bordure gobony per pale *Argent* and *Gules*, and *Or* and *Sable*.

And it is presumed that these arms were assigned to be borne by this illegitimate line in memory of the descent of the said Sir William Willoughby from William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, who married Alice, sister and coheir of Sir Walter Beke, Lord and Baron d'Eresby, and from John Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, who married Cecily, sister and coheir of William Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.

JOHN, brother of William aforesaid, and third son of Christopher and Isabel, by his wife,, had issue William, who by his wife (name unknown) had a son named John, who had two wives. By the first,, daughter of Spencer, of Crediton, co Devon, he had issue, 1. Alexander; 2. Richard (heir to his father), who married Agnes, daughter of William Culme, of Champston,; and, 3. Margaret, married to Brayley. By his second wife, Agnes, daughter of William Frie, of Yorke, co Devon, he had issue Alice, married to Beare, and Ann, married to Stephens.

RICHARD, the second son, succeeded as heir to his father, and by his marriage with Agnes, had issue, 1. Mary, married to William Taunton; 2. Jane, married to John Turpin; 3. John, married to Margaret, daughter to Philip Steynings, of the county of Somerset; 4. Philip; 5. William; 6. Hugh; 7. Nicholas; 8. Ann, married to Alexander, of Steynings.

JOHN, the third child, had issue, by Margaret his wife, 1. John; 2. Ann; 3. Susan; and, 4. Bridget.

These are the only memorials which I have been able to collect from the Visitations respecting this family, which was seated at West Knoyle. I shall now proceed to record those of a more modern date, but of a more certain authority, as they exist in the Parish Church of West Knoyle.

THE PARISH CHURCH

is a well-built edifice of stone, with a square turret, ornamented with pinnacles, and situated, *more antiquo*, adjoining to the Manor-house. It extends in length 66 feet, and in breadth 16 feet 3 inches. There is no partition arch to separate the nave from the chancel. The altar is placed within a circular recess, italianized; the cieling is painted, decorated with cherubims, and waggon-roofed. The font is modern. The following inscription records the author of these embellishments:

“GLORIA DEO IN EXCELSIS.

“This Chancell was new paved and beautified in this manner by RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, of this Parish, Esquire, in the year of our Lord 1739, in sacred memory of his ancestors and family, whose bones lie here deposited.”

N^o 1. On a stone monument placed against the South wall of the Church is the following inscription:

“Here lies GRACE, wife of Richard Carpenter, of London, Esq. second daughter of Richard Green, Esq. who dyed 11 May 1669, aged 34.

“And likewise MARY, wife of William Willoughby, Esq. who was eldest daughter of the said Richard Green, here interred, with her said husband, William Willoughby, and their two sons, William and Charles.”

N^o 2. On a tablet of white marble against the North wall of the chancel:

“Sacred to the memory of Mrs. MARY HILLMAN, daughter of William Hillman, of Sarum, Gent. and Alice his wife, daughter of William Jonas, of the Inner Temple, Esquire, and Mary his wife, daughter of William Willoughby, Esq. of this place, and Mary his wife. She was born 1 February 1711, and died 19 December 1736.”

N^o 3. On a flat stone in the chancel:

“Here lye the body of WILLIAM JONAS, Esquire, and Mary his wife, who was the daughter of William Willoughby, Esq. by Mary his wife.

“This tomb was deposited by their affectionate daughter, Alice Hillman, in the year 1739.”

N^o 4. On a flat stone in the chancel :

“ Here lieth the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY, widow and relict of William Willoughby, Esq. late of this parish, who departed this life the 12th day of January 1745, aged 72 years.”

N^o 5. At the North-east corner of the churchyard lies interred RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, Esq. who died 28 October 1762, aged 59.

Against the singing gallery is the following inscription :

“ VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS.

“ CHRISTOPHER WILLOUGHBY, Esq. gave to this Parish of West Knoyle an Annuity of Sixteen Pounds, for good and charitable uses, payable by the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New Sarum on Lady-day for ever. To be bestowed in such manner as is directed in and by a certain Deed under the common seal of the said Corporation, kept in the chest belonging to this Parish Church.” †

I shall now recapitulate all the information I have been able to procure respecting this family, either from the Heralds' College or from sepulchral records.

William Willoughby.	William Willoughby.
Christopher, of Knoyle Odierne [his natural son].	Richard Willoughby.
Henry, son of Christopher.	Richard Willoughby, who died A. D. 1763, and sold his estate at West Knoyle to Henry Hoare, Esq. in 1732.
William, son of Henry [living in 1623].	Richard Willoughby, his son, living anno 1821.
Christopher, his son and heir (circa 1678).	

The memorials of this family existing in the Parish Church are already recorded ; but in the adjoining Churches at Mere and East Knoyle there are the following :

MERE.	EAST KNOYLE.
1618. Edward, son of George Willoughby.	1554. William Willoughby and Amy Scammell married.
1679. Richard Willoughby.	1631. Jane, daughter of Henry Willoughby, baptised.
1737. Charles, son of William Willoughby.	1635. Mary, daughter of ditto, ditto.
1767. Mrs. Mary Willoughby, of Sarum.	1716. Mrs. Willoughby, buried.

The last and present surviving son of Richard Willoughby has in his possession several family portraits ; amongst which are those of William Willoughby, bearing the date of anno 1620 ; also of Mary, his second wife, who is said to have visited her husband, when confined in prison, on the night before his intended execution, and to have contrived his escape from thence, by being dressed in a large brown cloak and hood, which she brought to him, unobserved by the keeper of the prison.

This personage was of the party of Charles the First, and a great espouser of his cause. His name is mentioned by Thurloe, in his State Papers, vol. III. p. 649, as having been seen amongst the rebels at Blandford, anno 1655, “ at which time he was a prisoner, on the same day when there was an insurrection at Sarum ; but the excuse made by Willoughby was, that he was there for the purpose of fetching off his wife's brother, one Mr. Greene, jun. of Meere, who had joined the rebels. On the examination of the witnesses, Mr. Kitson, of Bishopston, cō Wilts, said, that he observed upon the road between Blandford and Yeovil a gentleman riding very fast up from the rear unto the front of the party of risers ; and thereupon asking who it was that rode

† A book has been kept for the purpose of entering the distribution of this benefaction, from its commencement, anno 1679, to the present day.

up so hard, was informed that it was one Mr. Willoughby, who was well mounted, had a sword by his side, but what other arms the informant knoweth not.

“N.B. This is the Willoughby, of West Knoyle, who had the rendezvous of fox-hunters at his house for a week together, and but a very few days before the rising at Sarum.”

Richard Willoughby, who disposed of the estate at West Knoyle, is supposed to be the person mentioned by Fielding (in his Tom Jones), as Justice Willoughby of Knoyle.

The manor and estate of West Knoyle, consisting of two large farms, and others of smaller extent, comprehend above 1790 acres of pasture, arable, and wood land. They were purchased, in the year 1735, by Henry Hoare, Esq. of Stourhead, of Richard Willoughby, Esq. the last of that name who resided there; and are now become the property of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

The Parish Register of Warminster furnishes me with further intelligence respecting the family of Willoughby.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1626. Susan, daughter of Thomas Willoughby. | 1659. Sarah, daughter of ditto. |
| 1629. Sibell, daughter of ditto. | 1659. Sarah, daughter of Roger Willoughby. |
| 1632. Henry, son of Thomas Willoughby, Gent. | 1661. Susanna, daughter of ditto. |
| 1648. Thomas, son of Christopher Willoughby. | 1667. Sarah, daughter of ditto. |
| 1650. Elizabeth, daughter of ditto. | And others, to a later period. |

MARRIAGE.

1665. Henry Willoughby and Mary Giles.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1656. Sarah, daughter of Christopher Willoughby. | 1660. Roger, son of Roger Willoughby. |
| 1658. Elizabeth, daughter of ditto. | 1676. Sarah Willoughby, widow. |
| | And others. |

The last male branch of this family was Willoughby of Market Lavington, who once was an assistant to the noted Dr. Bather, of that town. He died about four years ago, without issue, and in poverty. He claimed relationship with the family at Knoyle; and, a few years before his death, searched this register to prove his descent.

PARISH OF STOURTON.

HAVING described the Parishes and Tythings in the South-east part of the Hundred of MERE, I shall now take a Westerly direction, and continue my researches in the Parish of STOURTON, which adjoins that of MERE, and which also has two Tythings annexed to it, *i. e.* BONHAM, and GASPER, *alias* BROOK, each of which is situated in the county of Somerset.

Its name is evidently derived from its situation near the source of the river STOUR, which rises within the parish, and will be described hereafter. It is thus recorded in Domesday book :

“RADULFUS tenet de WALSCINO DE DOWAI, STORTONE. ALWACRE tenuit T. R. E., et gel-dabat pro 8 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De eâ sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, cum 1 servo. Et 6 villani, et 13 coscez, et 8 cotarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini reddunt 20 denarios. Et 60 acræ pasturæ. Silva 1 leuca longa, et 1 lata. Valuit 4 libræ, modo 7 libræ.”

“RADULFUS holds STORTONE of WALSCINUS DE DOWAI. ALWACRE held it T.R.E., and it was assessed at eight hides. Here are six plough-lands. Five hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, and one servant. Six villagers and 21 cottagers occupy four plough-lands. Two mills pay twenty pence. Here are sixty acres of pasture, and the wood is a mile and a half square. It was valued at four pounds, now at seven.”

It has been supposed that the noble family of STOURTON was settled on this spot before the Conquest, which will account for the great extent of land held in demesne.

In an old book, bearing for title *A compleat History of the most remarkable Providences*, by William Turner, printed at London in folio, 1697, I find the following allusion to this place :—“STURTON, the seat of Lord Stourton, was belonging to his family before the Conquest. They say that after the victory at Battaile, William the Conqueror came in person into the West, to receive their rendition; that the Lord Abbot of Glastonbury, and the rest of the Lords, and the Grandees of the Western parts, waited upon the Conqueror at Stourton House, where the family continues to this day.”

I regret very much that a more satisfactory account cannot be given of the ancient residence of this family, than that recorded by our British Antiquary Leland; for in vain I have made inquiry respecting views and plans, or family portraits; and nothing but the site of the castle can at present be ascertained. After the lapse of so many years, we must be thankful even for the short notes which have been transmitted to us by this Antiquary :

“The village of Stourtown standyth yn the bottom of an hille, *in lævd ripd Sturi.*

“The Lord Stourton’s place stondeth on a meane hille, the soyle therof being stony. This maner place hath two courtes. The fronte of the ymer court is magnificent, and high emba-teled, castelle lyke.

^u The site of the ancient residence was exactly opposite to the present mansion, facing South-east, and between it and the turnpike-road. Some of the subterraneous vaults of stone are still known; and some very aged Spanish chesnut-trees mark the approach to it from the village of Stourton. — I have also obtained a drawing of an old chimney-piece (of good Gothic taste) carved in stone, and representing three escutcheons of arms; that in the central compartment bearing those of Stourton; on one side are those of Chidiok, wife of William second Lord Stourton, who died A. D. 1477; and the other bears those of Berkeley, wife of John, third Baron, who died A. D. 1484.

“There is a parke amonge lilles, joining on the maner place.

“The ryver of Stoure risith ther of six fountaines, or springes, wherof three be on the Northe side of the parke, harde withyn the pale; the other three be North also, but withoute the parke.

“The Lorde Stourton gyvith these six fountaynes yn his armes.

“The name of the Stourtons be very auncient yn those parties.

“The goodly gate-house and fronte of the Lord Stourton’s howse in Stourton was buyldyd *ex spoliis Gallorum.*”^x

Before I enter upon the modern state of this parish, and its local situation, improvement, and particularities, I shall endeavour to extract, from the most authentic Pedigrees which have been hitherto published, some account of the early possessors of the property at Stourton.

FAMILY OF STOURTON.

The Family of Stourton, deriving its name from the river Stour, is of very high antiquity, and is supposed to have been settled in the West of England previous to the Conquest; at which time lived one BOTOLPH, who, according to tradition, when William the Conqueror invaded this part of England, broke down the sea walls of the Severn, and retreating to Glastonbury, guarded the pass by land, until the Conqueror acceded to the terms that were required. (*Collins’s Peerage, sub Stourton.*)

But Mr. Edmondson, in his *Baronagium*, places BARTHOLOMEW at the head of the genealogical tree, whom I imagine to be the same person as was noticed under the name of BOTOLPH.

As Collins and Edmondson differ in their genealogy of this ancient family, I shall adopt the Pedigree procured from the College of Arms.

Botolph de Stourton married Ann, daughter of Godwyn Earl of Kent.

Sir Robert de Stourton, styled Dominus de Stourton.

Sir William de Stourton, styled the same.

Sir Michael de Stourton, styled the same, married to Mary, daughter of John Lord Manduit.

Sir John de Stourton,^y married to Grace, daughter of Hungerford.

Sir Ralph de Stourton, married to Alice, daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley. This Sir Ralph was Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and lies buried in the North aisle of Stourton Church.

Sir William de Stourton was interred in the North aisle of Bruton Church. By Joan or Jane, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, of Horningsham, cō Wilts, he had twenty-one sons, and Mary, a daughter, who was a nun.

John de Stourton, his eldest son, succeeded. He was Sheriff for the counties of Somerset and Dorset (temp. Rich. II.), and was buried in the Abbey of Stavordale, cō Somerset, which he had founded.

He was twice married: *first*, to Catharine, daughter of Lord Beaumont, by whom he had one son, named William (of whom hereafter); *secondly*, to Jane, daughter of Ralph Lord Basset, by whom he had three daughters and four sons, the eldest of whom, named JOHN (of Preston, cō Somerset), was also twice married: *first*, to Catharine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Payne, of Speckington; and, *secondly*, to Alice, daughter and heiress of Peny, of Kent; by each of whom he had issue. (*See Pedigree.*)

^x These buildings may perhaps be justly attributed to John de Stourton, who was engaged, during the reign of King Henry VI. in the wars of France and Normandy.

^y According to Collins (in his Peerage), this Sir John de Stourton had issue a son, named Eudo, who died in his father’s life-time, leaving Ralph his son, who is here described as son of Sir John; but no notice is taken of him by the Heralds’ College.

I now return to Sir William Stourton, the only son of John de Stourton, by his first wife, Catharine Beaumont. He espoused (22 Rich. II.) Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir John Moyne, of Maddington, *co* Wilts, and of Estons, *co* Essex. He was Steward of the Principality of Wales anno 1402, and departing this life anno 1403, was buried in the Priory of Witham, *co* Somerset.^z He had issue Sir John de Stourton, his son and heir, and a daughter named Margaret, who married William Carant, of Tomber, in the parish of Henstridge, *co* Somerset, Esq.

Sir John de Stourton was, perhaps, the most distinguished character of this ancient family, and to whom the estate at Stourton is indebted for many valuable privileges.^a He served his Monarchs, Henry V. and VI. with great ability in their foreign wars, as well as in public capacities at home and in his own county;^b for which services he was advanced in dignity, and was created a Baron, with other emoluments, anno 1448.

As Leland says that the ancient castle at Stourton was built *ex spoliis Gallorum*, we may attribute that structure to this personage.

Sir John de Stourton departed this life 2 Edw. IV. (anno 1463.) He married Margery, daughter of Sir John Wadham, of Merefield, *co* Somerset, Knight, and had issue four sons: 1. William; 2. Reginald, who married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Hoddy; 3. Nicholas, who died s. p.; and, 4. John, who died without issue. He had also two daughters: 1. Margaret, married to Sir George Darell, of Littlecot, *co* Wilts; and, 2. Joan, married to Richard Warre, of Hestercombe, *co* Somerset.^c

I now return to WILLIAM Lord Stourton, the *second* Baron. He was summoned to Parliament 9 Edw. IV. (1470); died 18 February 1479, and was buried in the church of Mere, *co* Wilts. He married MARGARET, daughter and coheir of Sir John Chidiok, of Chidiok, *co* Dorset, Knight,^d and had issue, 1. John, his eldest son and heir; 2. William; 3. Edward; 4. Alice, married to John Philpot, Esq. Sheriff for Hampshire 16 Hen. VII.; 5. Catharine, who had three husbands: *first*, Sir William Berkeley; *second*, Lord Grey of Codnor; *third*, Sir William de la Pole, son of John Duke of Suffolk; and, 6. Margaret, married to James Chudleigh, Esq. of Ashton, *co* Devon.

JOHN succeeded his father as *third* Baron of Stourton. He was summoned to Parliament 20 Edw. IV. (1481); died anno 1484, s. p. and was buried, according to the directions contained in his will, in the chantry chapel of the Virgin Mary in the North aisle of the parish church at Mere. He was married to Catharine, daughter of Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone, *co* Gloucester.

WILLIAM, his next brother, became the *fourth* Baron of Stourton. He also died s. p. and was buried in the church of Stourton 15 Hen. VIII. (1524.)^e He was married to Thomasine, daughter of Sir Walter^f Wrottesley, of the county of Stafford.

^z By the inquisition taken on the death of Sir William Stourton it appeared that he died seised of the manors of Buckhorn Weston, Tarrant Villiers, Dewlish, the hundred of Combsditch, a moiety of the manor of Broadway, and of lands in Gillingham, *co* Dorset; the manor of Estains, in Essex; the manor of Stourton, *co* Wilts; and several other manors in Somerset and Hants. Collins says, this Sir William was eldest son of Sir John, by his second wife. It appears that the original crest of the Stourton family was a *sledge*, which still exists, of painted glass, in a window at Stourton Church; and it is sculptured in stone on a shield of arms over the porch of Little Langford Church, *co* Wilts.

^a These will be recited in my description of the Parish of Stourton.

^b He was High Sheriff for the county of Wilts anno 12 and 16 Hen. VI. and for Gloucestershire anno 18 Hen. VI. He was also summoned to Parliament 28 Hen. VI.

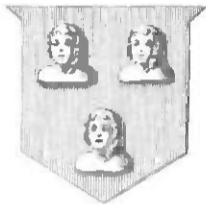
^c According to Collins, this Sir John de Stourton had only *two* sons and two daughters, viz. William Lord Stourton and Reginald, Margaret and Joan.

^d By this marriage the family of Stourton acquired the manor of Stourton Caundle, *co* Dorset, which was afterwards sold to Henry Hoare, of Stourton, Esq. in whose family it now remains.

^e By the inquisition taken on the death of this William Lord Stourton it appears that the estates in different counties were considerably increased. — In a window of the South aisle of Stourton Church were the arms of Stourton impaling Wrottesley; viz. *Or*, three piles *Sable*, a canton *Ermine*.

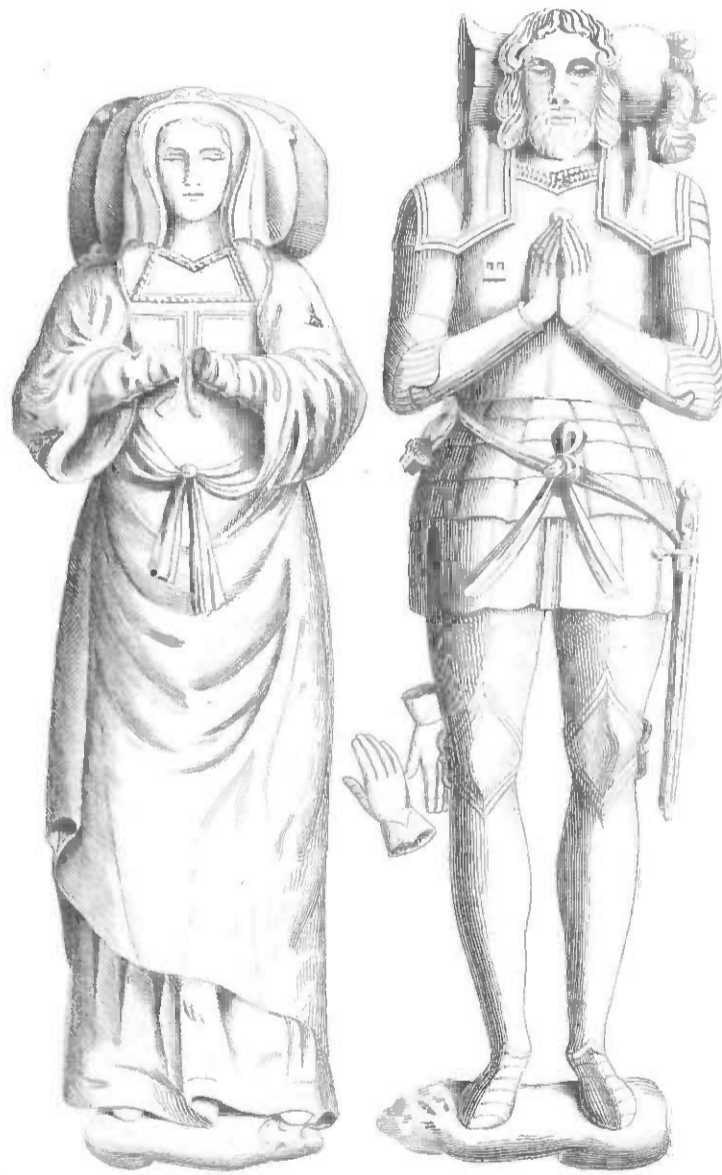
^f Collins says *Hugh*, not *Walter*; but the Heralds' College states the latter name.

PLATE V.



EDWARD LORD STOURTON, 1535.

AGNES FAUTLERoy.



Seulptural Effigies in STOURTON Church.

EDWARD, the next brother, succeeded as *fifth* Baron of Stourton, on the failure of issue. He was summoned to Parliament 21 Hen. VIII. (1530); died anno 1536, and was buried at Stourton. He married Agnes, daughter of John Fauntleroy, of Marsh, near Sherborne, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Dorset,^g and had issue — 1. WILLIAM, son and heir; — 2. Roger, who married Jane or Joan, daughter of Birch, of Essex, who died s. p.; — 3. Christopher, of Little Langford, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Wilts,^h who married Elizabeth, daughter of Dennis, of Kent (and had issue, 1. Thomas; 2. Edmund, who married Ann, daughter of Francis Lewis, of Milton, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Bucks; 3. Leonard; and, 4. Jane, who was wedded to William Driver, of Limehouse); — 4. Peter, who died s. p. and was married to Elizabeth Dudley, afterwards wife of Sir William Stourton, his brother, and who had issue Dorothy, married to Robert Bures, of Brook-hall, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Essex; — 5. Mary, who died s. p.

I now revert to WILLIAM, the *sixth* Baron of Stourton, who died anno 1548. He was twice married: *first*, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Dudley, and sister of John Duke of Northumberland; and, *secondly*, to Anne Ryce, daughter to the Countess of Bridgewater, by whom he had issue a daughter, named MARIA, who married, *first*, Richard Gore, of Aldrington, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Wilts; and, *secondly*, George Wroughton, second son of William Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Wilts.

By his *first* wife, Elizabeth Dudley, he had issue, 1. CHARLES, son and heir; — 2. ANDREW, who died s. p.; — 3. ARTHUR, who was M. P. for Westminster anno 1555, and married Ann, daughter of Henry M^cWilliams, and had issue EDWARD, and PHILIP of Ower Moigne, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Dorset, who married Jane or Joan, daughter of St. John; — 4. WILLIAM, married to Thomasine, daughter of Fitz-James, who had issue, John, Giles, and George; — Ursula, married to Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and died 1585; — and Dorothy, wedded to Richard Brent.

This William Lord Stourton died anno 1548, ordering by will his body to be interred where it shall please God. He made several bequests to his daughters, leaving to Ann Ryce all his plate then remaining at Newhaven, and all his beds, furniture, &c. within his lordship of Stourton, as well as corn and hay, &c. &c. Neither did he forget the faithful services of his dependents; for, by will dated 1548, he bequeathed to his servants, if they continued with his son Charles, such wages as he had given them himself, with meat and drink during their lives; but if not, a whole year's wages, with liberty to depart when they pleased. The probate of his will bears date anno 1557; and Agnes his widow administered.

This worthy Baron was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, who was *seventh* in succession to the title; and I wish he had inherited the good qualities and conduct of his father; but, urged by an evil spirit of revenge, he was tempted to commit a cruel murder on the person of a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Stourton, at Kilmington, named HARTGILL: but I shall not interrupt the course of my genealogical inquiries by entering into the detail of this transaction, as I shall hereafter give it as printed in Strype's Memorials. (See APPENDIX.)

CHARLES succeeded his father as *seventh* Baron of Stourton, and was married to Ann, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, by whom he left issue three sons and as many daughters; viz. 1. John, son and heir; 2. Edward; 3. Charles; 4. Mary, married to T. Tregian; 5. Anne, married to Edward Rogers, of Somerset; and, 6. Catharine, married to Richard Sherborne, of Stonihurst, $\text{c}\ddot{o}$ Lancaster.

^g Mr. Hutchins (first edition, vol. II. p. 244; 2d edit. vol. III. p. 236) erroneously attributes this tomb to William Lord Stourton, who died anno 1523, and to his wife Thomasine; but the arms of Fauntleroy, quartered with those of Stourton, on the base of the tomb, plainly indicate to whose memory it was erected.

^h The effigies of these two personages are to be seen in the church at Stourton, sculptured in stone, recumbent on a rich monumental base. (See Plate VI.)

JOHN, the *eighth* Baron, being restored in blood to his title and estates by Act of Parliament, anno 1575, after the fatal event which terminated the life of his father, was one of the Peers on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots. He married Frances, daughter of William Lord Cobham; but dying without issue, anno 1589, he was buried in his church at Stourton, leaving his next brother, Edward, his heir.

EDWARD, the *ninth* Baron of Stourton, married Frances, daughter to Sir Thomas Tresham, of Rushton, *cō* Northampton, Knt.; and dying in London anno 1632, was interred at Stourton, leaving issue, 1. William, son and heir; 2. Thomas, married to, widow of Cornwallis, of Wandsworth, *cō* Surrey; 3. Francis, wedded to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Norton, Esq. of Chediston, *cō* Suffolk; 4. Edward, who died *cœlebs*; 5. Margaret, married to Sir Edward Sulyard, of Witherden, *cō* Suffolk, Knt.; and, 6. Mary, married to Walter Norton, Esq. of Sibsey, *cō* Lincoln.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, succeeded his father as *tenth* Baron of Stourton; and was created Knight of the Bath in 1616. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward More, of Odiham, *cō* Southampton, Knt. who departed this life 5 January 1662, leaving issue Edward Stourton, who died in the life-time of his father, in 1644; but by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Robert Lord Petre, of Writtle, *cō* Essex, he left a son, named William, who succeeded to the title, and Mary, a nun in France. The second son, named William, died s. p.; the third son, Thomas, a monk, died v. p. Mary, his daughter, married John Weld, Esq. of Lulworth Castle, *cō* Dorset; and Frances, another daughter, was a nun at Cambray. The aforesaid Mary, wife of John Weld, Esq. died anno 1650, and was first buried at Stourton, and her corpse was afterwards removed to Lulworth.

ⁱ WILLIAM succeeded as *eleventh* Baron of Stourton. He died anno 1685, and was buried at Stourton 7 May 1672. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Preston, Bart. of Lancashire; and by her (who died anno 1688) had a numerous issue: 1. Edward, son and heir (of whom hereafter); 2. Thomas, who died in infancy; 3. Thomas, who succeeded to the title; 4. William, who died *infans*; 5. Charles, born 1 November 1669; 6. Botolph, born 2 February 1672, ob. s. p.; 7. William, born 5 February 1673, ob. s. p.; 8. John, a prior of the order of St. Benedict in Flanders; and, 9. Peter, who died *infans*.

EDWARD succeeded as *twelfth* Baron of Stourton. He was born at Stourton anno 1665, and died in France anno 1720, leaving no issue by Teresa, daughter of Robert Buckingham, Esq.^k

ⁱ This William Lord Stourton, on the death of his grandfather, succeeded to the manors and lands of Stourton, Penley, and Newton, and to the advowson of Stourton, and to divers lands, &c. in Sarum, Old Sarum, Wilton, and Stofford, in Wilts; and to the castle, manor, and lands of Stourton Caundle, Marsh Antioch, Ower Moigne, Galton, East Chelborough, Lidlinch, Ramsbury, Blackerew, Heydon, Holbrook, Hyde in Wareham, Shaston, Buckhorn Weston, Fifehead Neville, Winterbourne Houghton, Stourminster Marshall, Shaftesbury, Sherborne, Osborne, Thornford, and Castletown, in the county of Dorset; and to the advowsons of Ower Moigne, East Chelborough, Lucomb, Winterbourne Houghton, Buckhorn Weston, and Lidlinch, in Dorset; and to the manors of Kingston juxtà Yeovil, Little Marston, and Frome Selwood, co. Somerset; and to the free chapel of Kingston juxtà Yeovil.

^k This Edward Lord Stourton disposed of the greater part of the manors and estates he succeeded to on the death of his father; amongst which, those of Stourton, co. Wilts, and Stourton Caundle, co. Dorset, with the advowsons, were sold, anno 1714, to Sir Thomas Meeres, Knight, as trustee for Richard Hoare, Esq. The manors of Ower Moigne and Galton, with the advowsons, in Dorsetshire, were, about the year 1703, sold to William Wake, then Dean of Exeter, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The manors of Little Marston and Frome Selwood, &c. were sold, about the same time, to Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne; and the manor and advowson of Buckhorn Weston, co. Dorset, were, about the year 1704, sold to Henry Devenish. But, in justice to this Edward Lord Stourton, it should be said, that an inspection of the title deeds shews that he only succeeded nominally to the extensive castles, manors, and estates of his father, the interest on the incumbrances being nearly equal to the annual income.

THOMAS, his third brother, succeeded as *thirteenth* Baron of Stourton. He was born 11 June 1677, and died, anno 1744, without issue by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Stourton, of Ower Moigne, cō Dorset, Esq.; and she was interred at Stourton anno 1749.

CHARLES, the fifth son of William, married, in November 1699, Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Richard Frampton, of Moreton, cō Dorset, and of Biddesden St. Nicholas, cō Wilts, Esq.; by whom he had issue, 1. Charles, son and heir; 2. William, born in 1703, who died an infant; 3. William, who afterwards attained the Baronage; 4. Richard; and, 5. Thomas, who died in infancy; 6. James, born anno 1715; 7. Mary, born in 1700, and married to J. Langdale; 8. Catharine, born anno 1706, a nun; 9. Jane, born in 1707, and wedded to A. Kemp, of Slyndon, cō Sussex, Esq.; 10. Elizabeth, born in 1711, who became also a nun; and, 11. Dorothy, who died an infant.

CHARLES, the *fourteenth* Baron of Stourton, succeeded. He departed this life anno 1753, and was buried at Cheame, cō Surrey. He married, 2 April 1733, Catharine, sister and sole heir of F. Walmesley, relict of Robert Lord Petre; she died 1785. It does not appear that he left any issue by this marriage.

His next brother, WILLIAM (as before recited), *obit infans*; from which circumstance his next brother, named also WILLIAM, succeeded as *fifteenth* Baron of Stourton. He was born anno 1704; married in October 1749; and buried at Witham, cō Essex, anno 1781. He was married to Winifrede Howard, daughter of Philip Howard, Esq. of Buckingham, cō Norfolk; and she departed this life in 1753, and was buried at Stourton. They left issue, 1. Charles-Philip, eldest son and heir; 2. Catharine, born anno 1750; and, 3. Charlotte-Mary, born anno 1751.

CHARLES-PHILIP succeeded his father as *sixteenth* Baron of Stourton. He was born anno 1752, and died in the year 1815, being buried at Allerton, in Yorkshire. By his wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Lord Langdale, he left a numerous issue; of whom

WILLIAM, *seventeenth* Baron of Stourton, born anno 1776, and married to Catharine, daughter of Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, cō Dorset, Esq. being the eldest son, inherits the family title and estates, and resides at Allerton, in Yorkshire.

FAMILY of STOURTON, of STOURTON, cō WILTS.

From the College of Arms.

This Pedigree, down to the year 1721, was ratified and confirmed under the Seal of the College of Arms, on the 26th day of September, A^o 1722.

Botolph or Bartholomew de Stourton, temp. Will. Conq. = Ann, daughter of Godwin, Earl of Kent.

Sir Robert de Stourton, styled Dominus de Stourton.

Sir William de Stourton, styled the same.

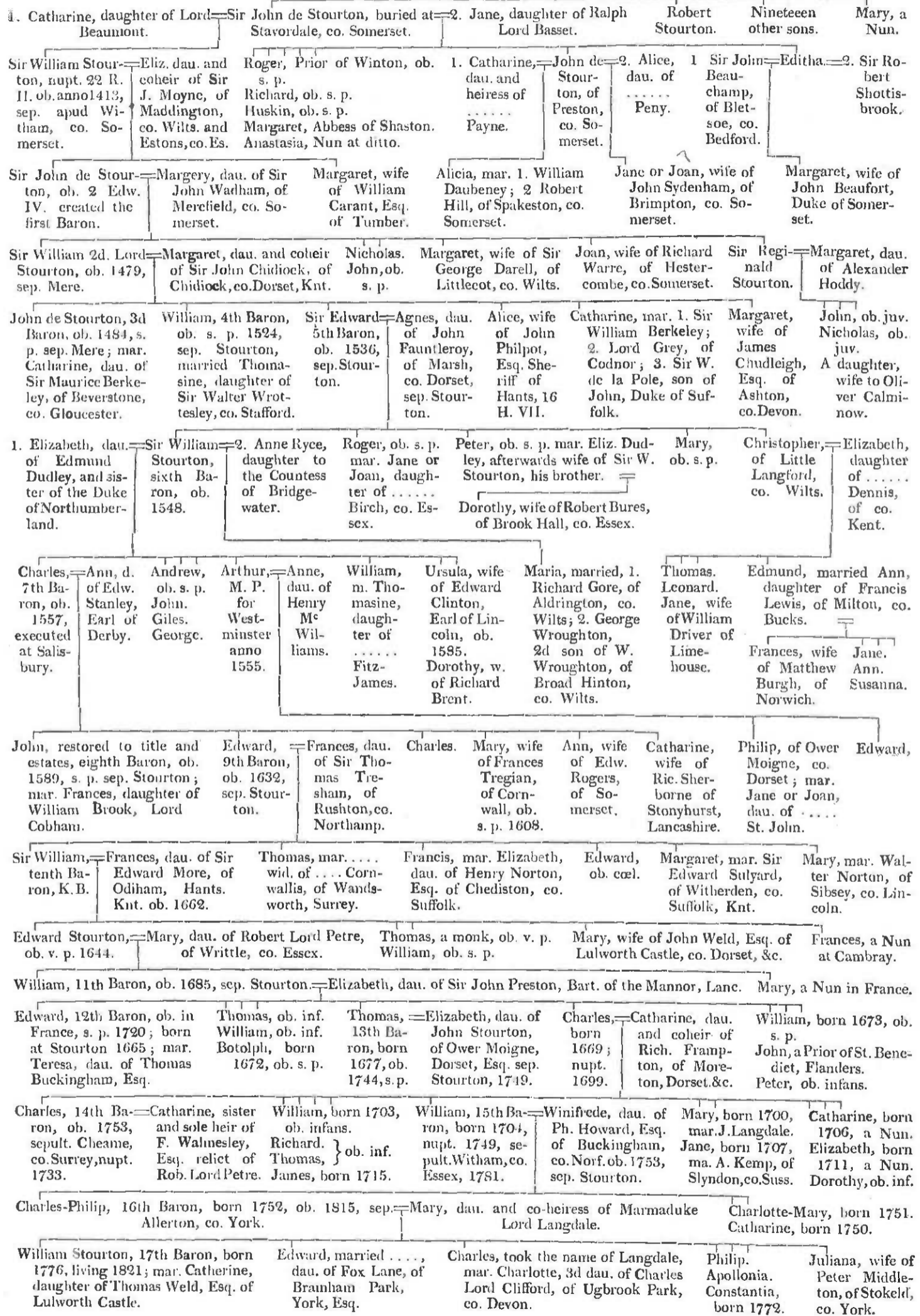
Sir Michael de Stourton, styled the same. = Mary, daughter of Lord Mauduit.

Sir John de Stourton, buried at Stourton with his wife = Grace, daughter of Hungerford. Guido de Stourton.

Sir Ralph de Stourton, buried at Stourton, Knight of the Sepulchre. = Alice, daughter of Thomas Lord Berkeley.

Endo, ob. infans. Sir William de Stourton, buried at Bruton, co. Somerset, had 21 sons, = Joan or Jane, daughter of Richard Vernon, of Horningsham, co. Wilts. and one daughter.

Issue of Sir William de Stourton and Jane Vernon.



From the manuscript papers in my possession, I am enabled to add further particulars relating to the lands, &c. at Stourton :

Escheat, anno 19 Edward I. (1291), N^o 2. The jurors say, that Ralph of Stourton held of Hugo Luvell, one knight's fee in Stourton, with the advowson of the church.

Anno 9 Edward II. (1310), N^o 63. Robert, the son of Pagan (Pain), held the day on which he died, the manor of Stourton, with the appurtenances of Richard Luvell, by the service of one knight's fee.

In the same year, John of Veer, late Knight of Oxford, held, the day on which he died, together with Matild his wife, the manor of Stourton, being the dowry of the same Matild, of the dower of Robert, the son of Robert Fitzpain her fifth husband, which said manor is held of Nicholas de Seymour, as by right and inheritance of his wife, the daughter and heiress of Philip Luvell, by service of one knight's fee and suit of Court, at the Castle of Cary, from three weeks to three weeks.

Anno 16 Richard II. (1393), N^o 12. Robert Fitzpain held, the day on which he died, the manor of Stourton, with the advowson of the same manor, of Richard Seymour, Knight, as of his manor of Castle Cary, by what services the jurors know not; and that Isabella Poyninges is his daughter and heiress.

Anno 1 Henry V. (1414), N^o 49. William Stourton held, the day on which he died, the manor of Stourton, with the advowson of the parish church there, of Alice, the daughter and heiress of Richard de Sancto Mauro, as of his manor of Castle Cary.

Anno 1 Edward IV. (1462), N^o 18. John de Stourton (the first Baron), held, the day on which he died, the manor of Stourton, of William Zouche, as his manor of Castle Cary, by homage and fealty.

Note.—The service was now changed to homage.

By the above documents, we gain some interesting information respecting the original possessors of the manor of Stourton, which at first was held of Hugo Luvell,¹ in the reign of King Edward the First, and afterwards of Richard his son, in the reign of Edward the Second.

It appears that it was then held by John of Veer, late Knight of Oxford, and Matild his wife, as her dowry, and the dower of Robert, the son of Robert Fitz-pain, of Nicholas de Sancto Mauro, or Seymour, by right and inheritance of his wife, the daughter and heiress of Philip Luvell.^m

In the year 1393, (16 Richard II.) the manor of Stourton, together with the advowson, here mentioned for the first time, was held by Roger Fitz-pain, of Richard St. Maur, Knt. who was the youngest son of the aforesaid Nicholas St. Maur.

In the year 1413, (1 Henry V.) the manor and advowson of Stourton were held by *William Stourton*, of Alice, daughter and heiress of Richard St. Maur, who was married to William Lord Zouche, of Harringworth, and became possessor of the manor of Castle Cary, and most of the other property belonging to the St. Maur family. This lord *John* de Stourton, in the year 1464, (1 Edward IV.) held the manor of Stourton, by homage and fealty; and I imagine

¹ Mr. Collinson, the historian of Somersetshire, in his description of the family of Luvell, or Lovell, which name, he says, originated from the nickname of *Lupus* given to the father, and *Lupellus* to his son, and which in time became softened down to Luvell, or Lovell. — Hugh Lord Lovell was possessed of Cary, 8 Edw. I. and died 19 Edw. I. leaving issue by Eleanor his wife *Richard Lovell*, Baron of Cary. Collinson, vol. II. p. 54.

^m Mr. Collinson does not record the name of this *Philip Lovell*, but deduces the family pedigree from the afore-mentioned Hugh and Eleanor; thus *Richard Lovell* married *Muriel*, daughter of William first Earl of Douglas, by whom he had *James Lovell* his heir, who died in his father's life-time, leaving by his wife Isabel, a son named *Richard*, and a daughter of the name of *Muriel*; *Richard* died, his grandfather being still living. He was the last male heir of this house, for, dying without issue, his sister *Muriel* became sole heir to the estate and Barony of Cary. This *Muriel* at that time, being 19 years of age, was the wife of *Nicholas Lord St. Maur*, whose posterity long enjoyed this estate.—Note—We must not confound the St. Maur, or Seymour, of Castle Cary, with those of *Bury Pomeroy*, in Devon, and of *Maiden Bradley*, in Wilts, their armorial bearings being totally different. Collinson, vol. II. page 54. The pedigrees of *Lovel* of Cary, is given by Banks, in his *Extinct Peerage*, vol. II. p. 315. The pedigree of St. Maur also, p. 517.

that the manor, advowson, &c. were from this time vested in the descendants of John de Stourton, who obtained so many important privileges, and amongst them, probably, the grant of the manor in fee.

From this period (1461), the manor and park, &c. at Stourton, continued in the possession of the illustrious family of Stourton till the year 1727, when the landed property at Stourton, in Wiltshire, and at Stourton Haddon, or Caundle, in Dorsetshire, became the property of Henry Hoare, of London, Esq. by purchase. This Henry Hoare, the third son of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. did not live long to enjoy his new estate, for he died in 1724-5, leaving by *Jane*, daughter of Sir William Benson, of Bromley, co. Middlesex, Knt. a numerous family, out of whom two sons only survived; 1. Henry; 2. Richard.

After the death of Jane his mother, *Henry* succeeded to the property at Stourton, which had acquired the name of Stourhead. The mansion-house, begun by his father, was completed during his life-time; a fine collection of pictures was purchased, and the ground laid out with great taste, and ornamented with some magnificent buildings, all of which will be minutely described in the sequel of my history.

Tired with the trouble and vexation which frequently attends the possession and management of landed property, which by his several purchases he had rendered extensive, and being far advanced in years, he retired to his villa on Clapham Common; and on the marriage of his grandson, Richard Colt, with the Honourable Hester, daughter of William Lord Westcote, since created Lord Lyttelton, he gave up to him by settlement, the whole of his landed property in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset; a rare instance of liberality, *durante vitâ*.

But previous to the year 1727 (viz. anno 12 Annæ Reginae, A. D. 1714), an Act was passed for divesting the Crown of the remainder in fee simple, of and in the manor of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, and several lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the same manor belonging, expectant on certain estates tail, and for vesting the same in certain other persons therein named, to the intent the same may be barred by proper methods in law, for the purposes therein mentioned. (*See Statutes, vol. IV.*)

Having endeavoured to trace with accuracy the lineal descent of property at Stourton, from the early period of the Conquest to the present time, I shall next take into consideration the rights and privileges which have been granted and attached to this demesne.

To JOHN de Stourton, temp. Henry VI. the present possessor feels indebted for the following grants, annexed to the manor, viz.

6 Henry VI. A grant, allowing the said *John* to inclose 1000 acres of land, within his manor, and make thereof a park, of which I add the original from the Tower Records.

“De parco includendo et faciendo. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem.

“Sciatis, quod de graciâ nostrâ speciali concessimus, et licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, JOHANNI STOURTON de Stourton, armigero, quod ipse mille acras terræ, prati, pasture, et bosci, infra manerium suum de Stourton, in comitatu Wiltes, quæ extrâ metas forestæ nostræ existunt, ut dicitur includere et parcum inde facere, et terram, pratum, pasturam, et boscum, illa sic inclusa, et parcum inde tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis; imprimis, sine molestatione vel impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum justiciariorum, vicecomitum, et aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm. xiiii die Junii, p. bre. de privato sigillo.”

The next grant 19 Henry VI., allows to JOHN de Stourton, the privileges of a free warren within his manor of Stourton, as also a fair, to be held every year on the eve and feast of the *Inventionis sacræ crucis*.

^a Richard Colt was the only son of Richard (since created a Baronet), by Anne, youngest daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Esquire.

“P’ Johanne Stourton milite.—Rex Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem.

“Sciatis, quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus, et hâc cartâ nostrâ licenciam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto et fideli nostro JOHANNI STOURTON, militi, quod ipse et heredes sui, diversos saltus sive salebras in clausurâ parci sui apud Stourton, quociens et ubi sibi placuerit, pro feris ibi ingrediendis, liberè possint, sine sive impedimento nostri, aut heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, sive custodum forestariorum, viridariorum, aut aliorum officiariorum forestarum nostrarum, quocunque statuto de forestâ, sive aliquibus aliis statutis, sive ordinacionibus in contrarium factis, non obstantibus. Et ulterius de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ concessimus, pro nobis et dictis heredibus nostris, eidem JOHANNI, quod ipse et heredes sui predicti teneant *liberam warennam*° in manerio suo de Stourton, et in omnibus terris suis ibidem, ac in omnibus aliis terris, boscis, et pasturis, parcellis ejusdem manerii, cum suis quibuscunque, cum omnibus ad hujus warennam pertinentibus, itâ quod nullus intret manerium, terras, boscos, seu pasturas predictas, ad fugandum, seu aliquid in eisdem capiendum, sine licenciâ predicti JOHANNIS aut heredum suorum sub nostrâ decem librarum; quodque ipsi et heredes sui predicti teneant, quolibet anno, apud manerium suum predictum, unam feriam, tenendam semel in anno, videlicet, in vigiliâ et in festo invencionis sanctæ crucis, cum omnibus ad hujus feriam pertinentibus: dum tamen feria illa non sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum.

“Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, quod predictus JOHANNES et heredes sui predicti saltus et salebras in clausurâ parci sui predicti, ex causâ predictâ, quociens et ubi sibi placuerit, facere possint, ac teneant *liberam warennam* in manerio, predictis boscis, et pasturis predictis; necnon *unam feriam* apud manerium suum predictum, tenendam semel in anno, in formâ predictâ, sibi et heredibus suis; imprimis, absque nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, eschaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque. Hiis testibus verabiliter, J. Ebor. Archiepiscopo, Angliæ Primæ; J. Bathon’ et Wellen’ Episcopo, Cancellario nostro carissimo, avunculo nostro; Humfredo Duce Gloucest’r; carissimis consanguineis nostris Henr’ Northumbr’, W. Suff. Senescallo Hospicii nostri, comitibus; dilectis et fidelibus nostris Rad’o Cromwell, thes. Angliæ, Johanne Cornwaill, militibus; dilecto clerico nostro Willielmo Lynwod, custode privati sigilli nostri; et aliis. Dat. per manum nostram apud manerium nostrum de Shene, secundo die Maii, per ipsum Regem et de dat. predictâ auctoritate Parliamenti.”—*Rot. Cart. 19 Henry VI. No. 18.*

Another privilege was, in later times, attached to the manor of Stourton, namely, the right of fishing the river Stour, during its course from its fountain head, within the demesne at Stourton, to its junction with the sea, at Christchurch in Hampshire.

This right was exercised by Henry Hoare, in the year 1722, a very short time after his purchase of the estate, and from the family papers in my possession, I am enabled to record the forms and notices which were made use of on this occasion.

In an old survey, taken 18 March 1722, by Elias Hosey, the following entry appears, of a notice sent by Henry Hoare, to the several millers, &c. on the river Stour, announcing his intention of exercising his royalty.

“To the lord of the manor of Stourton appertaineth a royalty of fishing in the river Stour, from the head-springs of the said river unto Sturminster Newton Castle; from thence to Blandford; and so on to Christ Church; and from thence into the sea.”

On the 11th of September 1722, Henry Hoare, Esq. sent his warrant in form following:

° *Libera Warennam* est libertas immunita, privilegium a Rege, chartâ suâ concessum, uti has vel illas, aut avium aut ferarum species, aut etiam pisces in hoc vel illo domini sui loco habeat, et solus fruatur, ita ut nulli alii licebit in illos agros, sive Warennâ illâ, animalia venari aut capere. Watsii Gloss. in verbo.

“To the several millers and occupiers of the river Stour, in and about Sturminster Newton Castle, in the county of Dorset :

“Intending to fish my draught royal, of and in the same river, on Wednesday next, You, the said millers, on, and occupiers of the said river Stour, are desired to draw your several hatches and flood-gates, so as the river may be conveniently fished with the usual nets, according to the right and custom of the several lords of Stourton ; as witness my hand, 11th September 1722.
HENRY HOARE.”

And upon the day above-said, Mr. Hoare did make his draught (to perpetuate the same), without any disturbance, in the presence of several gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

Certificate relating to the above Royalty.

Penès R. C. HOARE.

“Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed, do hereby certifie whom it may concern, that the Lord of the manor of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, has, time out of mind, had an undoubted right of fishing the river Stour, from the place of its rise through all the manors and royalties in which it runs, and about three leagues into the sea.

“And wee do hereby further certifie, that the *Lords* of the manor of Christ Church, or their tenants, did from time to time, during our service, under the Lord Stourton (which was for many years), pay, or cause to be paid, *two rent Salmons* every year, as an acknowledgment of the said Lord Stourton’s right of fishing the said river through the Lordship of Christ Church aforesaid ; and we are willing and ready to testifie the same on our oaths, if occasion shall be.

Witness our hands, the 16th day of June, anno 1721,

The mark ✕ of THOMAS MAY.

Witnessed by us,
WILLIAM KING.
JOHN BRADDEN.

CHARLES BARNES.
HENRY EDWARDS.
HENRY WALL.”

Amongst my papers I also find the following letters relating to the same subject :

N^o 1. — “Here has been some enquirys by Mr. Hoare, the Lord of the Manor of Stourton, about his right of fishing the river Stour.

“I was formerly a servant to the family of Stourtons for a great many years, and do very well remember that the Lords of Christ Church did every (year) pay acknowledgment for my Lord of Stourton’s right for fishing there : and here are several now in the parish do remember the same.

“I thought it my duty to acquaint you of this ; so I remain, &c.

CHARLES BARNES.

“*Dated Stourton, 10 June 1721.*”

N^o 2. — Mr. Chaffey said, that “when he rented the fishery of Christ Church river, he did pay to the Lord Stourton’s gentlemen, when they did come to Christ Church, an acknowledgment of a salmon, or a salmon and peal ; and that they did go out on purpose to fish for them, if they had none caught when they came ; and he did always suppose it his Lordship’s right.”

N^o 3. — Mr. Holloway said, that “he had heard of such a right that Lord Stourton had, and that he knew the man which they did say did carry the fish that was paid as an acknowledgment ; but whether it was a salmon, or a salmon and peal, or two salmons, he could not tell ; but did think that he had heard that it was two salmons : but all this, he said, he only had heard of, but did not know it upon his own proper knowledge.

Witness { JOHN LINTHORNE.
NATH. BARTLETT.”

Before I quit the banks of this river, I shall add a few particulars attending it. Many rivers in England bear the name of *Stour* ; and many villages, from thence, have derived the name of *Stourton*. The source of this river is somewhat singular, and its course very circuitous. It is, moreover, enobled by the ancient family of Stourton having derived their armorial bearings

from the six springs from which the river draws its first source. To this our British Antiquary, Leland, thus alludes :

“The ryver of Stoure risith ther of six fountaynes or springes, wherof three be on the North side of the parke, harde withyn the pale; the other three by North also, but withoute the parke.”

“The Lorde Stourton gyvith these six fountaynes yn his armes.”

The same writer mentions the following bridges over the river Stour :

“Bridges on Stour byneth Blandford bridge. Blandford bridge is four miles lower on Stour, then Stoureton minster (Sturminster).

“From Blandford bridge to Stour minster of stone a three miles.

“Thens to Juliana bridge of stone at the one end of Twinburne, and half a quarter of a mile lower to Aleyn bridge of twelve fair arches at the other end of Twinburn.

“Thens to Iver bridge of stone a six miles lower.

“Thens two miles to Christ Church Twinham.”

In another part of his work the above account is somewhat varied :

“Bridges on Stour beneath Blandford bridge —

“Sturminster, two miles lower of stone.

“Juliana bridge of stone scant three miles lower.

“Aleyn bridge of twelve archis scant a quarter of a mile lower.

“A little above this bridge is the confluence of Burne and Stour by near a mile.

“Iver bridge of stone a six miles lower.

“Christes Chirch Twinham is but two miles lower.”

The modern bridges are probably much more numerous; but as they do not lead to any interesting topographical inquiry, I shall not insert them.

The course of this stream is very circuitous:—from its original source at the six wells, in the ancient park of Stourton, it is conveyed under ground for some distance, till it forms four fish-ponds of different levels. It then contributes its stream to a spacious lake of twenty acres, from which the superfluous water descends by a cascade into a second lake of smaller dimensions, where there was formerly a water-mill, but now destroyed. It then pursues its course through some water-meadows (over ground which is intended to be flooded and converted into a third lake of fourteen acres) to a large mill at Gasper, which is now the first on this stream. It then enters the county of Dorset, and takes a Southerly direction, giving the name of Stour to several villages, and to Sturminster, on its line, till it reaches the town of Blandford, where, its surface being enlarged, it forms a handsome feature in the grounds of Mr. Portman at Bryanstone. It now inclines more towards the East, and, passing to the South of Wimborn, quits the county of Dorset, which it had traversed, and enters that of Hants, somewhat to the East of the village of Kingston; from whence it directs its course to Christchurch, where it approximates to the river Avon, coming from Salisbury, and empties its waters into the sea.

I was naturally anxious, when in those parts, to witness the termination of the Stour, which took its rise from so slender an origin in my own grounds; and from the turret of the Abbey Church at Christchurch I had a very satisfactory view of these two rivers, and their junction with the ocean.

p In the present day this spot is known by the title of “The Six Wells,” all of which still exist, but not all above ground, some having been stopped up. I imagine the park was never kept up for deer after the purchase by Henry Hoare, though it still retains the name; and I myself pulled down a great part of the wall, which runs in the direction described by Leland, separating the six springs.

PARISH CHURCH AT STOURTON.

THIS Parish Church is dedicated to St. Peter, and was under the patronage of the Stourton family, and at present under that of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. It is valued in the King's books at £.17. The resident population of this parish A. D. 1801, was 649; in 1811, it was decreased to 635; and in the last census of 1821, it was increased to 658.

It is a turreted building of stone, with a square tower, and an open cornice encircling the body of the Church.

Few Parish Church-yards possess a more beautiful prospect from its enclosure, which extends over a well-wooded and undulated scenery, thickly covered with laurel.

This Church consists of a nave, extending from the turret and belfry 43 feet six inches; and from the choir to the altar 28 feet 9 inches; its total breadth is 31 feet from the North door.

It has one side aisle to the North, and a family pew projecting to the South. It presents, in its interior, a very inappropriate mixture of Grecian and Pointed Architecture, such as we too often remark in our more splendid Cathedral Churches.

It contains many memorials to the family of Stourton, which will be faithfully recited. One tomb only deserves notice: viz. two effigies sculptured in stone, and recumbent on a richly-decorated base; and, as the oldest memorials contained within its walls, I shall hereafter describe them. But there is another effigy of stone, much disfigured by a coat of white-wash, representing a female figure, habited in an antique dress, and lying recumbent on the ledge of a window-seat in the North aisle, which is hidden from view.

The Parish Register, an undisputed document in all genealogies, and which commences A. D. 1573, furnishes the following statements:

CHRISTENINGS.

January 1559. FRANCIS, son of Edward Lord Stourton.

July 1605. EDWARD, son of Edward Lord Stourton.

January 1659. HENRY, son of Matthew and Briget Stourton.

June 1665. EDWARD, son of William Lord Stourton, and Elizabeth his wife.

March 1667. FRANCIS, son of Matthew and Briget Stourton.

June 1667. THOMAS, son of William Lord Stourton, and Elizabeth his wife.

November 1669. CHARLES, son of William and Elizabeth.

September 1715. JAMES, son of the Honourable Charles Stourton, and Catharine his wife.

BURIALS.

November 1588. JOHN, Baron of Stourton.

From leaves being lost, there is a vacuum in the register from 1599 to 1611; and also from 1616 to 1629.

May 1633. EDWARD, Baron of Stourton.

August 1646. FRANCES, daughter of William Lord Stourton.

May 1650. MARY, daughter of William Lord Stourton, and wife to Sir John Weld.

May 1665. MARGARET, wife of William Stourton.

May 1672. William, Baron of Stourton.

September 1672. Mrs. MARY Stourton.

August 1685. WILLIAM, Baron of Stourton.

April 1691. MATTHEW Stourton.

April 1707. JOHN Stourton.

September 1713. THOMAS, son of Charles Stourton, and Catharine his wife.

December 1716. Mrs. ELIZABETH Stourton, widow.

April 1744. THOMAS, Baron of Stourton.

July 1753. WINIFRED, wife of William Lord Stourton.

These are the records of the ancient family of Stourton, preserved in the Parish Register. The interior of the Church, as well as the Church-yard, contain sepulchral inscriptions, which will throw additional light on our researches: for although the visitations, and other ancient documents, are frequently defective and incorrect, we can never doubt the authenticity of the parish register, or the monumental inscription, and on that account it is necessary that they should be inserted, as forming an essential feature in our County Biography.

Within the Church we find the following inscriptions illustrating the memory of the family of Stourton:

1587. "Hic jacet sepultus d'nus *Johannes* Stourton, Baro de Stourton, qui diem extremum clausit anno d'ni 1587, et regni Elizabethæ Reginae Angliæ, anno 28.—Baro 8."—This John was the eldest son of the unfortunate *Charles* Lord Stourton, who was executed at Salisbury, in March 1557, for the murder of Hartgill, of Kilmington.

1633. "Hic jacet sepultus d'nus *Edwardus* Stourton, frater prædicti *Johannis*, qui obiit septimo die Maii, anno Caroli Primi regis Angliæ nono, annoque Domini 1633.—Baro 9."

1646. "Here lyes *Frances* Stourton, daughter of *William* Lord Stourton, obiit 4 Aug. 1646."

1650. "Here lyes interred the body of *Mary* Lady *Weld*, wife of Sir John Weld, Knt. the eldest daughter of *William* Lord Stourton, who died the 15th day of May, anno Domi 1650.—ORA."—It appears by the Peerage, that the body of the said *Mary* was afterwards removed to Lulworth, the seat of the family of *Weld*. We learn also, by the same Peerage, that *Frances*, the youngest daughter of *William* Lord Stourton, was a nun at Cambray. Baro 10.

1665. "Hic jacet Domina *Margarita* Stourton, filia *Georgii* Morgan, ex antiquâ familiâ Lanthernham et Pentre; obiit die septimo Maii, anno Dom' 1665. Carissimæ conjugi posuit *Gulielmus* Stourton, Ar'g'r."—The aforesaid *William*, was third son of *William* the tenth Baron, by *Frances*, daughter of Sir *Edward* More, of Odiham, Knt. He espoused *Margaret*, daughter of *Thomas* Morgan, of Lanthernham and Pentre, in Monmouthshire; not of Penrith, Cumberland, as stated in *Collins's* Peerage. At the bottom of the slab is an escutcheon, bearing the arms of Stourton, viz. a bend Or between six fountains; and those of Morgan, viz. Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed Argent.—*Collins* here differs with the Pedigree from the Heralds' College, the latter of which omits the marriage of this *William*, whose tomb exists in Stourton Church; also a son, named *Thomas*; both of whom, together with *Edward* the eldest, and *Thomas*, died in the life-time of their father, Lord *William*.

1669. "Here lyeth interred the body of the Honourable *Thomas* Stourton, Esq. brother to the Right Honourable *William* Lord Stourton, who died the 20th day of August, anno D'ni 1669."—The aforesaid *Thomas* was the second son of *Edward* the ninth Baron of Stourton, who died in 1633. (Omitted in the Parish Register.)

1672. "Item hic jacet sepultus dominus *Gulielmus* Stourton, Baro de Stourton, filius prædicti *Edwardi*, miles balnei, qui obiit vigesimo quinto Aprilis, anno Caroli Secundi Regis Angliæ vigesimo quarto, annoque Domini Dei 1672. ; Baro' 10."—This *William*, in 1616, was made Knight of the Bath by *Charles* Prince of Wales, and succeeded his father in 1632. He was the eldest son of *Edward* the ninth Baron.

1685. "Item hic jacet sepultus dominus *Gulielmus* Stourton, Baro de Stourton, filius honorandi *Edwardi* Stourton, filii natu maximi prædicti militis balnei, primusque excelsorum suæ domus Baronum in Parliamentariis apud magnates sessionibus et sheragiis, propter non ejurare fidem avorum sanctam, qui obiit septimo die Augusti anno Jacobi secundi Regis Angliæ primo, annoque Domini Dei 1685. Baro XI."

1753. "Here lyes *Winifred* Lady Stourton, wife of *William* Lord Stourton, niece of *Edward* Duke of Norfolk, daughter of the Honourable *Philip* Howard of Buckenham, in the county of Norfolk, by *Winifred* his wife, daughter of *Thomas* Stonor, in the county of Oxford, Esquire; obiit 15 Julii anno D'ni 1753, ætatis 26."

These are all the inscribed memorials, which I have been able to find of the family of Stourton.

But the most sumptuous, and only costly monument erected to the memory of this noble and ancient family remains undescribed; it stands in the North aisle, and bears no inscription; but from the shield of arms at the East end of the tomb, we are enabled to ascertain its date, and to ascribe it to the memory of Edward Lord Stourton, the fifth Baron; and Agnes, daughter of John Fauntleroy, of Marsh, in the county of Dorset.

Arms of Fauntleroy: — *Gules*, three infants' heads couped at the shoulders proper, crined *Or*. See their pedigree in Hutchins's Dorset, first edit. vol. II. p. 353; second edit. vol. IV. p. 54; but it does not mention the above Agnes. Their residence was at Fauntleroy's Marsh, half a mile N. E. from Folke, Dorset.

FAMILY OF HOARE.

It has already been mentioned that the Family of HOARE became possessors of the estate which the Barons of Stourton had held for so many centuries; we may therefore naturally expect that *their* sepulchral memorials should form a sequel to those of their predecessors on the river Stour. Of these, the following exist within and without the walls of the parish church.

Henry Hoare, with Jane Benson his wife, were buried *without* the walls of the church; and, till within these few years, their tomb-stones, exposed to the weather, became dilapidated, and threatened decay. They were, however, restored, and placed under cover, with a sarcophagus on each tomb, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.; who also restored the ancient cross, and erected a family mausoleum in the church-yard adjoining.

The name of Henry Hoare, the first settler at Stourton, has been thus recorded by an inscription placed to his memory by his widow:

"To the pious memory
 of HENRY HOARE, Esquire,
 son of Sir Richard Hoare, sometime Lord Mayor,
 President of Christ's Hospital,
 and Member of Parliament for the City of London.
 His character is too great to be described,
 and yet too good to be concealed.
 His love of God and mankind were so ardent
 that he sought all opportunities
 of honouring the one and doing good to the other.
 He was strictly pious himself,
 without being censorious to others;
 truly humble without affectation;
 grave without moroseness, chearful without levity;
 just beyond exception, and merciful without reserve.
 God blessed him with a good understanding,
 which he improved by conversing
 with the best books and wisest men,
 and by a constant course of serious meditation.
 He lived under a settled habit of private charities,
 and bore a noble share
 in all those public acts of piety and mercy

PLATE VII.



Robt. Dell

W. Agnew del.

HENRY HOME, ESQ.
of Stair, Writer
M.D. 1711

which have continued the blessings
and averted the judgments of God.

Hence he was honoured with the esteem of all good men,
and with the friendship of many of the most distinguished
by their high rank and great merit.

He had a well-grounded and therefore an inflexible zeal
for the faith, discipline, and worship of the Church of England.

He gave by his last will two thousand pounds
for erecting and encouraging

Charity-schools and Workhouses;

the profits and produce of two thousand pounds more

to be applied yearly, for ever, in purchasing

and giving to the poor the Holy Bible,

the Common Prayer, and the Whole Duty of Man;

and left one thousand three hundred pounds

to other charitable uses.

His soul went to God March the 12th, 1724,

in the forty-eighth year of his age.

He married JANE, daughter of Sir William Benson, Knight, by whom he had eleven children,
of which two sons and three daughters now survive.

This monument was erected at her expense, being now his mournful widow,
as she was his most faithful and affectionate wife."

The character of Henry Hoare has been thus drawn by the Rev. Dr. William Lupton,
Lecturer of St. Dunstan in the West, and published in a work intituled Wilford's Memorials:

"He hath left a large estate to his family, but hath derived a much greater blessing upon it
from his own personal excellences and endowments. But his behaviour was such, under the
various circumstances, capacities, and relations which he passed through, that a general esteem,
love, and honour were all along most justly paid to his character in his life; and therefore his
death is attended with a general lamentation.

"The prudence of his conduct was in every respect remarkable and exact, and in every
respect governed and adorned with the integrity, simplicity, and piety which the Gospel pre-
scribes and requires. His faith, in all the fundamental articles of Christianity, was deliberately
fixed. His compassion to those persons who are fallen into error was equal to his own invio-
lable adherence to the truth; and the reality of his faith was ever testified by his works.

"His life was a demonstration that a man may be deeply engaged in temporal affairs, and yet
find time to be punctual in a zealous discharge of all the duties of religion, both public and
private. And the constancy of his devotions and piety towards God was crowned with constant
noble fruits of charity towards men; for he always abounded in his beneficence and liberality to
the necessitous, and in his contributions to the accomplishment of all the means and methods
which were set on foot for the advancement of God's honour and the good of mankind.

"For the abundance of his good works, through the whole course of his life, did not prevent
his providing, by his last will and testament, great additions to be made to them after his death,
that fresh effects of his goodness may be enjoyed by the indigent here below after his own
admission to the unspeakable reward of it amongst the blessed above.

"He died at his house in Fleet Street 12 March 1724, in the 48th year of his age, and was
buried at Stourhead, in Wiltshire, where his country-seat was, and where his widow now
resides.

"His present surviving issue are, 1. Henry, Member in the last Parliament for Salisbury; 2.
Richard, Alderman and Sheriff of London; 3. Mrs. Cornelisen, wife of Henry Cornelisen, of

Braxted Lodge, in the county of Essex, Esquire; 4. Mrs. Foley, relict of Paul Foley, Esquire; and, 5. Mrs. Powell, wife of Mansell Powell, Esquire, of Eardesley Park in Herefordshire.”

Among other charities and beneficence contained in the will of this great and good man are these which follow:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Charity-schools or Workhouses erected or to be erected, at the discretion of his Executors - - - - -	2000	0	0
To buy Bibles, Prayer Books, and other Religious Books - - - - -	2000	0	0
To the Goldsmiths' Company, to be put out to interest, and £.8 to be distributed yearly to 8 poor decayed Tradesmen, or Widows of such decayed Tradesmen, free of that Company; and, in case of neglect, the principal to the Governors of Christ's Hospital - - - - -	200	0	0
To the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge - - - - -	100	0	0
To the Society for Reformation of Manners - - - - -	100	0	0
To the Corporation for propagating the Gospel - - - - -	100	0	0
To the Two Charity-schools of St. Dunstan's in the West, his own Parish, £.50 each	100	0	0
To the Schoolmaster and Mistresses at the same - - - - -	10	0	0
To the Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell and Bethlehem, £.100 to each - - - - -	300	0	0
To poor Housekeepers of St. Dunstan's - - - - -	30	0	0
To ditto of Stourton, Wilts - - - - -	30	0	0
To be distributed to poor Persons on the Road - - - - -	10	0	0
To purchase £.5 per annum for the peculiar use and benefit of the resident and officiating Curate of St. Dunstan's <i>for ever</i> , so long as the Sacrament shall be continued to be administered in that Church on the Lord's Days, and other Festivals observed by the Church of England - - - - -	100	0	0
To the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons - - - - -	100	0	0
To the new Foundation of Incurables at Bethlehem - - - - -	100	0	0
	£.5280	0	0

That spirit of charity which breathed so fervently in the breast of the husband did not cease after his death, but was revived in that of his widow, Jane Hoare, who made several charitable and religious bequests in favour of the Parish of Stourton. She was interred in an arched grave without the Eastern wall of the church, where a simple memorial records her birth and death:

“In the same situation, and parallel with the grave of his mother, was deposited, by his own special order, the body of her son, HENRY HOARE, Esquire, whose memory is commemorated by a handsome monumental tablet and inscription within the church, erected by order of his executor and son-in-law, Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, Bart. — In the year 1817 these tombs, by a long exposure to the weather, became so dilapidated that Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in gratitude to his grandfather and generous benefactor, ordered the tombs to be repaired, and a porch to be built over them.

“*Sic cineri gloria sera venit!*”

On the same wall, and adjoining to the aforesaid monument, within the church, is the following inscription to the memory of Henry, son to the late Henry Hoare, Esquire:

“HENRY HOARE, Esquire, to whom this memorial is erected, married, first, Anne, daughter of Samuel Lord Masham, by whom he had a daughter, who died in 1735, aged eight years. By his second wife, Susan, who deceased in 1743, daughter and heiress of Stephen Colt, Esquire, he had three sons and two daughters: 1. Henry, who died soon after birth, in 1729; 2. Henry, born 22 December 1730, who died at Naples in 1752; 3. Susanna, born 15 April 1732, mar-

ried, first, to Charles Lord Boyle, afterwards Lord Dungarvan, eldest son of John Earl of Cork and Orrery; secondly, to Thomas Lord Bruce, now Earl of Ailesbury: she died in February 1783; 4. Colt, born 11 November 1733, who died in May 1740; 5. Anne, born 27 June 1737, who, being married to Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, in the county of Surrey, Esquire, and having given birth to two sons, Henry Richard, born and buried in 1757, and Richard Colt, born 9 December 1758, expired on the 5th of May 1759, leaving a lively image of many amiable virtues impressed on the hearts of all who had the happiness of knowing her gentle and engaging character."

The above inscription is placed on a large tablet in Stourton church, and decorated with two cupids or angels, one of whom is represented entwining a wreath round a sepulchral urn; the other, weeping, holds a funereal torch in one hand and a scroll in the other, on which are the following lines, written by William Hayley, Esquire:

"Ye, who have view'd in pleasure's choicest hour
The earth embellish'd on these banks of Stour,
With grateful reverence to this marble lean,
Rais'd to the friendly founder of the scene.
Here, with pure love of smiling Nature warm'd,
This far-fan'd demy-paradise he form'd;
And, happier still, here learn'd from Heaven to find
A sweeter Eden in a bounteous mind.
Thankful these fair and flowery paths he trod,
And priz'd them only as they lead to God."

The third and remaining monument, which is placed within the rails of the altar, records the memory of Hester Lyttelton, daughter of William Henry Lord Westcote, since created Lord Lyttelton, and wife of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.:

"To the memory of the Honourable HESTER HOARE, wife of Richard Colt Hoare, Esquire, of Stourhead, in the county of Wilts, and daughter of the Right Honourable Lord Westcote, of Hagley Park, in the county of Worcester, who died on the 22d day of August, in the year 1785, in the twenty-third year of her age."

This monument was sent from Italy, and represents a sarcophagus of Egyptian granite, surmounted by an urn of foreign marble, with two weeping boys.

Besides the foregoing inscriptions to the memories of the families of STOURTON and HOARE, there are a few others dispersed in various parts of the church.

There is a small tablet of brass, inlaid in a stone, on the pavement, in the centre of the chancel, consisting of two lines, written in old characters, which I read thus:

"Hic jacet Johannes Winford, quondam hujus rector ecclesiae, qui obiit 8^o die mensis Julii anno MDCCLXXIII. cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen."

On the North side of the Church, in the Church-yard, is a tomb-stone bearing *two* inscriptions.

On one side is inscribed, "Hic jacet sepultus ROBERTUS BARNES, de Stourton, generosus, qui obiit decimo septimo die Augusti an'o [Caroli] primi Regis Angliæ vicesimo secundo, an'o 1646."

On another upright stone forming one side of the tomb, is inscribed, "Hic jacet, unà cum corpore d'm'ni ROBERTI BARNES avi sui, GUALTERUS BARNES de Stourton, gen'ro's, qui piè obiit die 6 Jan. an'o ætatis suæ XLVIII, an'o d'm'ni MVCLXXX."

^s It will be seen, by the Institutiones, that JOHN EDMUNDE succeeded to the living of Stourton in 1473, upon the death of JOHANNES WINFORD, and that William Lord Stourton was Patron.

Nearer the altar, on the pavement, are the following inscriptions :^c

Dormitorium
Nathanielis Feild,
hujus quondam ecclesiæ
Pastoris, qui diem
clausit extremum
——Martis, Anno Domini
1665.

Depositum
Rachelis Feild,
quæ obiit
Martii 30,
Anno Domini
1664.

Mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit.

Against the North wall, within the chancel, is the tablet bearing the following inscription :
“ Dormitoria sub hoc pariete (sed resurgent) Caroli et Frances liberorum Caroli CROKE,
Arm' et uxoris ejus Mariæ, an' o redemptionis 1666. Oramus — vigilantur — Do'i'e cito. ”

On a marble tablet, in the nave of the church, is the following inscription, to a late Rector of the parish.

M. S.
MONTAGU BARTON,
hujusce ecclesiæ
per annos triginta et sex
Rectoris,
E familiâ de Plantagenet
oriundi.
MONTAGU BARTON filius
carissimo parenti
mœrens posuit.

Another tablet, within the walls of the church, bears the following record :

“ Near this place is interred MARY, eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Mary IRESON, born at Ladbrook, in the county of Warwick ; died November the 29th, in the 13th year of her age, anno Dom. 1723 ; who erected this in memory of their child, anno Dom. 1724.”

A memorial on the North side of the church states :

“ This Church was newly paved, seated, and beautified in 1722-3. NATHANIEL IRESON and JOHN BUTCHER, Churchwardens.”

In the Church windows, are several fragments of old painted glass : viz. in the window, North of the altar, a crucifixion ; in the North aisle, the six fountains, the arms of STOURTON ; and in several places are to be seen their original crest, or badge, a sledge ; also another device, somewhat similar in design, but of different colors.

OBITUARY OF THE FAMILY OF HOARE.

- 16 March 1726. Honourable Ann Hoare.
30 January 1735. Miss Ann Hoare, daughter of Henry Hoare, by Anne, daughter of Samuel Lord Masham ; she was born 28 Feb. 1727.
24 March 1724. Henry Hoare, Esq. who first settled at Stourton.
25 June 1741. Mrs. Jane Hoare his wife, born 23 Sept. 1679.
17 May 1743. Mrs. Susanna Hoare.

^c By the Institutiones in the register office, I find that Nathaniel Feild was presented to the living of Stourton (Edward Lord Stourton, Patron), in the year 1631, and that John Derby succeeded him.

^u There is an entry in the parish register, of Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Mary Croke, as baptized anno 1656.

10 May 1759. Anne Hoare, second daughter of the second Henry, of Stourhead, Esq. and wife to Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, Esq.

25 December 1762. Mrs. Jane Cornelisen, eldest daughter of the first Henry Hoare, of Stourton, Esq.

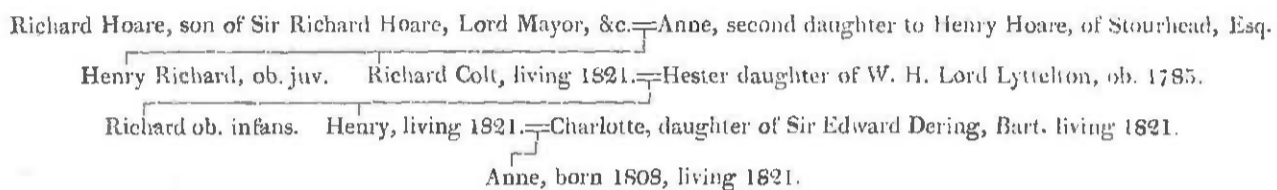
31 August 1785. Hester, daughter of William Lord Westcote, afterwards Lord Lyttelton, and wife to Richard Colt Hoare, eldest son of Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, Esq. by Anne, before-mentioned.

30 Sept. 1785. Richard, the second and infant son of Richard Colt and Hester.

17 Sept. 1785. Henry, only surviving son of the first Henry of Stourton, and Jane Benson, his wife.

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF HOARE.

All the sons of Henry Hoare, Esq. of Stourhead, having died without issue, the estates were made over (*durante vita*), to RICHARD COLT, by his grandfather, on the mother's side.



From existing documents, I have no doubt, but the family of HORE or HOARE, originated from Devonshire, as we find the former settled at Rishford or Rushford, within the parish of Chagford, cō Devon, at a very early period. After the death of William Hore, of Rishford, in 1656, his family, which was numerous, seems to have been dispersed into various parts of our kingdom; and we find one of them settled at Walton, cō Bucks, and from him our family is regularly descended; and, until a trifling innovation took place in our armorial bearings in 1776,* our ancestors bore precisely the same arms as the HORES of Devon; viz. *Sable*, within a bordure engrailed an eagle displayed, with two heads, *Argent*, on the breast an ermine spot. (*See Plate of Arms.*)

There is certainly one link of the chain wanting, to connect our present family with the former one of Devonshire. I shall therefore only commence our Pedigree with Henry Hoare, who first settled at Walton, cō Bucks, and who died, and was buried in that place in 1653. I know not from what county he came, but that he was an *advena* is very certain, and he very shortly quitted it. His eldest son HENRY removed to the City of London. He had also three sons, JOHN, RICHARD, and THOMAS; of whom I am unable to obtain any authenticated information. From this RICHARD our family derives its *honor decusque*; and it affords me considerable pleasure, as one of his descendants, to offer the following just tribute to his character, extracted from a manuscript, lately communicated to me, which was found at Oxford, among the papers of the celebrated Antiquary THOMAS HEARNE.

“*Wednesday, January 14, 1718-19.*

“ Sir Richard Hoare, who hath for many years made so considerable a figure in the City of London, died on Monday last (being the 5th instant), in the 70th year of his age; and his death gives just occasion of grief to all wise and good men. For those who have any regard to real worth cannot easily be unconcerned under the loss of a gentleman, who hath not only governed his private life by the strictest rules of virtue, but hath also many publick stations, in the best manner, under the several characters of Alderman, Sheriff, Lord Mayor of London, Member of Parliament, and President of Christ Church Hospital, and the City Workhouse; he did ever discharge his duty with the utmost integrity and fidelity; and it well deserves to

* The same arms remain with the family, but the breast of the eagle was charged with an ermine spot.

be mentioned, that his *actual* preparations for death, added to a good life, the necessary *habitual* preparation for it, were truly exemplary and exact. 'Tis now near a twelve-month since he was seized by an indisposition; but he was speedily restored to a competent state of health; however, from that time, though he could very well go abroad, and was very capable of either business or the amusements of the world, he chose a strict retirement, that he might, without interruption, apply all his thoughts and hours to reading, meditation, and prayer. He has left a great estate behind him, and as he has from time to time been liberal in good works, upon all proper occasions, he hath now crowned his former acts of beneficence with sundry charities, which are, by his last will and testament, left to the care of Mr. Henry Hoare, his son, partner, and executor, who is well known to excel in the spirit and in the works of charity."

"Wednesday, January 21.

"On Tuesday evening (the 13th instant), the corpse of Sir Richard Hoare, was carried in great state, from his house in Fleet Street, attended by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, and the Blue Coat Boys, walking before in procession, singing of psalms; and six Aldermen carried the pall to St. Dunstan's Church, where it was deposited in the new vault, which Sir Richard, in his life-time, caused to be made for himself and his family."

Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. Lord Mayor, 1713, and M. P. for the City of London, ob. Jan. 5, 1718-19. — Susanna, daughter of John Austen, Esq. of Brittons, co. Essex, ob. 1720.

1. Richard, ob. 1719. 2. John, ob. 1721. 3. Henry, ob. 1724-5. 4. Benjamin. 5. James. 6. Thomas.

The *first* branch of our family, descended from RICHARD, the eldest son of the aforesaid Sir RICHARD, still exists in the family of HENRY HOARE, of Mitcham Grove, Esq.

The *second* branch, from *John*, is extinct.

The *third*, from HENRY the third son, survives, and being in possession of the landed property, &c. in Wiltshire, claims our present attention.

Henry Hoare, third son of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. ob. 1724-5. — Jane, daughter of Sir William Benson, ob. 1742.

1. Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Lord Masham, ob. 1726-7. — Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, ob. 1785. — 2. Susanna, daughter and heir of Stephen Colt, Esq. ob. 1743.

Anne, nat. 1726. ob. 1735. Henry, ob. juv. Henry, ob. ætat. 21, nat. 1730. Colt, born 1733, ob. 1740. Susanna, eldest daughter, married 1. Lord Dungarvan; 2. Lord Bruce. Anne, second daughter, married to Richard Hoare, created a Baronet, 1786, ob. 1787.

The aforesaid Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, had a brother named *Richard*, who was also Lord Mayor of London, in the troublesome times of 1746. He was twice married, and by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of James Tully, Esq. had one son, the afore-named *Richard*, who married *Anne*, second daughter of Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Esq. and whose son, RICHARD COLT, is the present possessor of the Wiltshire property; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Rust, Esq. had one son, named HENRY, who married MARY, daughter of William Hoare, of Bath, Esq. and departed this life in 1785, leaving no issue.

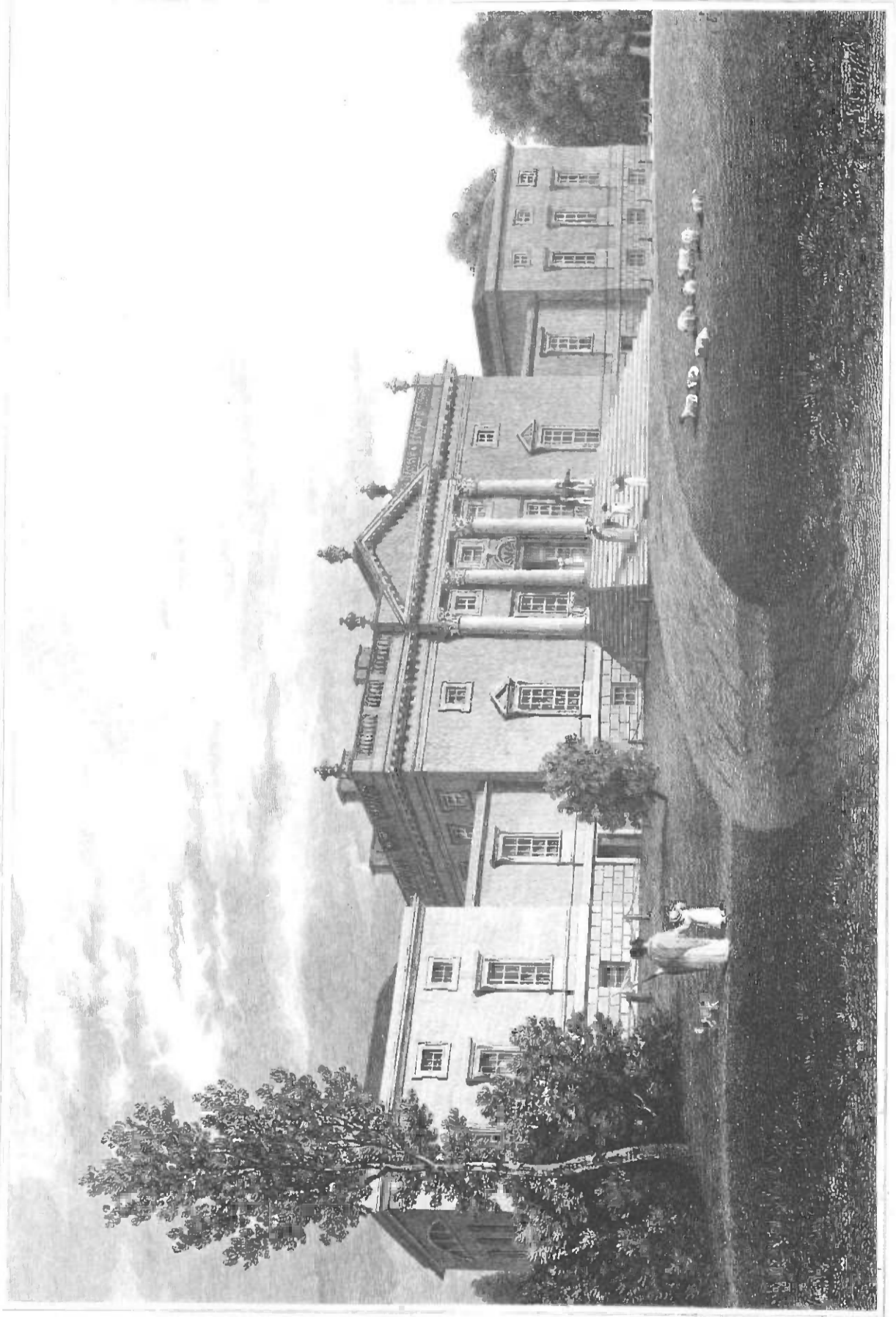
BENEFACTIONS.

The Poor of this Parish are considerably assisted by the donations which have been left for their comfort and relief.

A. D. 1651.—A donation or grant of an annuity of *five pounds* yearly for ever, out of a close of ground at Cucklington.

A. D. 1725.—Edmund Wadlow, by his last will, gave *sixty pounds* to pay yearly, *for ever*, four shillings to fifteen poor persons of Stourton and Gasper, on the feast-day of St. Thomas the Apostle.

PLATE VI.



Mansion House at Annapolis, Co. Wilts.

A. D. 1737.—Mrs. Jane Hoare (widow of Henry Hoare, Esq. who first settled at Stourton) gave to the Rector or Curate of Stourton the sum of £.12 for preaching *twice* on every Sunday in Stourton Church, from Easter Sunday to the Sunday next after Michaelmas-day inclusive; and on Good Friday *once* yearly. But if the Rector or Curate of Stourton shall refuse to perform the duty, the benefit is to go to the Curate of Stourton Caundle, in the county of Dorset; or, on such default, to the Rector of Marsh Caundle, in the said county; and, on such default, to such charitable uses as the Trustee in being shall think fit.

Ten shillings yearly to the Parish Clerk of Stourton, for cleaning the monuments in Stourton Church; and *one twelve-penny loaf of bread* to *twenty* poor persons each, of Stourton and Gasper, who are members of the Established Church of England.

DEMESNES AT STOURHEAD.

Having described the ancient tenures, customs, grants, sepulchral and monumental records, pedigrees, &c. &c. of the families who resided at Stourton and Stourhead, I must now revert to that period when this Demesne was transferred from the family of Stourton to that of Hoare. This event (as I have before related) happened in the year 1720. At that period the old Baronial Castle of the Stourtons was in existence, consisting of two quadrangles, and built, according to Leland's account, *ex spoliis Gallorum*.

The ancient Castle was re-placed by a modern edifice in the Italian style of architecture, after a design of Colin Campbell, who has engraved a plan of it in his work entitled "*Vitruvius Britannicus*." This new building was placed nearly in a line with the older structure, but on more elevated ground, and rather more towards the West. The approach towards the Castle is still marked by a line of Spanish chesnut-trees, which, by their rugged appearance, attest their very great age. Some under-ground vaults are still known to exist. At the period when this new structure took place in the room of the antiquated castle, good taste in architecture began to prevail over that mixed style which partook of the old English and Italian styles, and the chaster proportions of the Italian orders began to be adopted. Still a great degree of formality prevailed in the disposition of the ground immediately around the house; the enlarged ideas of the present age were not considered; snugness and shelter were the principal objects; the immediate precinct of the mansion was surrounded with walls, and decorated with fountains, clipped hedges, &c. &c. Such was Stourhead at the time of its first creation, if I may judge from two paintings of it in that state. Its formality was somewhat diminished by the second possessor; and my worthy predecessor, Henry Hoare, Esquire, who had the good taste, and, I may add, the good sense, not to call in the assistance of a landscape gardener.^y He saw with his own eyes, and suggested improvements with his own hands; yet he followed, in some degree, the fashion of the day, and overcrowded his gardens with buildings, and, unfortunately, of different countries; for the Chinese was mixed with the Grecian, and the Roman with the Gothic. Still, however, his good taste was most strongly marked in the general outline of his plans; and he had the satisfaction to live to see his plantations flourish, his demesne most generally admired, and a wilderness converted into a paradise.

A difficult and nice task now devolves on me to perform — namely, to describe my own works and my own plans in the direction of the fine property which my worthy grandfather had ceded to me during his life-time. But I know not why a person may not be *his own* Topographer, or even Biographer, provided he bears in mind the maxim of our great Poet:

“Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice.”

^y A name unknown in former days, but now *too well* known and regretted by the admirers of simple nature.

For surely no one *ought* to be so well acquainted with the beauties or defects of his own residence as himself: but many of us are as blind to our virtues as to our defects. How often do new beauties and new improvements strike us by a sudden impulse, after having viewed the same ground for many years, and thinking that it could not be rendered better! — and how often, in the way of art, will a fresh eye see defects and suggest improvements in a painting, which, by the artist, was thought perfect!

The character of Stourhead is that of an Italian villa; for on all sides we behold the imitations of Grecian and Roman buildings. Cheerfulness and variety of outline predominate throughout the whole demesne; and the hand of Taste has most happily seized the opportunity of improving on the outline of Nature. I am warranted in this assertion from knowing the *real* appearance of the surrounding country, before it was enriched by very extensive plantations. The water also, which now forms a beautiful lake of twenty acres, was originally divided into several formal fish-ponds; and a mill formerly stood near the present stately imitation of Agrippa's Pantheon. At the period when these grounds were laid out, a very injudicious mixture of trees took place — namely, the beech and fir tree; the former a spreading tree, which, to be seen in perfection, ought to be suffered to grow uncontrouled; the other of a spiral nature, and dying *downwards*, as it grows *upwards*. A more unnatural combination could not be imagined; yet for many succeeding years this mode of planting was continued in all this neighbourhood. Time, however, has put an end, in many instances, to the existence of the fir tribe, whose duration, in a state of growth, extends only to about sixty years; whilst the beech tree long remains in possession of the ground.

I am well aware that no verbal description of a garden can give a just idea either of its situation, its beauty, or its defects; the eye only can discriminate: but still, in a work whose object is to describe, some account will be expected, however inadequate it may prove to the reality. The beauties of Nature can neither be copied nor described in appropriate colours or terms; a faint outline, however, must be attempted.

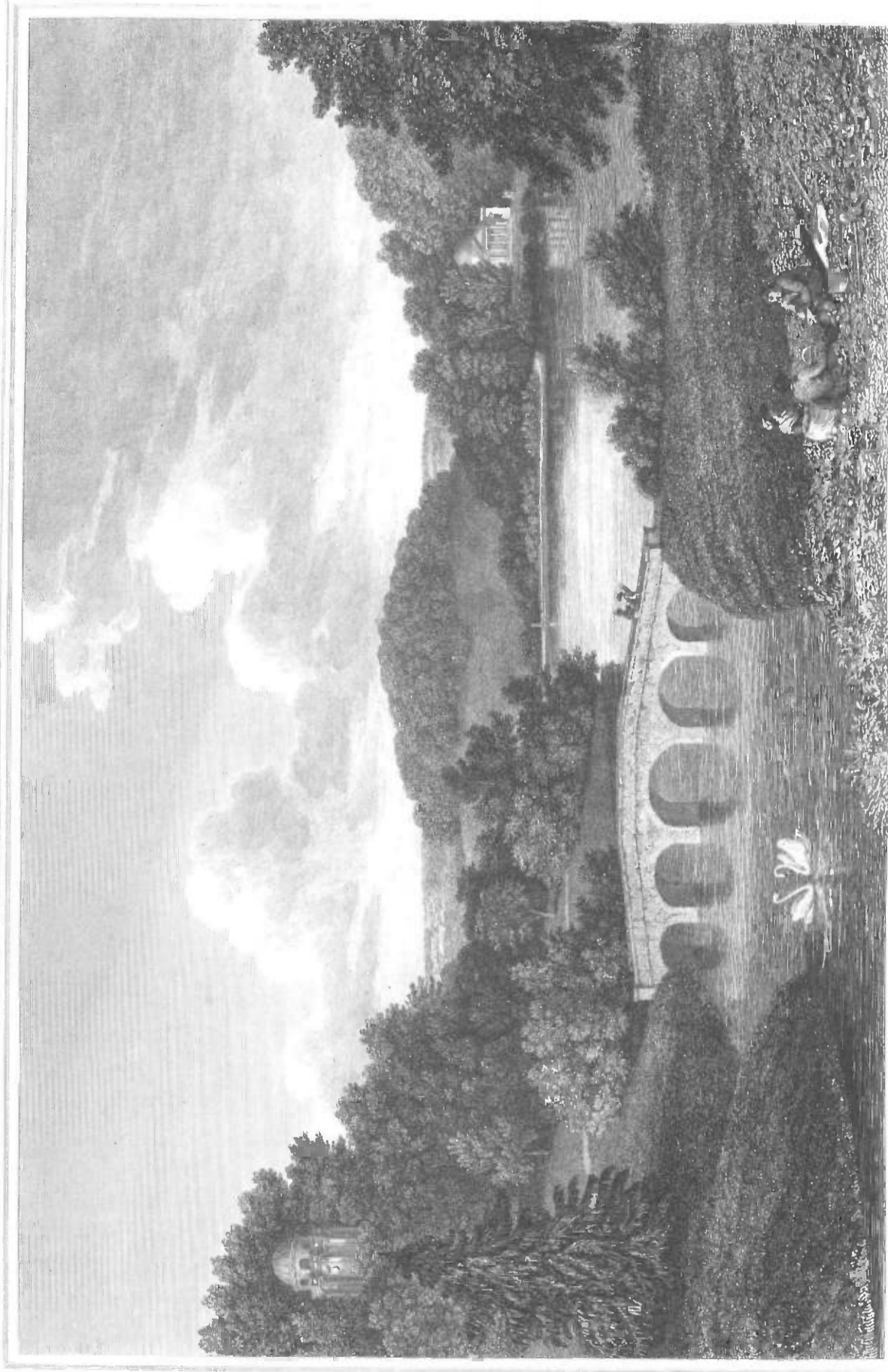
There are two ways of seeing places — a good and a bad; and this is strongly exemplified in the mode of shewing the gardens at Stourhead, and the drive round the demesnes. I shall state only the most eligible track.

The inn being the general rendezvous in which assemblage takes place, the company who wish to see the gardens, &c. are introduced into them through a gate opposite to the inn; and the first object that attracts their attention is a richly-sculptured Gothic Cross, ornamented with several small figures. It originally was erected at Bristol, as a memorial of gratitude from the Citizens of that town to their benefactors the Sovereigns of England. The period of its construction is supposed to have been during the reign of King Edward III. who, in the year 1373, established the bounds of the city by a perambulation, and granted to it an ample charter; on which occasion, very probably, the High Cross was raised, as a just tribute of gratitude. It has eight niches, each of which contains a figure. In one of them is the statue of the Royal Edward; to which are added those of two earlier Kings, viz. King John, who granted a charter to Bristol in 1188, and King Henry III. who conferred the same privileges. The fourth effigy was that of King Edward IV.

In the year 1633 this Cross was taken down, enlarged, and raised higher, and four other statues added, viz. King Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, King James I. and King Charles I.

According to the Annals of Bristol it was fresh painted and gilded anno 1697, in a very costly manner; and it continued to be considered as a public ornament to the city, and attracted the admiration of every stranger. But in the year 1733 a silversmith, who resided opposite to it, having offered to swear before the magistrates that during every high wind his house and life were endangered by the shaking of the Cross, and from other trifling objections, this beautiful memorial of gratitude and antiquity was taken down and thrown aside, as useless lumber, in the Guildhall. After having there lain for a long time disregarded, it was again called

PLATE VIII.



Spencer at Marshland, N. H.

into notice by the interposition of Alderman Price, and a few other gentlemen residing near the College-green; and, by the consent of the Dean and Chapter, it was erected in the centre of that green. But again it was doomed to find its enemies as well as admirers; and as it had before been objected that it obstructed the passage in the High Street, it was now said that, by intersecting one of the walks on the green, it interrupted the fashionable promenade! Further attempts were made by its admirers; and a subscription was raised to rebuild it in a less objectionable situation: but these laudable intentions proved fruitless, and the High Cross was once more obliged to lay low its spiral summit. The disjointed fragments were thrown carelessly aside, in a corner of the Cathedral Church, and were overlooked till the year 1768, at which period the Rev. Cutts Barton was appointed Dean of Bristol. He was the intimate friend of Henry Hoare, Esq. then possessor of Stourhead, who, being informed of the degraded state of this celebrated Cross, took compassion on this interesting relick of antiquity, collected its scattered fragments, and removed them to his seat at Stourhead, where they still, though in a very perishing state, remain a distinguished ornament to his gardens.

Such is the history of this ancient edifice; and, notwithstanding its repeated dilapidations and removals, it is surprising to behold it *at all* in existence; for there is nothing massive in its structure, the architecture being of the lightest and most elegant order; so beautiful and captivating in its appearance, that I wish I could assume the authority of a prophet, and exclaim, *Esto perpetua!*

Several graphic memorials have been left of this Cross; the most interesting of which is by Buck, in which he has given it as standing in 1737, near the Church of St. Augustine. A more picturesque view in its present situation is given by Mr. Britton, in his "Antiquities." — The best historical accounts of this Cross may be collected from Barrett's "History of Bristol," and from a late periodical publication, in 1816, intituled, "The Bristol Memorialist," p. 123.

The only alteration which took place on re-erecting this Cross at Stourhead, was in rendering the base *solid* instead of *open*; an alteration for the worse, in point of appearance, but rendered necessary for its general preservation. An iron bar was, at the same time, placed along it, from top to bottom, to give it additional strength.

Having satisfied our curiosity, in viewing this elegant architectural relick of former days, our attention will next be directed to the works of nature. At a short distance from the entrance-gate into the garden, the eye is greeted with a general view of the most varied ground, enlivened by two magnificent temples, embosomed in deep woods, and reflected in a lake of the most transparent hue: a circular hill (called Topwood), crowned with fine trees, and rising from a verdant lawn, fills, most happily, the centre of this pleasing picture.

The same objection, in a small scale, may be made to the first introduction into these gardens, as has been made to the entrée into the magnificent park at Blenheim; where, perhaps, the finest view is the one which *first* meets the eye. We must not, however, depart from our regular routine; and though we may find no other point of view equal to that from Belvue seat, at all events we shall commence our walk with a favourable impression. (*See Plate VIII.*)

Proceeding on our course, we must keep the right hand walk, which will lead us to a small temple with a Doric portico, dedicated to Flora; which commands the most spacious view of the lake, and from whence the Pantheon, deeply embosomed in wood, and beyond it the circular hill, called Topwood, appear to great advantage. Beneath this temple, you descend by steps to a spring of the purest source, called Paradise well; it is of so clear a nature, that on looking into it, you almost doubt if it contains water. The walk now leads, at a short distance above the banks of the lake, to a ferry across it; where a boat now supplies the place of a Chinese bridge, which was of one large span.² I shall here observe, that within the short

² This bridge, from the giving way of its foundations, was, for safety, taken down by the present possessor.

distance from the garden gate to the bridge, there were no fewer than four other buildings, of different architecture; an ornamented green-house, a little temple on the hill above it, a Chinese temple, and a Turkish tent. Such was the gardening fashion of former days, when nature was overcrowded by buildings, and by buildings not in harmony with each other. My object in removing them was, to render the design of these gardens as chaste and correct as possible, and to give them the character of an Italian villa; and I think every man of taste will agree with me, that the Turkish and Chinese architecture could never accord with that of Greece and Rome.

Having crossed the lake, an arched and obscure passage leads us into a grotto, which, from its great simplicity, might almost be considered as natural; for, instead of the usual articles of shells, fossils, &c. with which these *nymphææ* are usually decorated, this is merely composed of stones; some of which, from the dampness of the place, have produced petrifications, and stalactites. From a dark and winding passage, we enter into a circular area, lighted from its cove; on the right is a recess, and cold bath; in which reclines a nymph in a sleeping posture; this figure is modelled from an antique statue existing at Rome, and, for what reason I know not, called Cleopatra. On the margin of the bath are these lines:

“Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
And to the murmur of these waters sleep:
Ah! spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave,
And drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

These lines are imitated, from those in Latin by Cardinal Bembo.

“Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,
Dormio, dum placidæ sentio murmur aquæ.
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora, somnum
Rumpere; sive bibas, sive lavere, tace!”

Another arched passage, but much shorter, leads to a cavern in front, in which is placed the effigy of a river god, holding an urn in his left hand, and in his right a trident. From the urn issues a copious spring of water, and in front of this cavern are the following lines:

“Hæc domus, hæc sedes, hæc sunt penetralia magni
Amnis; in hoc residens facto de cautibus antro
Undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas.”

Emerging from these dark recesses, we come to a rustic cottage, from which there is an advantageous view of the gardens, and totally varied in character from any we had before seen. A little further is the Pantheon, the most magnificent building, perhaps, that ever decorated the grounds of an English individual. The general idea of its plan is borrowed from the celebrated Pantheon at Rome, which once formed a portion of the baths of Agrippa, and has since been consecrated to religious offices. This modern building consists of a handsome portico in front, and within a rotunda, illuminated by a cupola; the ceiling is divided into compartments; a rich cornice encircles the dome; around which are several well-executed bas-reliefs, designed by the celebrated sculptor Rysbrach. On the ground-floor are six niches, which are filled with original statues, and casts from the antique: of these, the *Livia Augusta* is the only true antique; but an elegant figure of Flora, distinguished by the beauty of her drapery, and a spirited effigy of Hercules,^a do credit to the talents of the celebrated sculptor

^a Mr. Walpole, in his “Anecdotes of Painting,” (last edition, p. 479,) quotes this statue “as an exquisite summary of his skill,

Rysbrach: the other statues are copied after the antique, viz. Meleager, Diana, Isis, and a Susannah.

We now arrive at the South-west limits of the pleasure-grounds. Crossing a little wooden bridge, we make a sudden angle to the left, and continue our walk along the head of the water, which, considering the period when it was made, and the great body of water it had to resist, may be deemed a work of considerable science: but since the general introduction of canals, &c. these hydraulic matters are now much better understood.

On coming to the Eastern extremity of this head, an apparent obstacle occurred in the formation of these grounds, by the unlucky intervention of a parish road; but these impediments were obviated by the happy thought of turning a high arch over the road, which allowed the passenger an easy access to the grounds above. After having ascended this hill we are greeted with the sight of another temple, very happily placed on the apex of the hill, backed by wood, and commanding a bird's-eye view of the gardens and lake beneath, and the adjacent country. The form of this temple is circular, somewhat resembling that of the Sibyl at Tivoli; surrounded by columns, and small statues in niches. Its plan was taken from the temple of the sun, at Balbec, which was built at a period when the arts were declining, in the reign of the Emperor Dioclesian. Thus we may account for a *novelty*, and, I may add, a *defect* in the architecture of the portico which surrounds the building; for one of the chief intents of a portico was to secure a sheltered walk along the building; whereas, in this design, the roof is intersected by excavations of a horse-shoe form between each column, so as to admit every shower of rain in the portico. Here, indeed, there is just reason for criticism: and I wished to have effected such an alteration as to prevent it, by filling up the interstices and cavities in the upper part of the colonnade; but the difficulty was too great to be undertaken.

The hill, on which this temple is placed, till my own time, presented a naked declivity of turf, unbroken by a single tree, or even bush. The face is now, I trust, both altered and improved by a thriving plantation of forest trees, and a rich underwood of laurel.

On descending from this hill, the parish road comes again in our way, but the same obstacle has been remedied, though in a different manner, by turning the walk *under* the road.

We now return to the same spot from which we entered the gardens; and, I hope, with some degree of pleasure and gratification.

But the curiosity of the traveller who visits Stourhead should not remain satisfied with the mere perambulation of the pleasure-grounds. The more unadorned tract of the demesne should claim a portion of his leisure time. As in viewing the gardens, so in the outward circle or drive, a certain course should be observed by those who wish to see the place to the best advantage.

From the inn we must proceed towards the vales, and visit a small rustic building, placed in the midst of a wood, and commanding a very pleasing and rather extensive prospect. The *natura loci* has, within these few years past, experienced a total change, owing to the decay of a thick grove of fir trees, which totally obscured the building, and concealed the prospect; and, in this instance, I had occasion to lament the injudicious adoption of the *fir* tribe, on such ground as we could wish to see permanently wooded. Their prosperity does not extend, in this soil, to above sixty years, when their ragged tops and tall stature render them a perfect antidote to all rural beauty. The ground they occupied must be re-planted, and a vacuum will take place for many years.

knowledge, and judgment. This athletic statue, for which he borrowed the head of the Farnesian god, was compiled from various parts, and limbs of seven or eight of the strongest and best made men in London, chiefly the bruisers and boxers of the then flourishing amphitheatre for boxing; the sculptor selecting the parts which were the most truly formed in each. The arms were Broughton's; the breast, a celebrated coachman's, a bruiser; and the legs were those of Ellis, the painter, a great frequenter of that gymnasium. As the games of the Olympic Academy frequently brought its heroes to the gallows, it was soon after suppressed by Act of Parliament; so that in reality this statue of Hercules is the monument of those gladiators."—"It was purchased by Mr. Hoare, and is the principal ornament of the noble temple (Pantheon) at Stourhead; that beautiful assemblage of art, taste, and landscapes."

The interior of this rustic building, called the Convent, is appropriately fitted up with small figures of nuns of different orders, and some antiquated pictures on religious subjects, some of which are said to have once decorated the cloistered walls of the celebrated monastery at Glastonbury. The windows are enlivened by some old painted glass, where the representation of a fly excites general attention, as painted *ad vivum*.

A little beyond the Convent there are two roads: one diverging to the right, which follows the windings of a narrow vale; the other to the left, which is the usual route for carriages. This leads through wooded scenery, and thick groves of laurel, to the foot of a hill, whence you ascend to a higher region, and enter on a level ridge, which extends nearly three miles, and is called the terrace. Having followed its windings, and enjoyed a very rich and extensive view towards the West, we approach the lofty turret which was erected about the year 1722, and dedicated to Alfred, the illustrious monarch of the West Saxons.

The cause of this spot being selected for such a memorial arose from the name of this hill being *Kingsettle*, and therefore supposed to be the spot where Alfred, after quitting his solitary retirement in Athelney, first met his adherents, who flocked to him, from the more Southern and Eastern counties, to join his standard. I am, in general, no friend to *conjecture*, especially in matters of history, which require *facts* to substantiate them; but as I have strong reason to suppose that a very ancient British way led down this very hill, from Wiltshire into Somersetshire, and as this is the direct line to the *Petra Ecbrecti*, or Brixton Deverill, where Alfred halted his army the first night, I shall not, I trust, be deemed fanciful, as to the derivation of the modern name of Kingsettle hill.

Much skill and forethought is shown in the structure of this tower, which stands on one of the most exposed spots in our kingdom, being the highest ground between this and the coast of Wales. The triangular form was adopted in order to break the violence of the winds, and brick was selected for its materials, as being more durable than stone, and a more perfect mass of brick-work can no where be found; a convenient staircase leads you to the summit, where a very extensive view meets the sight.

Under a statue, in stone, of our illustrious Monarch, is the following inscription:

“ALFRED the Great, A. D. 879, on this summit erected his standard against Danish invaders. To him we owe the origin of juries, and the creation of a naval force. ALFRED, the light of a benighted age, was a philosopher and a christian, the father of his people; and the founder of the English monarchy and liberties.”

From the tower we continue a delightful ride over the verdant turf of a sheep-fed terrace; and here it is necessary to remark the singular variety of ground which this level ridge presents. Two deep valleys break off immediately from it on the right: the first, opposite to the tower lodges, is called Great Comb; and affords a delightful combination of rich wood in the fore ground, and a very distant prospect towards Dorsetshire beyond it. A little further in the same direction to the right, is another comb, distinguished by the name of *Six Wells Bottom*, presenting also a very singular view of a valley, which appears almost scooped out by nature; the lower base of which terminates with the pleasure-grounds, and the distance, with the elevated hill of Melbury, beyond Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire. But I must dwell somewhat longer on this vale, which gives rise to the river Stour, whose devious course has already been described through the county of Dorset, to its junction with the ocean at Christ-Church in Hampshire.

Leland has described with exactness the situation of these six springs, between which ran formerly the ancient park wall, leaving three springs on each side of it. These still exist, but some have been covered with a drain. From these, the Barons of Stourton took their armorial bearings; viz. a bend between three fountains.

Adjoining to these springs stands an old Cross of moderate workmanship; and which, like the more elegant fabric before-mentioned, was also removed from the City of Bristol, about the

year 1768, by Henry Hoare, Esq. This Cross appears to be the same mentioned by the historian of Bristol, Barrett, p. 520, under the name of St. *Peter's* Pump, or Well of St. Edith; remarkable for its fine water. It is a sexagonal building with six arches, over each of which is a circular niche, containing a figure, rudely sculptured in coarse stone. Over two of these niches are bas-reliefs; the one representing the keys of St. Peter; and the other, a vessel in a storm; which alludes, perhaps, to the shipwreck of the saint.

This Cross has been elevated on a base of rock work, close to the original sources of the river Stour.^b

On approaching towards the termination of the terrace, a fine view opens in front of the lake, gardens, temple of Apollo, &c. backed by the Dorsetshire hills.

Here terminates the drive, and we enter the pasture adjoining the Mansion-house, on which stands a lofty obelisk of stone, surmounted by a representation of the sun, and built of the same proportions as one of the Ægyptian obelisks at Rome.

In the year 1815 Sir Richard Colt Hoare, being desirous of recording in some substantial and lasting manner, the many improvements and embellishments which the gardens and demesne at Stourhead had received from the hands and good taste of his predecessor, dedicated, by the following inscription placed on the base, this obelisk to the memory of Henry Hoare, Esquire.

Memoriae felici
 HENRICI HOARE, Armigeri,
 qui primus
 hujusce ruris juga,
 horrida olim et inculta,
 sylvis vestivit,
 variisque ædificiis exornavit.
 Aquas è fontibus
 in nymphæum
 et in ampliorem formam
 deduxit.
 Templâ Apollinis, Floræ, et Pantheon
 construxit.
 Crucem lapideam pervetustam,
 insigne Regum Angliæ monumentum,
 ab urbe Bristolensi,
 ubi olim steterat,
 huc advexit.
 Turrem in honorem
 ALFREDI,
 inclyti Regis West-Saxonum,
 in colle longè conspicuo,
 poni jussit.
 Obeliscum hunc,
 quem ad antiqui Obelisci exemplar
 Romæ extantis

^b From the "Annals of Bristol" I have been enabled to collect a few memorials respecting this Cross:

"A. D. 1586. Ralph Dole gave his sonne Richard a house in the shambles, upon condition that 20s. should be yearly paid toward the reparation of St. Peter's Pumpe for ever.

"In 1633, St. Peter's pump was built and repaired.

"In 1697, the peace of Ryswich was proclaimed among other places in Bristol, at St. Peter's Cross. And in 1701, one of the places at which Queen Anne was proclaimed, was at the Crosse in Peter Street." Bristol Memorialist, p. 130.

ipse construxit,
 RICARDUS COLT HOARE, Baronettus,
 Nepos et Hæres,
 gratus dedicat,
 Anno MDCCCXV.

Having endeavoured to shew the character of these grounds, and the different buildings with which they have been decorated, I shall proceed to a description of the Mansion-house, with the numerous paintings, drawings, &c. which it contains.

MANSION-HOUSE AT STOURHEAD.

The modern Mansion-house was erected by Henry Hoare, Esq. shortly after he became the purchaser of the estate at Stourton in the year 1720. It occupies the same site in point of aspect as the old baronial castle, but is placed rather more towards the South-east, and on more elevated ground. Its plan and design were given by Colin Campbell, the most celebrated architect of that period: and it is engraved in his work, published under the title of "Vitruvius Britannicus." It is built of a mellow-coloured stone, and its architecture is Italian, presenting a portico of demi-columns with composite capitals: it formed nearly a solid square, being originally 70 feet in front by 77 feet in depth. At a subsequent period the room designed in the original plan for a chapel of 30 feet square, was lengthened to the proportion of 45 to 30, and converted into a beautiful saloon, and some little addition was made to an apartment adjoining it on the North. These alterations took place during the life-time of Henry the son of Henry the first settler at Stourhead.

The next possessor of Stourhead was Richard Colt Hoare, the only son of Richard Hoare (by Anne daughter of the aforesaid Henry), to whom his grandfather resigned, during his life-time, the whole of his landed property in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset.

Finding that in this apparently spacious mansion-house there was not sufficient room either for his collection of paintings, or library of books, he made in the year 1800 a considerable addition to the mansion, by adding two wings, by which the front was extended to above 200 feet. The same style of architecture is faithfully kept up; and at this time, though after the short lapse of twenty years, the walls of the new buildings have so completely acquired the tints of the old, that the interval between 1720 and 1820 cannot be distinguished.

Let us now introduce ourselves into the interior of this Mansion, and by a handsome well-proportioned Hall, being an exact cube of 30 feet. Its walls are chiefly covered with family portraits, a very appropriate decoration for the first entrance into a house, as well as for the pannels of a dining-room. They remind us of the genealogy of our families, and recall to our minds the hospitality, &c. of its former inhabitants, and on the first entrance of the friend, or stranger, seem to greet them with a SALVE, or welcome^c.

ENTRANCE HALL — Cube of 30 feet.

As the portraits, from their sizes, cannot be conveniently placed in chronological order, the description of them cannot be so regular as I could wish.

The first personage here represented on canvas, and to whom the present family owes its chief opulence, is

^c I have seen this motto over an antique house amidst the ruins of Pompeii, near Naples.

RICHARD HOARE, who was knighted, and filled the high station of Lord Mayor of the City of London in the year 1713. He also represented the said City in Parliament in the years 1710—1713. Ob. 1718.

HENRY HOARE, his third son, is placed on his right hand, and is represented leaning on a pedestal with the plan of his intended mansion-house at Stourhead in his right hand. Ob. 1724.

HENRY HOARE, his eldest son, comes next in succession: he is represented in the figure of a handsome young man, mounted on a grey horse. To the right and left of him are the portraits of his two wives: the first (on one side), Anne, eldest daughter of Samuel Lord Masham, holding a bunch of flowers in her hand; and on the opposite side, Susan, daughter and coheiress of Stephen Colt, Esq. feeding a parrot. The portrait of Henry Hoare, Esq. is painted by Dahl; the horse by Wotton. Ob. 1784.

RICHARD HOARE, second son of the first named Henry, and brother of the last, comes next in chronological order. He was Lord Mayor of London in the memorable years of 1745 and 1746, and was knighted in the former of these years. Ob. 1754.

Adjoining the portrait of Sir Richard is that of his second wife, Elizabeth Rust,

We must now return to the Children of Henry Hoare. But first it may be necessary to mention a fine portrait of Jane, daughter of Sir William Benson, Knight, wife of the first Henry, and mother of the second Henry Hoare. Adjoining this portrait is one of her brother, William Benson, Esquire. Henry Hoare, at his death, left no issue male or female living. His eldest daughter is here represented in a Spanish hat with feathers. This is Susanna, the offspring of his second marriage with Susannah Colt. She married, first, Charles Boyle, Viscount Dungarvan; and, secondly, Thomas Lord Bruce, who was created Earl of Ailesbury. Ob. 1783.

Anne, the second daughter of Henry Hoare, married her first cousin, Richard, eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, before mentioned.

RICHARD, eldest son of Sir Richard, by his first marriage, and Anne his wife. Copied from the originals in crayons, by S. Woodforde, R. A.

RICHARD COLT succeeded to the baronetage with which his father, Sir Richard, was honoured in the year 1786; and is here represented on a whole-length canvas, with his son Henry, by S. Woodforde, R. A.

Adjoining this painting is a half-length portrait of Hester, eldest daughter of William Henry Lord Lyttelton, wife of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. and mother of the last-mentioned Henry. Copied and enlarged from a drawing, by S. Woodforde, R. A.

Here ends the list of family portraits which are at present introduced into this hall; but space is left for the *nati natorum*, and for the future possessors of this mansion.

I shall now enumerate a few good examples, on a small scale, and chiefly of the modern School of Painting.

On each side of the fire-place are two Subjects of Cattle. R. C. H. By James Ward, R. A.^d

On the West side is a Fish Market and a Vegetable Market. R. C. H. By Angells, 1727.

A Tartar and a Cossack, in their national dress and costume. R. C. H. By Atkinson.

On the South side of this room, on a marble table, a most spirited Bust of Pope, in marble, by Roubilliac, attracts general attention. It has other marble accompaniments, both antique and modern, on the same slab.

On one side of this table is a small Landscape. R. C. H. By Hobbima.

^d As a guide to posterity, I have marked with initials those paintings which were collected by Henry Hoare, as well as those which have been since added by his successor, Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

- A Scene in Italy. R. C. H. By Filippo Hackert.
 On the other side a Landscape (Sketch). R. C. H. By Thomas Barker, of Bath.
 View of a Mill near Corwen, North Wales. R. C. H. By A. W. Calcott, R. A.
 On the East side are the following small pictures by English Artists :
 The Broken Pitcher. The Birds' Nest. R. C. H. By Witherington.
 A Colour-grinder's Shop. R. C. H. By Bone.
 Horses in a Stable. R. C. H. By Pond.
 The Cottage-door. R. C. H. By Collins.
 Scrub, an old Shooting Poney, with two Spaniels. R. C. H. By A. Cooper, R. A.
 A View of Eton by Moonlight. R. C. H. By Hofland.

MUSICK ROOM — 30 feet by 20.

This apartment is principally occupied by a pleasing selection of fancy paintings, by modern Artists of the British School, and such as both now and hereafter will do credit to them.

The Western side of the room presents a large Historical Landscape, executed in the style of the old Italian Masters, in which the Story of Diana and Acteon is introduced. R. C. H. The landscape is by A. W. Calcott, R. A. ; the figures by W. Owen, R. A.

On one side of this painting is a young female talking with her fingers ; from which the picture has gained the title of "The Dumb Alphabet." R. C. H. By J. Northcote, R. A. (Engraved.)

Underneath it is the portrait of a Girl deploring the Loss of a favourite Pheasant. R. C. H. By H. Thompson, R. A.

On the other side of the large landscape is the portrait of a Girl caressing a Dove. R. C. H. By John Rising, deceased.

Beneath it is a Child holding a Goldfinch. R. C. H. By S. Woodforde, R. A. deceased.

Over the door is a Scene in the East Indies. R. C. H. By Thomas Daniell, R. A.

On the North or chimney-side of this room are the following paintings :

A Peasant-girl with a Lamb in a Storm ; half-length canvas. R. C. H. By Samuel Woodforde, R. A.

A portrait of Anne, only daughter of Henry Hoare ; half-length. R. C. H. By W. Owen, R. A.

A portrait of Henry Hoare, when young. R. C. H. By Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.

Beneath the above is a very spirited painting, "The Car of Cuthullin, from Ossian." R. C. H. By A. Cooper, R. A.

Inside of a Stable, with Sheep. R. C. H. By Morland.

Cattle, its Companion. H. H. By Cuyp.

The Tomb of Caius Cestius at Rome. R. C. H. By Pietro Bianchi.

Interior of the Church of St. Peter at Rome (over the chimney). H. H. By Paolo Panini.

A Sketch for a Cieling at Venice. R. C. H. By Paolo Veronese.

On the South side of this room is a mixture of old and modern pictures.

Over the door is a very fine copy of the celebrated *Madona della Sedia*, of Raphael. H. H. By Prince Hoare, Esq.

Our Saviour healing the Blind. H. H. By Sebastian Ricci.

Indian Costume. R. C. H. By T. Daniell, R. A.

Head of a Child. R. C. H. By Hans Holbein.

Portrait of the Cenei, after Guido. R. C. H. — N. B. Few pictures have been so often copied as the one here cited. The character of the young woman and singularity of her dress excite attention. According to current report, she is represented in the dress she wore on the day of her execution for having murdered her father, who had made an attempt upon her honour.

St. Pietro Martyre. R. C. H. A reduced and very spirited copy, by Francesco Mola, of the chef-d'œuvre of Titian. This fine painting originally decorated the walls of the church of St. Giovanni and Paolo at Venice; whence it was removed to Paris, by order of the *modern Verres*, and afterwards returned to its native soil. As some account of this subject may prove interesting, I shall subjoin the following extract from Ridolfi's "Lives of the Venetian Painters:"

"St. Peter the Martyr is here represented returning to the Convent at Como, of which he was a member, after having visited Milan, and preached there, with great vehemence and efficacy, against heresy. He was way-laid at the entrance of a thick wood by a ruffian, and mortally wounded. He is represented fallen on the ground, and in the agonies of death, writing, with his fingers dipped in his own blood, these words, 'I believe in Almighty God.' Fear and horror seize his companion, who, wounded also in the head, endeavours to escape. Above, a gleam of light issues from the clouds, from which two angels descend, offering to the Holy Martyr the palm of triumph, prepared for him in heaven." ^e

Two Peasant-children (from the Collection of Mr. Knight, purchased in 1819). R. C. H. By Gainsborough. N. B. There is an engraving of this painting by Tomkyns, for Macklin's English Portraits, in which these two peasant-children are named Hobbinol and Gandaretta, from Somerville's poem.

A Boy and Girl, the one pointing, the other looking, at a white Owl concealed in a hollow tree. R. C. H. By W. Hilton, R. A.

A Land and Sea Storm. R. C. H. By F. Nicholson. Good examples of the power of water-colours.

On the East or window-side of this room are the following paintings:

A Landscape. H. H. By Lucatelli.

Two Landscapes. R. C. H. By Horizonte.

Rocks and Water, by Pietro da Cortona in the style of Salvator Rosa. R. C. H.

A Landscape with buildings and cattle. H. H.

A Landscape on paper. R. C. H. Supposed by Gasper Poussin.

DINING ROOM — 25 feet by 20.

In this apartment we are gratified with the sight of some very fine specimens of painting in crayons, a style now quite unfashionable. Excepting two portraits of Richard, son of Sir Richard Hoare and Anne his wife, by Coates, the remainder are executed by William Hoare, of Bath, Esq. and Mary his daughter, lately deceased.

Amongst these, a large painting, after the original by Rubens at Wilton-house, representing four Boys playing with a Sheep, deserves particular attention, from the beauty of its colouring, its perfect preservation, and masterly execution. H. H. By Rubens. On each side of it are two fancy subjects of Nymphs, by William Hoare, Esq.

Beneath them, on the side-board, is a large and rich piece of gilt plate, admirably modelled, representing the story of Cyrus and Queen Tomaris.

Over the chimney is a half-length portrait of Frances-Anne, second wife of the last Sir Richard Hoare, Bart.; By Angelica Kauffman. On the right and left are portraits in crayons of his first wife, Anne, and of himself, by Coates. Over the adjoining door is the figure of a Sleeping Nymph, beautifully designed, and coloured in crayons, by William Hoare, Esquire. H. H.

^e The repeated reparations, added to the long journeys which this celebrated painting has experienced, have caused it much real damage, and rendered this fine copy much more valuable.

On the side opposite to the chimney is a good copy (of the same size as the original), of a Charity by Schidoni, which was formerly (and perhaps restored) in the Royal Palace at Capo di Monte near Naples. R. C. H. On the sides of the above are four drawings in bistre, by Rouby, taken from the original pictures in Italy; viz. the Sibylla Persica, after Guercino; Saint Cecilia, after Domenichino; and two Cupids after Schidoni. R. C. H.

Besides the above, this apartment contains two small pictures by Angelica Kauffman; the one representing Penelope and Euriclea; the other a Grecian Lady at a tambour table. There are also four small high-finished subjects by La Grené, a French artist. R. C. H.

SOUTH APARTMENT — 20 feet by 20.

Except in one example this room is devoted entirely to a fine collection of drawings in bistre, made by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, during his travels in Italy, between the years 1785 and 1790. They were selected with the intention of forming a series of studies from the works of the most distinguished foreign artists. From the novelty of the style in which they are executed, the extraordinary softness and delicacy of their finishing, and the wonderful effect produced merely from one color (for the paper forms the white), this series of drawings becomes highly valuable, and worthy of the connoisseur's notice. The first artist who struck out this new method of drawing was Seidelmann, who resided at Dresden, but occasionally visited Rome, where an English artist James Rouby, adopted his style, and became in some instances his superior, by giving, in a more forcible manner, the style of the master whose works he copied.

Over the doors of this apartment are two imitations of sculpture, both from original antiques at Florence; 1. the Head of Alexander; 2. the Bust of Niobe.

On the West side of this apartment are the following: 1. Head of Democritus the crying Philosopher, from the original, by Salvator Rosa, in the picture gallery at Stourhead.

A Boy playing with tablets, from a painting of the same size by Leonardo da Vinci, formerly in the possession of Lady Betty Germain, afterwards in that of Sir William Hamilton at Naples (where this copy was made), and now in the collection of William Beckford, Esquire.

Beneath it is a wonderful drawing, by Seidelmann, of Rembrandt's mother weighing money, from an original in the Elector of Saxony's gallery at Dresden.

Sketch from an Apollo by Paolo Veronese, in the collection of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. at Stourhead.

A Boy playing on a Guítar, from the original by Fra' Vanni, a Florentine artist.

A Mother feeding her Child, from the original at Dresden by Baroccio; copied by Seidelmann.

Over the chimney-piece is an old copy in oils, from the original by Correggio, known by the name of the School of Cupid. This picture, originally in the Orleans gallery, was sold in London with the others that formed that celebrated collection.

East side. Two Studies of Cupids after Annibale Caracci at Capo di Monte, Naples.

An emblematical figure of Poetry crowned with laurel, from an original of the same size by Carlo Dolce in the Corsini palace at Florence.

Two Laughing Boys; master unknown.

St. Mark, from the chef-d'œuvre of Fra' Bartolomeo, formerly (and I hope now) in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence.

The Head of Medusa, from a painting of the same size by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Ducal Gallery at Florence. N. B. The labour of this drawing was immense: three whole months having been employed by Rouby in bringing it to a termination.

A Madonna and Child, from the original by Carlo Cignani.

North side. Study of a Head after Raphael, in the Vatican at Rome.

A School-girl with her Pater Noster, copied at Naples from a picture of the same size by Schidoni.

Sketch from a picture in fresco by Correggio, representing a Female pressing to her breast a Child.

A Penitent Magdalen, after Guercino, at Naples.

Besides the above, there are several spirited original compositions in bistre, by Rysbrach the sculptor.

In a small room within this last apartment is a collection of drawings in water-colors, by Cosens, Smith, Payne, Pocock, &c.; a view of the leaning Tower at Pisa; and a spirited drawing by Canaletti, of the river Thames on a Lord Mayor's day.

The rooms which I have hitherto described are a part of the original Mansion-house. The two next which come under consideration form one of the two wings that were added by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in the year 1800. One of them is chiefly occupied by books; but the few vacant spaces of wall are enlivened by paintings. In the ante-room leading to the library are four drawings in bistre, by Rouby; St. Michael and St. Sebastian, after Guido Reni; and two Studies from the School of Athens, by Raphael.

THE LIBRARY—45 feet by 25.

We now enter a very spacious apartment, containing a valuable assemblage of books, especially of a classical, antiquarian, and topographical nature. The ceiling is semicircular in its form: and the Southern end is decorated with a very large window of painted glass by Egginton, which represents divers groupes from Raphael's celebrated School of Athens. The opposite compartment of the ceiling is filled by another subject after Raphael, representing Apollo and the Muses in Parnassus, and the figures of Fortitude and Temperance. This latter painting is ably executed by S. Woodforde, R. A.

Over the chimney is a very fine and well-preserved portrait of PETRUS LANDI, Doge of Venice in the year 1538. He is represented at a very advanced age, habited in the ducal dress, in a walking attitude, holding a packet in his right hand. This portrait is thus mentioned by Ridolfi in his "Lives of the Venetian Painters": "*Molti furono i prencipi da lui ritratti—Pietro Lando in atto di passeggio, I. p. 174.*"^f Around him are ten views of the most remarkable buildings at Venice, in each of which some annual festival is represented. These are executed in the most masterly style by Canaletti, and were purchased at Venice, in the year 1787, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare.

This series of drawings, which represent the functions of the Doge of Venice, have been engraved, and were published by Louis Furlanetto. They consisted of twelve in number, but of which I only possess ten, and were purchased by mere accident, having found them carelessly dispersed in the portfolio of a bookseller at Venice.

N^o 1. Represents the Doge when he first appears before the public in the Church of Saint Mark, immediately after his election.

N^o 2. This shews the mode of carrying the Doge and his nearest relations on men's shoulders, in a chair called the *Pozzo*, round the Place of St. Mark, during which procession the Doge and his companions are engaged in throwing money to the populace.

N^o 3. Represents the Coronation of the Doge, which takes place on the magnificent staircase named *La Scala dei Giganti*, in the court of the Ducal Palace.

N^o 4. In this plate the Doge, holding the *Corno* in his hand, returns his thanks to the council for the honours of his election.

N^o 5. The fifth plate represents the ceremony which was annually celebrated on Ascension Day, when the Doge, attended by his noble Venetians, went on board the Bucentaur to the *Lido*, to make his espousals with the sea.

^f See his portrait engraved amongst the *Duces Veneti*, by Leo Matina. Venetiis, 1659.

N^o 6. Represents the Landing of the Doge at the *Lido*, in order to proceed to the church of St Nicholas, after the performance of the marriage ceremony.

N^o 7. This plate records the Public Feasts which take place (according to very ancient custom) in the Place of St. Mark on Holy Thursday, in the presence of the Doge and his Seignory.

N^o 8. Here we see the solemn Procession which is performed in St. Mark's Place, on the day of the Fête de Dieu.

N^o 9. This drawing represents the Doge going to the Church of St. Zachary on Easter Day, when he displays, before the religious inhabitants of the monastery, the Horn with which the Doges are crowned.

N^o 10. We here see the Doge, accompanied by his Nobles in their rich vessels called *Peatoni*, proceeding on their visit to the Church of Notre Dame de la Santé, &c.

In two niches over the doors are the busts of Milton, when young and old, executed in marble by Rysbrach. §

CABINET ROOM — 30 feet by 20.

We now proceed across the Entrance-hall, to an apartment called the Cabinet Room, from the circumstance of its containing a very splendid Cabinet, embellished with precious stones, marbles, agates, &c. of every description. It formerly belonged to Pope Pius Sextus the Fifth, whose portrait, as well as those of his family, PERETTI, are beautifully moulded in wax, and placed in medallions round the base of this exquisite piece of workmanship. It was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq. in Italy, who added the base, on which are designed several of the buildings erected by that Pope at Rome, and a bas-relief of his portrait.

This room is devoted exclusively to Landscapes, of which it contains a very pleasing variety.

Over the chimney is a painting, representing a Male and Female Peasant, with some Colliers, going to Market at break of day. H. H. By Gainsborough.

Beneath it are two small Landscapes by Momper. R. C. H. And a View of Florence, by Marlow. H. H.

On the sides are a Sea-port and Moonlight. H. H. By Vernet.

The Lake of Nemi, with the Story of Diana and her Nymphs. H. H. By Wilson.

The Lake of Avernus, with the Story of Æneas and the Sibyl. R. C. H. By — Turner, R. A. This classical subject was painted from a correct sketch taken by Sir Richard Colt Hoare when in Italy, and represents the lake of Avernus in the fore ground, with the temple on its banks; above is the *Monte nuovo*, which was thrown up by volcanic force in one night. In the next distances are the Lucrine lake; beyond it the castle of Baiæ, and the lofty promontory of Misenum, with the island of Capri at the extremity of the horizon.

South side. A View of the Mole at Naples, with Mount Vesuvius. H. H. By Marlow.

A Storm, with the Story of Jonas and the Whale, copied from a celebrated painting by Nicolo Poussin. H. H. * By Taverner.

A Landscape, by Claude Lorraine. H. H. Engraved by Vivares.

A Landscape. H. H. By Gasper Poussin, formerly in the collection of Sir Luke Schaub.

A Landscape. R. C. H. By Nicolo Poussin, in his early brown manner.

Two large Landscapes, copied by Lucatelli from the originals of Claude Lorrain, in the Pamphili Palace at Rome. H. H.

Two Landscapes with cattle and figures. R. C. H. By Bout and Baudoin.

A Landscape. R. C. H. By D. Teniers.

§ Since the cession of the Venetian territory to the Emperor of Austria, these imposing spectacles, which attracted the attention of all foreigners, have been abolished; and the noble Venetian, comparing the former with the present state of the country, may justly exclaim, *FUIMUS!*

A Landscape. R. C. H. By Wilson. This small and simple composition has excited the general attention of artists and connoisseurs, from its very excellent colouring. It was painted in Italy, and presented by Wilson to his friend Zucharelli. This painting pleased me so much at first sight, that I used my utmost endeavours to procure it, but I failed in my repeated applications. At the decease of Zucharelli I became the purchaser of this little jewel.

Beneath it is another painting which merits our attention — a Moon-light Scene, in which some gypsies are reposing by a fire-side. H. H. By Rembrandt. It is engraved by R. Earlon.

Over the door is a Landscape. H. H. By C. W. Bampfylde, Esq.

Amphitheatre at Rome. R. C. H. By Gaspero d'Occhiali.

Inside View of a Church. H. H. By H. V. Stein.

Diana and her Nymphs. H. H. By Zuccarelli. A very highly-finished picture, and painted, by order of Henry Hoare, Esq. to fit a frame of rich carved work by the celebrated Gibbon.

East side.—Two spirited sketches, of an upright form; the one of a tree, under which a friar is praying, by Francesco Mola; the other, a scene of rocks and water, by Rosa di Tivoli. R. C. H.

Two small Landscapes, with figures and buildings. R. C. H. By Bartolomeo. Bought at the Orleans sale.

Two small Views at Venice. H. H. By Canaletti. Remarkably good, and highly finished.

ANTE-ROOM TO THE PICTURE GALLERY.

Over the doors are two paintings, got dark from age, by Caravaggio; the one representing Card-players and a Fortune-teller; the other the Servant-maid denying St. Peter. R. C. H.

A View of St. Mark's Place at Venice. H. H. By Canaletti.

A Field of Battle. H. H. A very spirited performance. By Borgognone.

The Daughter of Herodias. H. H. By Carlo Dolce. A most captivating picture.

Above this painting is a richly-coloured Study, by Paolo Veronese; and a Boy holding a Greyhound. R. C. H.

Portrait of a Cardinal. R. C. H. By Domenichino. Painted in a very broad and masterly manner.

A Holy Family. R. C. H. By Palma, *Giovane*.

The Marriage in Canaan; a reduced copy from the original by Paolo Veronese. H. H. By Sebastian Ricci.

PICTURE GALLERY, 45 FEET BY 25.

This spacious room, which forms the extremity of the Northern wing, was built by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, for the purpose of containing a selection of his best paintings, which before had been dispersed and injudiciously associated in different apartments, and not seen to the best advantage. The walls are thickly covered with pictures, many of which are of a superior class, and will be now enumerated, beginning from the left, as you enter this apartment.

South side. — The Triumph of Bacchus, from the original subject painted by Annibale Caracci for a ceiling in the Farnese Palace at Rome. H. H. This fine old copy is said to have been executed by Domenichino.

A Holy Family. R. C. H. By Fra' Bartolomeo di S. Marco. The paintings of this master, who was friar of a convent at Florence, and contemporary with Raphael, are very scarce, even in Italy. This picture has been well engraved for the British Gallery.

The Rape of the Sabines. H. H. By Nicolo Poussin. This picture has been engraved by Andran; and, from the correctness of its design, and strength of colouring, may be justly considered as one of the finest efforts of this great master's pencil. Poussin painted two pictures on this subject; the one for the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, from whose possession it came into that

of Monsieur de la Ravoire, and was afterwards removed to the Royal Collection at Paris. The other, painted for Cardinal Aluigi Omodei, was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq. and now holds a high rank in the collection at Stourhead.

In the lower range are the following pictures of a small size :

The Genius of History. H. H. By Sebastian Conca.

Head of St. Francis, a sketch on paper. R. C. H. By Guido ; very fine.

A young Shepherd, on paper also. R. C. H. By Guercino.

A Head. R. C. H. Venetian School.

A Peasant's Head. R. C. H. By Titian.

St. John and Lamb. R. C. H. By Schidoni.

A Madona. H. H. By Carlo Dolce.

West side. — The principal picture in the centre of this compartment is a large allegorical painting by Carlo Maratti. It represents the introduction of the Marchese Pallavicini to the Painter, and is thus more minutely described by Bellori, in his Life of that Painter : “ *Fece uno quadro molto grande al Marchese Pallavicini nel quale rappresentollo in piedi in abito eroico, ed incontro se stesso finse à sedere, che il ritraea in pittura, avendo appresso le tre grazie, douzelle bellissime, che pare gli assistano, per infondere nelle opere di lui la venusta e la leggiadria; dono, che con lo studio non può acquistarsi. In tanto la Gloria spiega le ali in aria, e corona di alloro il Marchese, a cui si fa avanti il Genio che gli addita con la destra, un monte scosceso in lontananza, su la cima del quale vedesi il Tempio della Virtù: e questo dipinto fù reputato un parto de più insigni del suo pennello.*”

In a late book of travels, published by Monsieur Millin, I learn that there is a fine drawing of the aforesaid painting by Carlo Maratti, in a palace at Genoa, done in chalk of two colours; and he recites the verses that are written on the shield of Minerva in the back ground :

“ *Viddi, Signor, che della gloria al tempio
Ti toglieva il bel genio, e viddi poi
Scriver colei, che dell' oblio fa scempio
Sullo scudo di Pallas i pregi tuoi:
Viddi, che à farsi altrui d'onore esempio
Correa la fama, e offrati i lauri suoi,
Dalle grazie assistito io tutto ho espresso
Su i lini, e in te spero eternar me stesso.*”

This picture has been engraved by Carlo Faucci at Florence.

On the left side of the above-described painting are the following subjects :

Democritus, the crying Philosopher. R. C. H. By Salvator Rosa.

Sketch of an Apollo. R. C. H. By Paolo Veronese.

Portrait of a Girl in the Character of St. Agnes. R. C. H. By Titian.

A Madona and Child. H. H. By Carlo Cignani.

The Judgment of Heracles. H. H. By Nicolo Poussin. Engraved by Strange.

In the lower range are the following :

A Holy Family, after Raphael; a very fine old copy. H. H.

A curious old painting, by Pacchiarotto; highly finished, and representing the introduction of a young Carthusian to St. Teresa. R. C. H. This artist was a native of Siena, and lived about the year 1520. Several of his works still exist in that city, both in oil and in fresco. His memoirs are written in the third volume of the “ *Lettere Senesi,*” and the following account of this little picture, which he painted in the Carthusian convent : “ *In essa Certosa il Pacchiarotto depinse una Madonnina con S. Pietro, che la presenta S. Bruno, e S. Catarina con due bei puttini.*” *Lettere Senesi, tom. III. p. 323.*

Tobit and the Angel. H. H. By Francesco Mola.

David and Goliath. H. H. By the same.

The Marriage of St. Catharine. H. H. A beautifully high-finished picture, by Baroccio.

We come now to the central compartment of this room, in which is a very large painting by Lodivico Cardi, alias Cigoli. He was a disciple of Alessandro Allori, and flourished between 1559 and 1613. This fine painting, purchased by Sir Richard Colt Hoare at Florence, in the year 1790, was painted for the noble family of Albizzi, and decorated an altar in their chapel at the church of S. Pietro Maggiore. It represents the Adoration of the Magi, in a very full and richly-coloured composition. It is thus recorded by Cinelli, in his *Bellezze di Firenze*: "*Cappella degli Albizzi, ove è di mano del Cigoli un' Adorazione de' Magi bellissima: Esprimono graziosamente, i Re la loro devozione e riverenza, ed uno di loro baci con bella attitudine, un piede al bambino Giesù. Porge un paggio con bellissimo scorto ad uno de' Re doni per offerire à Giesù con somma leggiadria, e grazia, ed è vago oltre ogni credere un braccio che dà una parte si posa a segno che inganno l'occhio. E finalmente, questa in ogni sua parte pregiabile, ed e delle più famose opere, che escissero dall' eruditissima mano de si sovrano maestro, ove s'ammira la morbi dezza, e tenerezza della testa del Santo Re ch' adora il redentore.*" Cinelli, *Bellezze de Firenze*, p. 355.

Baldinucci, in his *Life of the same Painter*, thus records this painting: "*E' anche opera del suo dottissimo pennello la tavola dell' Adorazione dei Magi, posta all' altare della Cappella degli Albizzi in S. Pier Maggiore. Questa al certo non ha parte in se che bellissima non sia, sono vi arie di teste stupende, ricchezza e nobilità; e maraviglioso nel suo genere il ritratto d'un Cane, della bellissima, e grande razza d'Inghilterra, a cui per parer vivo, altro non manca, che il moto.*" Tom. IX. p. 62.

On the right hand side of the chimney is a Madona and Child. H. H. By Palma *vecchio*.

A Holy Family, after Raphael; the original painting (of which, owing to the beauty of the subject, many copies have been made,) formed, in the year 1786, a part of the royal collection at Capo di Monte. H. H.

The central compartment of this side, is filled by a large picture by Raphael Mengs. H. H. It was painted at Rome in the year 1760, by order of Henry Hoare, Esq. and intended as a companion to the before-mentioned picture by Carlo Maratti. The artist seems to have taken his subject from "the Life of Mark Anthony," by Plutarch, where the situation of Cleopatra is thus described: "a few days after the death of Mark Anthony, Cæsar made Cleopatra a visit of condolence. She was then in an undress, and lying negligently on a couch, but when the Conqueror entered the apartment, though she had nothing on but a single robe, she arose hastily, and threw herself at his feet; her hair dishevelled, her voice trembling, her eyes sunk; in short, her person gave you the image of her mind; yet, in this deplorable condition, there were some remains of that grace, that spirit and vivacity, which had so peculiarly animated her former charms; and still some gleams of her native elegance might be seen to wander over her melancholy countenance." See two letters on the subject of this painting, the one from Raphael Mengs in 1761, the other from Henry Hoare, Esq. in answer, published in the "Annals of the Fine Arts," in 1818, page 494.

Portrait of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. R. C. H. By Rubens, from an original by Titian.

Saint Catharine. R. C. H. By Lovino, one of the most distinguished scholars of Leonardo da Vinci.

Head of an old Woman. R. C. H. I doubt, if by Murillo, or Velasques.

In the lower range are the following:

Saint John in the Wilderness, a sketch on paper by Titian. R. C. H. N. B. This appears to have been the first design for the picture painted by Titian, in the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Venice, where he has altered the figure of Saint John, by placing it in an upright instead of a sitting posture; the situation of the Lamb remains the same.

A very spirited design for an Altar-piece. R. C. H. By Espagnoletto.

The Temptation of Saint Anthony. H. H. By Teniers.

The Flight into Egypt. H. H. By Carlo Maratti.

A Holy Family. H. H. By Guido Reni, in his dark manner.

North side. — Noah sacrificing, and its companion. H. H. By Imperiali.

La Madona degli fiori. R. C. H. By Guercino, in his finest manner. It represents the Madona in a sitting attitude, with the *bambino* on her lap, taking some flowers out of a vase. This fine painting was purchased by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, at Bologna.

I now come to the most impressive painting in the whole collection, representing the Prophet Elijah restoring the Dead Child to Life. H. H. It was painted by Rembrandt, and has been well engraved in mezzotinto, by Earlom. No verbal description can be adequate to its merits.

An Altar-piece, representing the Madona and Child seated on a throne, with Saint John the Baptist, and Saint Ambrogio, standing. R. C. H. By Andrea del Sarto. This fine painting was purchased at Florence by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the year 1790; it is painted on a thick pannel, and is thus recorded by Vasari, in the "Life of Andrea del Sarto." "*Prese non molto dopo, a fare agli uomini della compagnia di Santa Maria della Neve, dietro alle monache di S. Ambrogio, in una tavolina, tre figure, la nostra Donna, S. Gio. Battista, e Sant' Ambrogio; la qual' opera finita fu col tempo posta in su l'altare di detta Compagnia.*" *Vasari, Tom. II. p. 219.*

In the lower range are the following small pictures :

An Old Man's Head (Simeon), on paper. R. C. H. By Schidoni.

Two Boys Heads. R. C. H. Master unknown.

A representation of Hope, &c. R. C. H. By Carlo Maratti.

The Annunciation. R. C. H. By Albano.

A Holy Family, painted on vellum. R. C. H. By Leonardo da Vinci; bought by Sir Richard Colt Hoare at Rome, in the year 1790, out of the Barbarini Palace. I have in my possession several etchings on paper, in which the artist had tried the different positions of the figures which were introduced into this composition.

The Marriage of Canaan; with Mary Magdalen washing the feet of our Saviour. R. C. H. A very fine and highly finished sketch on paper, by Paolo Veronese. This is probably the first design for the large painting he executed for the family of Durazzo at Genoa. It was very usual for painters, in old as in modern times, to try the effect of their historical compositions on a small scale, before they executed them *en grand*.

A Holy Family. R. C. H. By Schidoni.

East or window side.

The first compartment is filled up by a Madona, accompanied by Angels; an old copy after Andrea del Sarto. R. C. H.

A classical subject. H. H. by La Grené, a French artist.

A Group, selected from the Rape of the Sabines, of N. Poussin. R. C. H. By S. Woodforde, R. A.

In the next pannel is an enlarged copy from the small picture by Correggio, when in the palace at Capo di Monte, near Naples. R. C. H. By Cavallucci.

On the opposite pannel is a copy from a Charity at Rome, by Luca Cambiasi, in the Giustiani Palace. R. C. H. By Cavalucci.

In the next pannel is A Holy Family. R. C. H. By Trevisani.

A classical subject. H. H. By La Grené.

A Group, from Nicolo Poussin's Rape of the Sabines. R. C. H. By S. Woodforde, R. A.

I now return to the two middle compartments of this side of the room, which are decorated by two whole-length subjects, painted by H. Thompson, R. A. They represent Distress by Sea, and Distress by Land; in the former, a young mariner is seen sitting upon an insulated rock, benumbed with cold, and abandoned to despair; above his head hovers a kite, an emblem of his approaching fate. The following appropriate lines are written on a tablet, beneath the picture, as describing the piteous situation of the "Shipwrecked Mariner."

“ Sad on a jutting eminence he sits,
 And views the main that ever toils below ;
 Still fondly forming in the distant verge,
 Ships dim discover'd dropping from the clouds.
 At evening, to the setting sun he turns
 A mournful eye, and down his dying heart
 Sinks helpless.”

Thomson's Seasons.

In the other subject, viz. Distress by Land, the artist has represented a lovely young female, overtaken by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, upon the bleak and desert plains of Salisbury ; the British Circle of Stones at Stonehenge indicates the scene ; her hair, hat, and cloak, are agitated by the wind ; she presses closer to her breast her infant child, and a boy of a more advanced age is seen sheltering himself under her cloak.

On a tablet, are the following descriptive lines :

“ ————— how sinks her soul !
 What black despair ! what horror fills her heart !
 Far from the tract, and blest abode of man ;
 While round her night resistless closes fast,
 And every tempest, howling o'er her head,
 Renders the savage wilderness more wild.”

Thomson's Seasons.

These are two admirable specimens of the modern school of painting: they speak to the *eyes*, as to good colouring and composition, and to the feeling *heart*, as to the expressions and distressful situations of the unhappy sufferers. They honourably maintain their ground amongst their elder associates.

THE STAIR-CASE.

In the hall and stair-case, there is not much worthy of remark : the walls being allotted to pictures of the second class. In the former, are some clever bas-reliefs, by Rysbrach ; a painting by Leandro Bassan ; interior of the Pantheon at Stourhead, by Woodforde ; a copy of Saint Peter, after Guido ; a portrait of Old Parr ; and a pretty Landscape in the style of Cuyp, by Calcott, representing the subject of a Mill, near Llangollen, in North Wales. Besides the above, are two portraits, of Richard Fenton, of Pembrokeshire, Esq. and Mr. William Cunnington, a celebrated Antiquary, of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, both executed by Samuel Woodforde, R. A.

On the South side of the stair-case by which you ascend, is a view of the Lake of Bracciano, near Rome. R. C. H. By ——— Moore.

A View in Flanders. H. H. The Landscape by ——— ; the Figures by D. Teniers.

A View at Tivoli. R. C. H. By Horizonte.

A Landscape, with a white horse, &c. R. C. H. By Momper.

A Landscape. H. H. By C. W. Bampfylde, Esq.

On the West side, fronting the ascent, are the following :

A large upright Landscape. H. H. By Wotton.

A Storm at Sea (good). R. C. H. By Vernet.

The Lake of Albano, and a view of the Campagna at Rome. R. C. H. By Gregorio Fidanza.

A Landscape, with porcupine hunting, and a view on the Sea Coast (good), but master unknown. R. C. H.

A Landscape. H. H. Italian School ; and marked in my old catalogue, by Domenichino.

The Castle of Saint Angelo, at Rome. H. H. By Salvator Rosa.

- North side. — The Convent of Saint Cosimato. R. C. H. By Carlo Labruzzi.
 The Bay and City of Naples, with a regatta. H. H. By Pietro Antoniani.
 Architecture and ruins. H. H. Master unknown.
 A Landscape. H. H. By Wotton.
 A Landscape. H. H. By Wotton.
 East side. — A large Landscape, and the chef-d'œuvre of this amateur artist, C. W. Bamfylde, Esq. H. H.
 A Storm at Sea. H. H. By C. W. Bamfylde, Esq.
 Two upright Landscapes. H. H. By Lucatelli.
 A Landscape. H. H. By Wotton.

THE SALOON — 45 feet by 30.

By the original plan of the house in Campbell's "Vitruvius Britannicus," I find this room was originally a cube of 30 feet, and destined for a Chapel. It was afterwards lengthened by my predecessor, Henry Hoare, Esq. who has evinced a superior degree of taste in its embellishments; for regard has been paid to *just proportions* in every appendage subordinate to the general proportions of length, breadth, and height, which are also true, being 45 by 30. The doors, chimney-piece, cornice, and even paintings are all proportionate, and accord with the size of the room. Except in one instance, the pictures are all copies, but selected with great taste as to their subjects, and executed by the best artists who resided in England and at Rome.

On one side of the door-way, is an allegorical picture after Paolo Veronese, representing Wisdom as the companion of Hercules. N. B. The original belonged to the Orleans Gallery, and was sold in London. H. H.

On the opposite side of the door, is the subject of the daughter of Herodias, with the Head of Saint John in a charger, after a picture by Guido Reni at Rome; and copied by the celebrated Pompeo Battoni. H. H.

The Death of Dido, after a painting by Guercino, in the Spada Palace at Rome. H. H.

The Rape of Helen, after a painting by Guido Reni, in the same palace. H. H.

A very fine copy of the Family of King Charles the First, after Vandyke. H. H. By old Wyck.

Venus attired by the Graces, from the original picture by Guido Reni, in the Royal Collection at Buckingham-house. H. H. Engraved by Strange.

Perseus and Andromeda, after an unfinished picture by Guido Reni, in the Rospigliosi Palace at Rome. H. H.

The Judgment of Midas, a very large painting, possessing a considerable degree of merit. H. H. By Sebastian Bourdon.

COLUMN ROOM.

Having taken a complete view of the different paintings in oil-colours which decorate the Mansion-house at Stourhead, I shall now advert to a class of art, which, though from convenience of size and pleasurable effect, is favourably received by the public, yet cannot be considered as worthy of being included in the *higher* class of painting. I allude to designs in water-colours, which have made, within these few years past, a most astonishing progress, and in many instances may be said to have attained the acme of perfection; for I question if the series of architectural drawings of Salisbury, in this apartment, executed by Mr. Turner, a Royal Academician, will ever be surpassed.

This rapid improvement in water-colour drawing has taken place within my own memory;

for, during my younger days, Paul Sandby was the monarch of the plain, and esteemed the best artist in this line. The next marked improvement in colouring was recognized in the drawings of Mr. John Smith, now living, and to whom, as an instructor, I owe the little I do know of drawing: but the advancement from *drawing* to *painting* in water-colours did not take place till after the introduction into England of the drawings of Louis du Cros, a Swiss artist, who settled at Rome; his works proved the force, as well as consequence, that could be given to the unsubstantial body of water-colours, and to him I attribute the first knowledge and power of water-colours. Hence have sprung a numerous succession of Artists in this line; a Turner, a Glover, a Nicholson, Reinagle, De Wint, Nash, *cum multis aliis*.

During a long residence in Italy I had frequent occasion to observe the system, and mark the progress of this ingenious Artist; and with regret I found that his superior merit began to create him enemies, who endeavoured to lessen the merit of his works, by questioning their durability. On this occasion I must, in justice, stand forth his advocate; for I have in my own collection eleven of his large drawings, which are now as brilliant as they were thirty years ago. With protection from light and damp, the durability of water-colours cannot be questioned.

The gradual progress which Du Cros made in strength of colouring may be very visibly traced in the fine specimens of his taste and execution which this apartment presents. The first drawing represents a view of the Lake of Thrasymene, where the Romans, under the Consul Flaminius, experienced so signal a defeat from the Carthaginian General, Hannibal. The time of day is early morn, which gives the subject a grey and apparently faded tint.

N^o 2. The next is a view of Tivoli.

N^o 3. The Tomb of Munatius Plancus, on the road between Rome and Tivoli.

N^o 4. A view at Civita Castellana.

These four were the earliest of his drawings which entered my collection; and the increase of strength is visible progressively from the first to the last number.

N^o 5. Next the door in the upper range is a Souterrain view of Mæcænas's Villa at Tivoli; and (N^o 6) beneath is an interior view of the Colysseum or Amphitheatre at Rome.

N^o 7 is a view of the magnificent Bridge built by the Emperor Augustus at Narni; and (N^o 8) beneath it is a Scene on the River which flows down to Terni from the celebrated Waterfall.

N^o 9. In the next compartment is another view on the same river, with a grove of luxuriant ilex trees. Beneath it is the Arch of Constantine at Rome, which may be considered as one of the most laborious as well as one of the most happy efforts that were ever made in water-colours.

Another chef-d'œuvre of Du Cros' pencil remains to be described: it represents the stupendous Fall of the River Velino into the Nar, in that point of view in which it *seldom is*, but *always ought* to be seen; viz. *en face*, from the opposite banks of the river; whereas the Cicerone of the country (unless a hint is given to the contrary) generally conducts the stranger to the summer-house on the eminence, from whence he looks *down* upon the foaming gulf. The views are so totally distinct in their nature, that the cataract should be seen from each point. One of the great excellences of this Artist was the just and natural delineation of water, particularly where spray and vapour were expressed; and in this subject he has succeeded most admirably, and without any of the borrowed assistance of white paint.

From the foreign I shall now proceed to the native Artist, and solicit the attention of the Amateur to a series of eight exterior and interior views of Salisbury Cathedral, which were executed by Mr. Turner in a style of excellence which, referring to his first line of study in architecture and water-colours, will not even now disgrace him as a Royal Academician, and a very distinguished Painter in oils.

There are a few other drawings in this room which ought not to be passed over in silence; especially a copy (half the size of the original) from a very fine picture by Louthembourg in the

collection of Sir John Leicester, Bart. The scene represents that most dreadful of all natural events, an *Avalanche*, or fall of snow amidst the mountains of Switzerland, and so pathetically described by our Poet Thomson :

“ Oft rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll ;
From steep to steep, loud thundering, down they come ;
A wintry waste, in dire commotion all.
And herds and flocks, and travellers and swains,
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,
Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night,
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd.”

This drawing redounds to the credit of the worthy veteran, Mr. F. Nicholson.

Adjoining this picture is a very spirited drawing, in bistre, of the scene between Macbeth and the Witches, on the Heath, by Zuccarelli, of whom Sir Richard Colt Hoare purchased it at Florence. Also a very highly-finished drawing of the Bay of Naples, with Mount Vesuvius, by Moonlight, by Don Tito Lusieri.

On entering the next apartment, which contains a numerous collection of drawings in bistre, the eye is arrested by those in the central compartment over the chimney; the most conspicuous of which is the Angel driving Heliodorus from the Temple, after Raphael's fresco painting in the Vatican at Rome.

I have always admired this figure as the finest and most impressive that ever was suggested by the imagination, or executed by the hand of man. It may be considered as the chef-d'œuvre of the divine Raphael. It is the most valuable drawing in this series; and its outline was traced, in my own presence, by Seidelman, at Rome.

Beneath this drawing hangs the portrait of Raphael, copied, of the same size, from the celebrated original in the Altoviti Palace at Florence.

On each side of the avenging Angel are two subjects, representing Christ tied to the cross, and St. Sebastian pierced by an arrow through the neck. These two drawings will elicit a few remarks, and command a momentary attention. The figure of Christ is from a fresco on the walls of a convent at Siena, by Jacopo Razzi, *detto il Sodoma*, who died in the year 1554; and no feeling or religious mind can consider this representation of our Saviour without strong sensations of pity and admiration. Dignity of character and resignation are most happily expressed in this fine model; and the *Deus, ecce Deus*, proclaims through every feature the meek and omnipotent Saviour of Mankind.

The same painter, Sodoma, has been very successful in his delineation of St. Sebastian, and has varied the expression which has generally been given to that Saint, by making him appear sensible of the pain occasioned by the arrow with which his neck has been pierced. I have frequently, and almost generally, observed a very different expression given to this Saint whilst under the pressure of bodily suffering: as, for example, in the drawing before mentioned, in the ante-room to the library, after Guido Reni, the figure, though transfixed through the body, expresses no sensation of pain, but lifts up its eyes to heaven in pious resignation.

On the North side of this room are two Angels or Cupids reading Musick; part of a composition by Raphael, in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence.

Over the door is a study of the other avenging Angel, from the subject of Heliodorus, but very inferior, in every respect, to the former.

On the side of it is a representation of the Three Fates, after a painting (of the same size) in the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, by Michael Angelo.

East side, upper range. A subject from the *Incendio del borgo*, by Raphael.

Another from the Heliodorus of Raphael.

Two subjects from the Dispute of the Sacrament, by the same.

Over the door is the representation of Night, after a painting by Guercino, in the Ludovisi palace at Rome.

In the next pannel are the following :

Sable Night and gay Aurora, after two paintings by Annibale Caracci, in the Palace of Capo di Monte at Naples.

The Angel delivering St. Peter from Prison, after Raphael.

Mount Parnassus, after Raphael.

Sappho, after the same.

Danae, from the celebrated painting by Titian, at Capo di Monte.

South side.—A Groupe of Heads, after a painting by Parmeggiano, in the Giustiniani Palace at Rome.

A Charity, from the much-admired fresco by Andrea del Sarto, in the *Campagna dello Scalzo* at Florence.

In this same apartment are several very spirited historical designs in bistre, by Rysbrach ; and some landscapes by Philip Hackert and others.

In giving a minute catalogue of the paintings, &c. at Stourhead, I shall say, in the words of the ingenious Horace Walpole, “ Catalogues of this sort are deservedly grown into esteem : while a collection remains entire, the use of the catalogue is obvious ; when dispersed, it often serves to authenticate a picture, adds to its imaginary value, and bestows a sort of history on it. It is to be wished that the practice of composing catalogues of conspicuous collections was universal.”

I have been perhaps too minute in the foregoing description of the Demesnes and Mansion-house at Stourhead ; but it should be considered that I write not only for the general information of the publick, but for the gratification of those branches of my family now living, as well as for my successors. We ought to consider ourselves as existing not solely for ourselves, and to bear in mind the *non sibi sed posteris* : and to leave, as a legacy for posterity, whatever useful information we have been enabled to collect during the existing period of our lives. And to whom can this task be committed with greater advantage and propriety than to those who have long resided on their estate and inheritance, and who naturally must be the best acquainted with their beauties and defects ?

The Parish of STOURTON, with the Hamlets of BONHAM and GASPER, *alias* BROOK, both of which are situated in Somersetshire, includes upwards of 3300 acres of land, of which above 1000 are appropriated to the growth of wood. It contains a great variety of soil ; and the inequality of its surface being much varied by hill and dale, and furnished with copious springs of the purest water, presents a great diversity of prospect.

Three rivers, rising within a very short distance of each other, prove the natural elevation of the ground circumjacent.

First, the Stour, which has its source from six springs in the ancient park of Stourton, and now distinguished by the name of *The Six Wells*.

Second, the river Wily, which rises on a piece of waste land in Kilmington Street, an adjoining parish, and gives its name to our County.

Third, the river Brew, or Brue, which has its source under the hill at Bruham Lodge, and, flowing through the town of Bruton, pursues its course to the Severn or Bristol Channel.

These circumstances have induced me to add a survey of the district which gives rise to the above streams: and indeed I know of no ground so abundant in springs of the purest water as that within the Parish of Stourton and on the declivities of Bruham Lodge. (*See Map.*)

The soil also differs very widely in its strata. A small portion of the parish of Stourton extends to the chalky hills towards the East; and here the chalk terminates. After descending from the highest ground upon the downs, near Whitesheet Camp, we come to a level surface, which extends for some distance, as far as Alfred's Tower, and produces another stratum, viz. a deeper and more loamy soil, and a whitish stone, harder than chalk, and not so hard as many other kinds of stone. Two quarries are open of this species of stone, both on Search farm. Beneath the white stone there is a layer of cockles, concreted, and so hard as almost to defy any tool. Further Westward we meet with another stratum, totally different in colour and nature from the former, distinguished by the name of *Green Stone*. This is also of a hard and durable nature, and cannot be shaped into form by the saw. It is full of shells and fossils. A large quarry of this stone is open on Bonham farm, whence this stratum extends to Gasper and Pen. It is a good stone for building uses, but difficult to work. When we quit this level, and sink below the hill to Bruham, the green stone ceases, and a yellow stratum succeeds, as well as a stiff clayey soil, totally different from that above the hill.

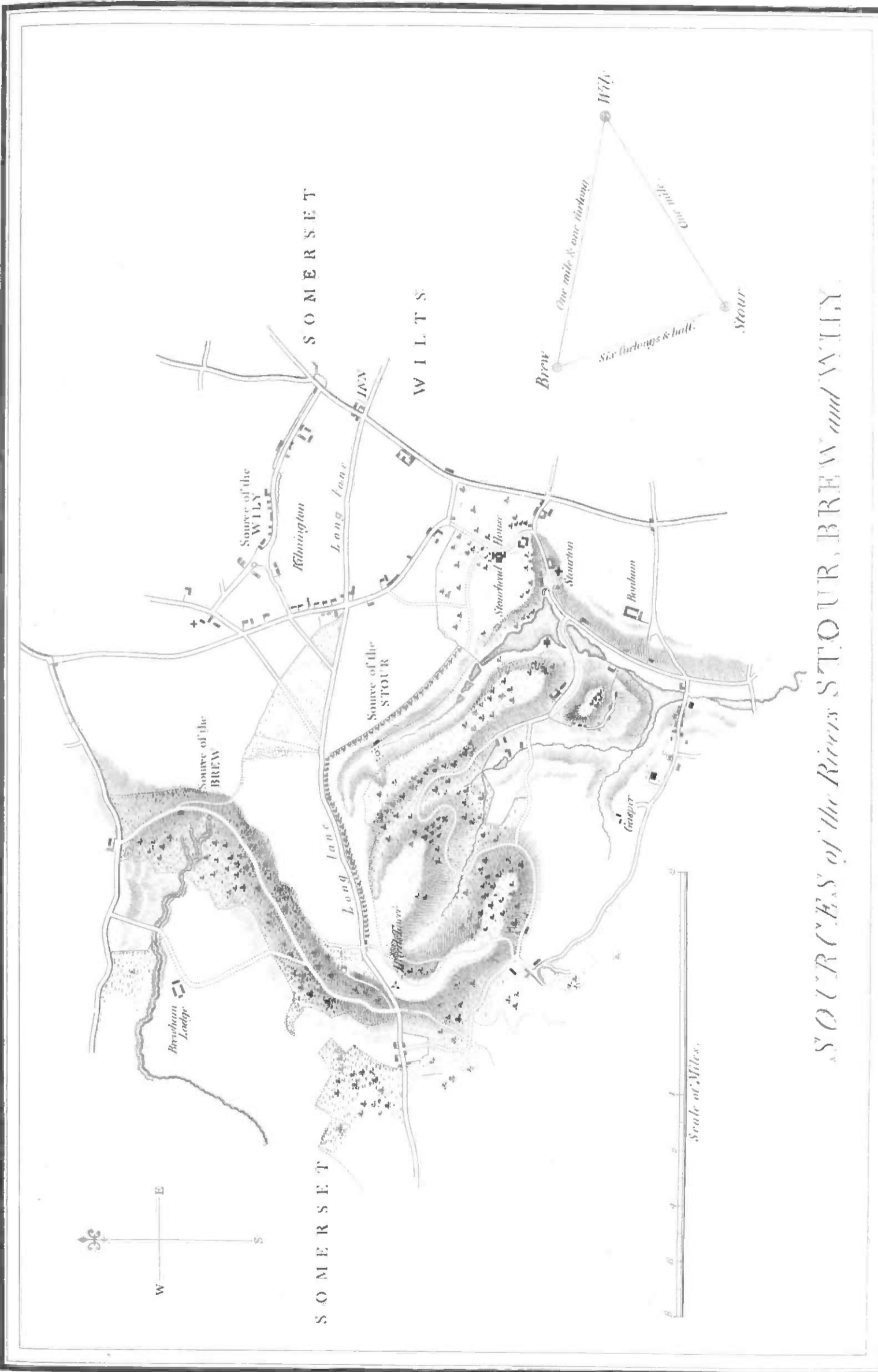
Such are the gradations which the hand of Nature has formed *beneath* the surface of the earth. Let us now consider how the hand of Art has assisted that of Nature, both in ornament and utility. I have already mentioned the rude and uncultivated state of a great part of this parish before it came into the possession of our family; but the wild and forest scenery was perhaps more in character with the baronial castle of the Stourtons than the Italian buildings erected by the late Henry Hoare, Esq. and which still form the chief ornament of the gardens, &c. &c.

To this said personage Stourhead owes its emancipation from rude nature; and he had the good taste and boldness to break through, in a great measure, the formal fashion (then in vogue) of laying out pleasure-grounds. He had advantageous ground to work upon, and he availed himself of it. I cannot, however, approve of the mixture of beech-trees with the fir tribe; but it was *then* the prevailing mode of planting; for instance, in the spacious woods of Lord Bathurst, near Cirencester; Marquis of Bath's, at Longleat, &c. &c.: but *now* that error is perceptible, and one of the tribe is giving way to the other.

But though I discountenance this improper mixture, as it regards either ornament or profit, I am by no means insensible of the merits of the fir tribe, and especially of the larch; for the oak-tree alone can never supply a sufficiency of timber for the repairs, &c. of an extensive landed property, and on that account the aid of the *pinus* is required.

The Westerly part of this parish is adapted only to the growth of wood, a great part of the stratum being a sharp sandy gravel, of the depth only of a few inches. Yet Nature, assisted by Art, can render this apparently barren soil equal in profit to good arable land, by clothing it with plantations. Upon this occasion I shall repeat the substance of a paper which I transmitted, in the year 1814, to the Bath Agricultural Society, and which will prove, in the most satisfactory manner, the value of apparently sterile lands.

“In the year 1813 I cut down a grove of fir trees, which, from the decayed state of their upper branches, seemed to indicate a full growth and maturity. They had been planted about the year 1758, and upon so very shallow a soil, that the roots were obliged to extend themselves very widely along the surface, in order to procure the necessary sustenance. They consisted of Scotch and Spruce firs; and the number cut down was ninety-two, which occupied, when standing, the space of three quarters of an acre. Their produce amounted to ninety tons of measured timber, which, at the low price of £.4 per ton, produced the sum of £.360. The largest tree measured sixty-three feet in length, and contained 108 feet of timber. No attention having been paid to these trees since the time of their planting, they varied much

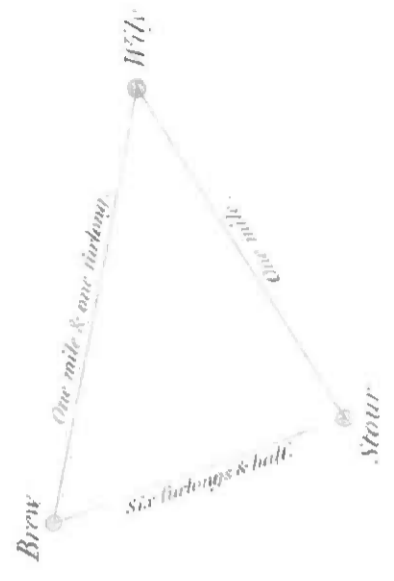


SOMERSET

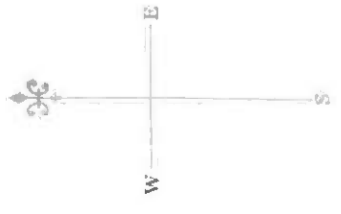
WILT'S

SOMERSET

SOURCES of the Rivers STOUR, BREW and WILLY



Scale of Miles.



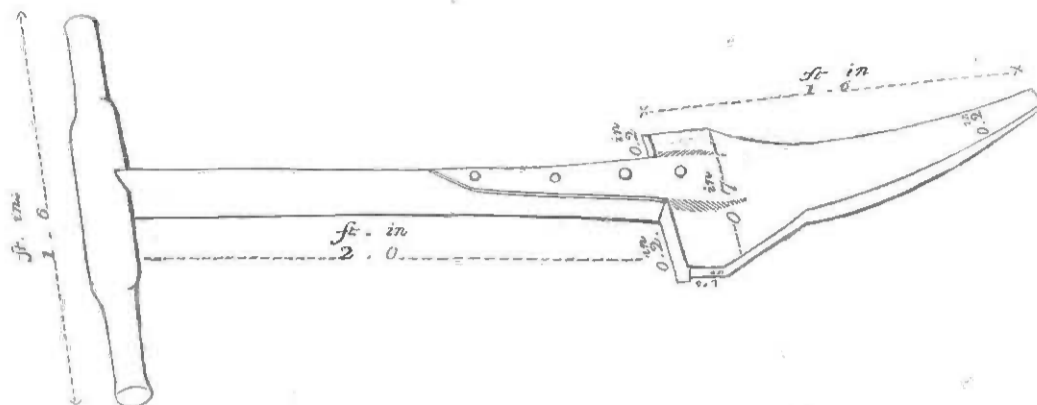
in size, some not containing above eight feet of timber; yet with all these disadvantages of nature and art, this small and poor plot of ground, from the date of its plantation in 1758, has, for the term of fifty-five years, paid at the rate of £8. 14s. 6d. per acre, or £6. 10s. 10d. per annum, for the three roods of land on which these ninety-two trees stood. Had proper attention been paid to them by trimming, and had they been situated nearer to some great town, both the size of the timber, as well as the profit of it, would have been considerably increased. — Note. These fir-trees grew immediately beneath a building in my woods, called the Convent.

In the year 1817 I cut down several larch-trees in the same valley, which had been planted in the memory of the present generation; I suppose between fifty and sixty years, to which period the growth of fir seems, in this district, to be confined. One tree measured in length 68 feet, and in circumference, near the butt, 8 feet 2 inches.

Being now on the subject of planting, I shall make a few observations on the modes which, for many years past, have been adopted in this neighbourhood. Conviction bids me condemn the old custom of mixing the beech-tree with the fir; for, from the difference of their growth and nature, they accord very ill together. The beech, when free and unconfined, rivals the oak, and surpasses it in height and in the beauty of its bark, but when united with fir in a plantation, it is drawn up into a long stem, and its growth and spreading nature completely cramped. The beech should stand alone in the lawn or open field, and should never be lopped; it is in our district the most unprofitable of all timber, and fit only for firewood. Great improvements have of late years taken place in the management of fir plantations, especially by subsequent trimming of the lateral branches, by which the timber becomes much less knotty.

The great profit of fir plantations, even on poor soil, has already been proved by a foregoing statement; but we must not suppose that the fir tree is of that hardy nature, as to grow *every where*; for a certain degree of *shelter* is absolutely necessary for its growth. Of this there are instances in my own neighbourhood, on the terrace at Witham Park, and on that near Alfred's tower; where plantations of above thirty years' growth will scarcely pay the expence of cutting down.

Before I close this subject, I wish to make my countrymen acquainted with a new mode of planting, which, after three years' experience, I have found to answer extremely well in every respect. The instrument, which is of the annexed shape and length, was invented by Mr. Monro, who resided at Messrs. Sweet's extensive nursery-grounds near Bristol, who is engaged in planting for gentlemen on a large scale. It is particularly adapted for plantations in exposed and rough furzy grounds; in point of economy, it is also to be highly recommended: as from experience, my own men allow that they can plant *six* trees by this instrument, when they could only plant *one* in the common way. But the great advantage arises from the plants being put into the ground much safer and better; for all persons who are versed in planting will allow that trees suffer more from wind and rain than by any other means; for when a hole is dug to receive the plant, the soil naturally becomes loose, the wind shakes the tree, the wet comes to the root, and finally destroys it, unless care is taken to tread in every plant occasionally. By this newly-invented instrument all this trouble is avoided; for the tree requires no further trouble after it is once set in the ground. The first process is to insert the instrument to its depth in the ground, then heave up the soil sufficiently to admit the plant, which a man holds ready for the purpose; the ground is then loosened by the same method, two or three times round the tree, in order to facilitate the spreading of the roots; and when this process is completed, the plant remains so firm in the ground, that you can with difficulty pull it up. From the experience I have had of this implement, I have every reason to be satisfied with its performance, as well as of its great utility and economy.



The best species of fir-trees may be confined to three: 1. the Larch; 2. the Scotch; 3. the Spruce. In every point of view I must place the larch-tree at the head of the list, on account of its superior beauty, growth, and texture. The Scotch fir is generally supposed to be the *red* deal of foreign climates, and is of a better quality than the spruce, or *white* deal. But many objections arise to the selecting this species of fir, when profit alone is taken into consideration. In the first place it requires many more years than the larch or spruce to bring it to maturity; and, when brought to maturity, it produces much less timber in measure, as it varies from the fir tribe in its manner of growth, being inclined to spread out its branches, like the oak or beech; whereas the other sorts take a spiral form in their growth, and never diverge from a straight line; on which account they measure more in number of feet. The Scotch fir, when left single, often becomes a very picturesque tree, but its hue is always gloomy. The silver fir is a handsome and quick-growing plant, and its timber may be classed next after the spruce fir. The Weymouth pine and pineaster are of a coarse and soft nature, and far inferior to the rest.

Having lately had a large tract of waste land allotted to me in a newly-inclosed common at Kilmington (a parish adjoining to Stourton), I am following a plan recommended by Mr. Pontey, an esteemed writer and practitioner, in which he advises a mixture of oak with the larch plantation; and upon the rational grounds, that it will require nearly a century to bring an oak-tree to ripe timber; in the mean time a growth of larch-trees would come to perfection, and be fit for the axe. By this mode of intermixing the oak with the larch, one great objection to fir plantations is obviated, and the oak is sheltered and forwarded in its growth. The objection to woods consisting *entirely* of fir-trees is, that when they are ripe and cut down, the ground becomes a vacuum, and must be planted anew; whereas, if at the *first* planting a certain proportion of oak is intermixed, the ground, when deprived of its crop of fir, will be furnished with a second crop of flourishing oak; the space first occupied by the larch can then be filled up with copse-wood, and Nature will resume its reign.

I have thought fit to introduce these hints on planting in this place, as no other spot within the Hundred has been so improved by this system of cultivation.

BONHAM AND GASPER.

HAVING described the most prominent features of the Parish of Stourton, in its church, demesnes, and mansion-house, I shall now proceed to a short description of its two Tythings, i. e. BONHAM and GASPER, both of which are situated in the county of Somerset; they all pay equally to the poor rate, but have separate surveyors of the highways annually appointed; those for Wilts at Hindon, and those for Gasper at Wincanton.

TYTHING OF BONHAM.

THIS Tything adjoins the Parish of Stourton to the South, and has always been considered as a manor. It consists chiefly of one farm, to which adjoins a Roman Catholic Chapel, still the property of Lord Stourton, of whose ancestor the estate was purchased by Henry Hoare, Esq. in the year 1785, but the chapel was reserved for the benefit of a small portion of inhabitants of the Catholic persuasion.

I was always in doubt about the origin of the name of Bonham: whether it was derived from a society of Bonhommes,^a existing on the spot (but of whom there is no account), or from the ancient family of Bonham, which in former days flourished in our county. Chance, however, and the persevering investigation of my friend and zealous coadjutor in Topography, Mr. Charles Bowles, have cleared up my doubts; for by an indenture, dated 1665, I learn that Walter Bonham, residing at Great Wishford, in the vale of Wily, between Deptford and Salisbury, conveyed "all that the capitall or mansion-house, seite, and demesnes, of the MANOR of BONHAM, with its appurtenances, within the Parish of STOURTON, in the counties of Somerset and Wilts," unto Peter Pytney, and by an indorsement of the same deed, "this lease was surrendered by Valentine Pytney unto the Honourable Thomas Stourton, Esq. and a new lease was granted for twenty-one years."

This document is sufficient evidence to prove, that the manor of BONHAM was in possession of the Bonham family before it became the property of that of Stourton; but I cannot ascertain the year in which this estate changed its lord.

^a Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. VII. p. 107, thus alludes to this place, as being in his time the property of Lord Stourton:

"There is on an hille a little withoute Stourton, a grove, and yn it is a very praty place caullyd BONHOMES, buildid of late by my Lorde Stourton. *Bonhome* (*proprius* BONHAM) of Wileshire, of the auncienter house of the BONHOMES there, is lorde of it."

Our ancient records preserve the memory of several of this name who resided in Wiltshire.

16 Edw. II. 1323.	Sir John de Bonham, Knight of the Shire.
29 Edw. II. 1356.	Nicholas de Bonham, ditto.
39 Edw. II. 1366.	Ditto.
46 Edw. II. 1373.	Ditto.
47 Edw. III. 1374.	Ditto.
7 Ric. II. 1384.	Ditto.
19 Ric. II. 1396.	Thomas Bonham, Sheriff.
12 Hen. IV. 1411.	Ditto.
2 Henry V. 1414.	Thomas Bonham, Knight of the Shire.
3 Henry V. 1415.	Ditto.
20 Hen. VI. 1441.	Edith Bonham was Abbess of Shaftesbury.
16 Edw. IV. 1477.	Walter Bonham, Sheriff.
6 Hen. VIII. 1515.	William Bonham, Sheriff.
3 Edw. VI. 1550.	John Bonham, Sheriff.

By the first article styling John as *of* Bonham, I should imagine the family took its name from this place.

The armorial bearings of this family are Gules, a fesse wavy, between three crosses formée fitchée Argent. A shield in painted glass, bearing these arms, still exists in a window of the parish church at Great Wishford.

This small manor was the last remaining portion of the very ancient family of Stourton, and was purchased by the late Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Esq. in the year previous to his death in 1785; the Lord Stourton reserving only the Roman Catholic Chapel adjoining the Manor-house, which bears marks of early architecture.

In terminating my description of the Parish of Stourton, it remains only to mention the other hamlet within its precincts, viz. GASPER, *alias* Brook, which is situated, like Bonham, in Somersetshire.

TYTHING OF GASPER, *alias* BROOK.

THIS Tything adjoins that of BONHAM on the South-west, and was purchased from the family of Rebow, in Essex, in the year 1799, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. The greater part of this district being in common and uninclosed, it was divided and allotted to the different proprietors in the year 1802, but the manor, as well as the greatest share of the tything, was vested in the family of HOARE.

This district is chiefly woodland, interspersed with meadow, and abounding in copious springs. The river Stour, which rises in the Six wells bottom, as before described, runs down to Gasper mill, which (the one formerly at Stourton being destroyed) becomes the first mill on this stream. The ground in the neighbourhood is beautifully varied, and presents many picturesque points of view, especially from a ride lately formed round a valley called Greenland bottom. On the declivities of this vale, adjoining to the village of Pen, we meet with the stratum of green stone and sand.

Here I must be guilty of repetition, in noticing those extraordinary pits which have caused so much discussion amongst Antiquaries, and which have been fully illustrated at the commencement of my "History of Ancient Wilts;" but as they extend to the tything of Gasper, which I am now describing, I might be deemed guilty of an omission, if I passed them over in silence.

These very singular pits, which are totally dissimilar to any which our island produces,^b extended formerly over 700 acres of land, but at the present period, since the spirit of cultivation has taken place, they have been reduced nearly one half, many having been levelled at a great expence. The stratum on which they are formed is sand and green stone, through which every drop of rain filters, and leaves no stagnant water at the bottom of the pit. They are dug in the form of a punch-bowl, and are placed so contiguous to each other that there is not a safe passage for a horse between them. In some instances we see two pits, close to each other, separated only by a slight division. A great degree of regularity prevails in the round form which they assume.

Various have been the conjectures concerning them. Some have attributed a very early British origin to them; whilst others have degraded their antiquity, by supposing them stone-quarries. A late ingenious Antiquary, Mr. John Cranch, has differed in his opinion from others, and has attributed them to King Alfred, when his numerous adherents assembled to meet him on his leaving his retreat at Athelney.

I still adhere to the opinion I stated in my History of Ancient Wilts, "that they were the work of a rude nation, and of British origin." The chief argument in favour of another opinion is, that mill-stones (composed of green sand stone) are frequently found in levelling the pits, with holes perforated in their centre. But can we for a moment suppose that so many hundred thousand pits, of a regular and circular form, should have been excavated for this purpose, when, in every *single one* of them, a deep bed of stone would have been found at the bottom of the sand, and at the very point where the excavations terminated? The quick passage which King Alfred made from Athelney to Edington, where he fought his battle with the Danes, will militate against Mr. Cranch's supposition; for, owing to the records of Asser, contemporary of Alfred, we have a certain detail of his march from the Isle of Athelney to *Petra Eghbryhta* (Brixton Deverill), where his adherents met him from the adjacent counties. On the next day he marched to *Eglea* (somewhere near Clay-hill); and from thence, at break of day, he proceeded to *Ethandum*, or Edington, where he surprised the Danes, and drove them to their strong hold at Bratton Camp.^c These pits are situated at the Western end or head of the great forest of Selwood, from which the neighbouring village derives its name of *Pen Selwood*, or the head of the great Wood; or perhaps from *Sele*, habitations, and *Wode*, wood: and there is every reason to suppose that these pits were formed previous to the growth of trees on the forest, whereby the difficulty would have been so much increased. If I could, on digging, have discovered fragments of animal bones, or charcoal, as in all our British villages on the Wiltshire downs, the question would have been decided; but, unfortunately, we have found none: and the only article of human art has been the quern or mill-stone. Still, perhaps, they may have served as caves or hiding-places to the Britons when harassed by their enemies, though not constant places of residence. At all events, these pits present a very singular appearance, and will ever, I fear, find food for conjecture rather than positive conviction.

^b Amongst the pits mentioned by former writers as being similar to those at Pen, are some near Hembury Fort, an ancient earthen work near Honiton, co. Devon. I lately visited them, and can safely pronounce them to be totally dissimilar; for the excavations are still carried on there for the purpose of finding whetstones.

^c See the life and gests of King Alfred, in a work written by his contemporary Asserius.

We must not consider the remains of a fort amongst them, bearing the name of CASTLE-ORCHARD, as of the same period as these pits, for it evinces a much later period, and probably was raised about the time of the larger castle at Mere.

The Parish Church at Pen, adjoining, is worthy of the Antiquaries' notice, by having the heads of two Kings placed as capitals to an old Norman arch. And as Pen and its neighbourhood were, in ancient times, a scene of much contention, I think it probable that these heads were intended to represent those of the Saxon and Danish Monarchs, who warred with each other on this spot.^d

^d The Saxon Chronicle records two battles fought at Pen—the first, anno 1001, at Peonno (Pen) and at Clistune (Zeals Clevedon); and a second, anno 1016, at the same place, *justà Gillingham* (com. Dorset).

PARISH OF MAIDEN BRADLEY.

THIS Parish is situated on the Eastern extremity of our county, and is separated from that of Stourton by Kilmington and Norton Ferris, in Somersetshire. The ridge of a remarkable hill of chalk, called Long Knoll, forms a boundary between the two counties; and another round hill of chalk, resembling in some points of view an immense tumulus, renders itself a conspicuous object. These hills are the last relics of the chalky stratum in this part of England.

I must again resort to Domesday book for the earliest intelligence respecting this place.

“WALTERUS GIFFARD tenet de rege BRADELIE. Comes Tosti tenuit T. R. E., et pro 10 hidis se defendebat. Terra est 10 carucatæ. De ed sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 4 servi, et 6 villani, et 13 bordarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini reddunt 12 solidos, et 6 denarios. Et 10 acræ prati. Pastura dimidium leucæ longum, et 2 quarantencæ latæ. Silva leuca longa, et 1 lata. Valuit 12 libræ, modo 10 libræ.”

“WALTER GIFFARD holds BRADELIE of the King. Earl Tosti held it T. R. E., and it was assessed at ten hides. Here are ten plough-lands. Four of the hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, and four servants. Six villagers and thirteen borderers occupy six plough-lands. Two mills pay twelve shillings and six pence. Here are ten acres of meadow, and the pasture is three quarters of a mile long, and two furlongs broad. The wood is a mile and a half square. It has been valued at twelve pounds, now only at ten pounds.”

As the name of GIFFARD will frequently occur in our different hundreds, some short account of WALTER GIFFARD Duke of Buckingham, may not be deemed ill-placed, as his name is mentioned in Domesday, as the first holder of the manor of Bradley.

This WALTER is described by Dugdale (Baronage, vol. I. p. 59,) as son of Osborne de Bolebec, a relation of William the Conqueror, and one of those noble Normans who assisted him in the memorable battle of Hastings, on which account he was advanced to the Earldom of Buckingham, and held numerous lordships, amongst which was one in Wiltshire. He departed this life in 1103, and though this event happened in England, he was buried at the entrance of the abbey church at Longueville, in Normandy, which he had founded, and endowed with divers grants of lands, &c.

His tomb bore the following inscription :

“Stemina GIFFARDORUM GALTERIUS ingenuorum,
Quæ meruit vivens busta sepultus habet.
Templi fundator præsentis et ædificator,
Hoc velut in proprio conditus est tumulo :
Qui se magnificum, patriæque probavit amicum,
Dux virtute potens, et pietate nitens :
Religiosorum sed præcipuè monachorum
Cultor, multimodè profuit ecclesiæ.”

Neustria, pia, p. 667.

In the account of Alien Priories, vol. I. p. 37, the author says, “that Longueville is a town three leagues distant from Dieppe, in which Walter Giffard, second Earl of Longueville,

founded a priory for Cluniac monks in 1084, and was buried there 1102, together with his wife and son, GAUTIER GIFFARD, third of that name." The author adds, "that their monument, with their effigies in stone, was still to be seen in the nave near the great door, on the left hand as you enter."

It is much to be regretted, that these effigies of early sculpture had not been commemorated by the more modern travellers; and the late enlightened traveller, Dawson Turner, Esq. who did not visit Longueville, laments that his predecessor, Dr. Ducarel, was so very superficial in his description of these interesting tombs.

NOTITIA MONASTICA.

The Monastic Establishments at each place, which falls under description, command our earliest attention; and fortunately there are many authentic records, preserved by Dugdale and others, which throw important light upon those which existed on this spot in former days.

The religious house, which formerly existed in a vale to the North-east of the village of Bradley was, according to Tanner, an hospital for poor leprous women, and founded in the latter end of the reign of King Stephen, or in the beginning of that of Henry II., by one MANASSER BISET. These leprous women were placed under the care of some seculars, who were to provide necessaries, and manage their estates for them.

In the year 1190, Hubert Bishop of Salisbury, made a change in this establishment, by substituting a Prior and Canons of the Order of St. Austin in lieu of these Seculars.

Before I proceed to state the different grants, &c. made to this Hospital, I must give some account of its founder, for which I am again indebted to Dugdale, who in his *Baronage*, vol. I. p. 632, thus records the following genealogy of this family:

MANSER (OR MANASSER) BISET is mentioned as living temp. Stephen, when about the year 1154, being Sewer to that King, he founded the before-mentioned Hospital for leprous women and secular priests, giving the lordship of Maiden Bradley, with the churches of Kidderminster, ^a cō Worcester, and of Rockburn, cō Hants, to the said Hospital.

He was succeeded by HENRY, his son and heir, who ratified the agreement of his father betwixt the canons of BRUMMORE (Breamore, cō Hants,) and the brethren at MAIDEN BRADLEY, touching the church at Rokeburne; and for the health of MANSER his father, ALICE his mother, and ISOLD his wife, he alienated the church of BRADLEY, and bestowed it on the canons of Nutley, cō Bucks. This Henry seems to have died without issue, as Henry his nephew became his heir. (*Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. I. p. 632.)

It does not appear that this Henry left any issue: but that JOHN his brother succeeded, and had livery of his lands. In the year 1238 (22 Hen. III.) he obtained a free warren and two fairs for the lordship of Kidderminster. This John held the office of "Chief Forester of England," ^b and attended the tournament, held at Northampton in 1241; soon after which period he departed this life, leaving issue three daughters, viz. 1. Margaret, married to Richard

^a In treating of Kidderminster, Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 48, says, that Kidderminster remained with the crown till the reign of Henry VII., who gave this manor to MANSER BISET, his great favorite, who appears to have been such, by his having been the *only* witness to many charters granted to the Priory of Worcester, where he is styled MANSER de BISET, *dapifer*, an honorable office, so called, from this person being entitled to carry the first dish to the King's table. He assumed the name of BISET, from a place of that name near Alveston, co. Warwick. In 35 Edward I. JOHN BISET held divers tenements, &c. within the manor of Kidderminster; and shortly afterwards the name became extinct, his two daughters being left coheireses, and the manor divided between them." Two coats of arms are given by Edmondson, as belonging to the BISSETS of Worcestershire. 1. Azure, three bezants, two and one; 2. Azure, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

^b He is styled by Matthew Paris, vol. I. p. 550, *Protho forestarius Angliæ*, and is cited as one of the attendants at the preparation of the grand tournament in 1241. I find also, that D'nus Joh. Bysset, miles, D'nus de Kidderminster, presented, with others, to the chantry of St. Mary at that place in 1305.

de Rivers ; 2. Ela ; 3. Isabel. Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon, cō Oxford, ^c survived him, having the assignation of several manors for her dowry : but I do not find that Maiden Bradley was one of them.

It appears, therefore, that on the death of JOHN BISET, his estate was divided between his two daughters, coheireses ; and there is a tradition that one of them, being affected with leprosy, gave her share of the property at Kidderminster to the Hospital at Maiden Bradley, being a lazar-house for women ; but this account is contradicted by the Author of “ Additions to Camden,” who states, that this Hospital was built and endowed long before the estate at Kidderminster was divided between the daughters. The other sister married Sir William de Beauchamp, younger son of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Some further particulars respecting each of these places may be collected from Dr. Nash’s History of Worcestershire, who at vol. II. p. 56, gives the following account of institutions to the Church of Kidderminster, in which the Prior of Maiden Bradley was concerned.

PATRONS.	INCUMBENTS.
Prior de Mayden Bradeley, Sarum Dioc. et ejusdem loci Sorores et Fratres.	{ Johannes de Ulbeton, non. Martii, anno 1280.
	{ Robertus de Blake, 11 id. Febr. anno 1305.
	{ Johannes de Careselle, pbr. 8 kal. Jul. anno 1312.
	{ Johannes de la Donne, anno 1340.
Rex. - - - - -	{ Thomas Payn, anno 1362.
Prior de Mayden Bradeley, Sarum Dioc. et ejusdem loci Sorores et Fratres.	{ Johannes Brugge, 13 Maii, anno 1399.
	{ Thomas Malle, pbr. 13 Nov. anno 1402. ^d
	{ Will’us Baker, cap. 2 Aug. anno 1420.
	{ Will’us Mountford, cap. 15 Jun. anno 1431.
	{ Edwardus Caldecote, cap. 25 Maii, anno 1463.
	{ Johannes Newman, LL. Bac. 21 Apr. anno 1485.
	{ Ricardus Jenyns, 28 Jun. Prior de Maiden Bradley, anno 1515.
Michael Betenson, de Kid- derminster, yeoman, ex concess. Prior et Conv. de Mayden Bradele ante dissolutionem facta.	{ Will’us Pykenham, ult. Jan. anno 1520.
	{ Will’us Tomyns, pbr. 12 Julii, anno 1535.
Rex. - - - - -	{ Alexander Creke, cler. 20 Apr. 1553.

I have already stated that WALTER GIFFARD bestowed the Church at Maiden Bradley on the Canons of a Priory which he had founded at NOTLEY, near Tame, in Buckinghamshire ; and the following Charter confirms the said Grant by Jocelyne, who presided as Bishop of Salisbury in the year 1142 :

CARTA I. — Universis, &c. &c. JOCELINUS, Dei gratiâ Sarum Episcopus, salutem, &c. Noverit, &c. nos, intuitu civitatis et religionis, ad præsentationem venerabilis WALTERI GIFFARD, Comitis de Buckingham, concessisse, &c. Canonicis regularibus *de Parco super Thamam*, Ecclesiam de BRADELEE, cum decimâ de dominio et omnibus pertinentiis suis, tam in terris et decimis quàm in cæteris obventionibus, sicut carta Domini Regis et carta prædicti Comitis testantur, quas manibus contractavimus, et oculis inspeximus.

^c For the descent of the Bassets of Hedendon, co. Oxon. vide Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. I. p. 383, where this marriage is recited.
^d 4 April 1401. This Church was again appropriated to the Convent of Maiden Bradley.

Statuentes, ut iidem canonici ecclesiam illam habeant, et possideant ita integrè, &c. sicut aliquis eam tempore aliquo meliùs et pleniùs possedit, et sicut personæ et domini habeant illius ecclesiæ plenam et liberam et expeditam administrationem, ita quidem ut canonicus sacerdos de congregatione illorum, sicut eis e sede apostolicâ, constat esse indultum, in præfatâ ecclesiâ ministret, et curam habeat animarum, salvis in omnibus Episcopalis consuetudinibus.

Dugdale, Monast. II. 156.

I shall now recite the different Charters which relate to this Monastic Establishment.

In the reign of King Henry the Second we find MANSERUS BISET mentioned as possessor of BRADLEY, "*dominus ejusdem villæ*," and establishing a Chapel for leprous women, which was not to interfere to the detriment of the Mother Church.

CARTA II. — UNIVERSIS, &c. HUBERTUS, miseratione divinâ Sarum ecclesiæ minister humilis, salutem, &c. Literas bonæ memoriæ JOCELINI quondam Sarisburiensis Episcopi, prædecessoris nostri, &c. inspeximus, quarum tenor talis est: "Omnibus, &c. &c. JOCELINUS, &c. salutem in Domino. Universitatem vestram scire volumus, quod cum ad capellam leprosam mulierum de BRADELEIA dedicandam descenderimus, ne quid in injuriam vel detrimentum matricis ecclesiæ de BRADELEIA per nos ageretur, priusquam capellam illam dedicarem; seu leprosas ipsas ad locum illum recipereimus: *Humfredus de Bradele*, senescallus MANSERII BISET, domini ejusdem villæ, et alii liberi homines de Bradeley, ex parte MANSERII BISET, qui villam memoratam leprosis contulit; et etiam ex parte leprosarum in præsentia nostrâ juraverunt, quod ecclesia omnium Sanctorum de Bradeley in nullis quæ priùs habuerat, aut in posterum habere deberet, sive de assartis, sive de aliis novalibus, aut obventionibus ad illam spectantibus, per antedictam capellam, vel leprosas, aut illarum procuratores, dampnum aliquod sive diminutionem pateretur; quod ne in posterum possit deduci in dubium, præsentis scripto sigillo nostro roborato testificamur.

"Datum apud Wodeford v idus Jani. Pontificatus nostri anno primo." *Dugdale, Monast.*

The next document which I shall produce is a Grant from King Henry the Second, confirming the Donation of the Manor of Maiden Bradley.

CARTA III. — H. Rex Angliæ, et Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Angliæ, salutem.

Sciatis me concessisse et præsentis Cartâ confirmasse leprosis de *Bradelaïd* manerium de Bradeleia, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quod Manasserus Biset, pro Aliciâ uxore suâ, de cujus hereditate manerium illud est, eis dederat in perpetuam elemosinam, et concesserat. Quare volo, &c. &c.

T. Fulcone Paenello; Willielmo Malet, dapifero; Reginaldo, filio Ursi; Radulfo, filio Stephani; Camerario apud Edwardestone.

CARTA IV. — Carta Johannis de Ryperiis, de terris in Kedeministre, et advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, præsentem cartam visuris vel auditoris, *Johannes de Ryperiis*, Dominus de Burgate æternam in Domino salutem.

Noverit universitas vestra, nos pro Deo, et salute animæ nostræ, et etiam pro salute antecessorum et successorum, et hæredum nostrorum, caritatis intuitu, dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsentis Cartâ nostrâ confirmasse, fratri Johanni Priori de MAYDENE-BRADELEIA, et sororibus leprosis ejusdem loci, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam puram et perpetuam

elemosinam totam terram, tam arabilem quàm non arabilem, cum omnibus domibus et pertinentiis suis, quam Hugo in la Grava quondam tenuit in manerio de Kideministre, et prædictum Hugonem cum totâ sequelâ suâ, et cum omnibus catallis suis mobilibus et immobilibus, et cum omnibus aliis rebus ad prædictam terram, et prædictum Hugonem pertinentibus; unâ cum advocacione ecclesiæ de Kydeministre, cum omnibus libertatibus, juribus, et liberis consuetudinibus, in omnibus locis et omnibus aliis rebus ad prædictam ecclesiam pertinentibus. Habendum et tenendum de nobis, et hæredibus nostris, prædictis Priori de *Maydene-bradelega*, et sororibus infirmis, et ejusdem loci fratribus, et eorum successoribus, &c. liberè, quietè, integrè, &c. in perpetuum, &c.

Hiis testibus, Dominis Nicolao de Meules, Hugone de Plessetis, Rogero de Meules, Johanne de Kernet, militibus; Magistro Waltero Scammel, archidiacono Barchsiric; Johanne de Wutton, Magistro Hugone de Cancia, Ricardo de Muleford, Hugone de Bosco, Henrico de Caldewelle, Willielmo de Heymore, Roberto de Vernun, Johanne de Angyens, et aliis.

CARTA V. — Carta *Henrici Biset* conventionem inter domos de *Brummore* et *Mayden-Bradley* de ecclesiâ de Rocheburne confirmans.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego HENRICUS *Biset* concessi, et hâc præsentis cartâ confirmavi, conventionem quæ facta fuit inter domum de *Brummore* et canonicos ejusdem loci, et mulieres leprosas, et fratres de *Bradeleya*, de ecclesiâ de Rocheburnâ, quam MANASSERUS *Biset*, pater meus, eis in elemosynam dedit. Ut autem hæc mea concessio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat, sigilli mei impressione eam communivi.

Hiis testibus, Herberto sacerdote, Willielmo sacerdote de *Brummore*, Radulfo et Willielmo fratre ejus de *Auxevill*, Gaufrido et Radulfo de *Brinkewurth*, Roberto de *Brumare*, &c. &c.

CARTA VI. — Carta Rogeri Episcopi Wigorniensis de appropriatione Ecclesiæ de Kedeministre.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, *Rogerus* Dei gratiâ Wigorniensis Episcopus, æternam salutem in Domino. Cum ad omnes sollicitudini nostræ commissos ex suscepto officio bonum operari teneamur, specialiùs quodam modo ad eorum promotionem et provectionem teneri nos credimus, qui ex occulto Dei judicio continuis cruciatibus affliguntur, et quos arctioris vitæ propositum, et religio immaculata, Deo effecit acceptos, et in facie omnium commendat acceptos laudabiles. Attendentes itaque et diligenter perpendentes honestam conversationem mulierum leprosarum de *Bradeleia*, et ministrorum suorum ibidem Deo servientium, et curam eorum inspectâ Cartâ Manasseri *Biset* dapiferi, Henrici Regis Angliæ, per quam idem Manasserus *Biset* prædictis mulieribus leprosis ecclesiam de *Kedeministre*, tanquam advocatus concessit, et nobilis Rex Henricus secundus eis cartâ suâ confirmavit eandem ecclesiam ad petitionem prædicti Henrici Regis, et Manasseri *Biset* ejus dapiferi, sæpe dictis mulieribus et earum ministris pietatis intuitu concedimus, et præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus et confirmamus. Statuentes, ut ipsam ecclesiam de *Kedeministre*, et omnibus pertinentiis suis, post decessum Roberti personæ possidentis, in usus suos proprios, sine aliquâ contradictione, salvis consuetudinibus Episcopalibus, convertant.

Hiis testibus, Simone archidiacono Wigornia, Magistris Moyse et Silvestro, Magistro de *Leche*, Ricardo *Lumple*, Ernaldo decano de *Sumerford*, Radulfo filio Stephani, Bartholomeo *Biset*, Ricardo *Talebot*, Radulfo, de Sancto Germano, et multis aliis.

CARTA VII. — Carta Regis Henrici tertii donatorum concessionem recitans et confirmans.

Henricus Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, Archiepiscopus, &c. &c. salutem. Sciatis nos, pro salute animæ nostræ, et animarum antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse, et hâc Cartâ

nostrâ confirmasse Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et sororibus leprosis de Mayden Bradelegh, et priori, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa subscripta:—videlicet, ex dono Manasseri Biset manerium de Mayden Bradelegh et Jernefeld^e, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, et ecclesias de Kideminstre, et de Rokeburn. Ex dono Roberti Mauduti unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Bissopestre. Ex dono Johannis de Riperiis totum tenementum, et totam terram quam quondam de nobis in capite tenuit in manerio de Kydeminstre, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, libertatibus, et omnibus aliis escaetis, et pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Agnetis de Mara, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Maudute, unam virgatam terræ cum messuagio et curtilagio in Tarenta. Ex dono Galfridi et Johannis de Nevill totum tenementum, et totam terram quam quondam tenuerunt in Honington, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, libertatibus, escaetis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Margaretæ Biset totum servitium et redditum quæ Johannes Forrestarius de Wykeford eidem Margaretæ debebat de tenemento quod de eâ tenuit in Wykeford, et sex solidos et sex denarios annui redditus in Kidiminster, et totum servitium et redditum Andreæ le Chaunceler apud Burton, et quandam partem terræ in villâ de Bradleghe quæ vocatur *Wulsye crofta*. Ex dono Rogeri et *Alani de la Suche* tenementum quod quondam habuerunt in *Tudeworth*, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono *Radulfi de Auxevill* octo virgatas terræ in Aldington, et quinque virgatas et dimidium terræ in Cumberton, cum hominibus et eorum redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Halenaldi de Syfrawaste unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Hamsted. Ex dono Jordani Bolebec totum tenementum quod quondam tenuit in Bayleclive, cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Petri de Northon, et Isoldæ uxoris suæ, totum tenementum quod quondam tenuerunt in Bekenton, cum hominibus et eorum redditibus, servitiis, escaetis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Cecilie filie Willielmi Sewale duas virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Orcheston, et unam acram in Forthcunde, et unam acram in Grenefurlang, et unam acram super Rygge, et unam acram in Grafton, et pasturam sexaginta ovium. Ex dono Richardi de la Feleye dimidiam virgatam terræ in Chusengburg, cum mesuagio, et curtilagio, et croftâ, et prato, et pasturâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et octo acras terræ et dimidiam in eadem villâ, et pasturam ad quatuor boves, et ad viginti oves, et ad sex porcos, et ad unum equum in pasturâ. Ex dono Roberti de Mereland tenementum et redditum quod habuit in Orchardlegh^f, cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Willielmi de Ruden totum tenementum cum pertinentiis suis, quod Robertus le Sauser et Petrus Mowerte quondam tenuerunt in Grendon. Ex dono Willielmi de Stanton, et Willielmi de Corslegh, totum tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod quondam tenuerunt in villâ de Witeburn infra manerium de Corslegh. Ex dono Galfridi Hoyse totum tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod quondam tenuit in North Merdon, in com. Sussexiæ. Ex dono Henrici Biset, et ex confirmatione Johannis de Riperiis, centum solidos annui redditus in manerio de Burghate. Ex dono Galfridi Tragyn, et Galfridi le Chamberlayn, et Margeriæ de Lymesy, quatuor virgatas terræ et dimidiam in manerio de Fenes Dicton, cum pertinentiis suis, et redditum quadraginta sex solidorum quem habuit in villâ Bristoll, et redditum novem decem solidorum quem habuit in manerio de Merleberi, cum pertinentiis suis, et redditum triginta solidorum, cum pertinentiis suis, quem habuit in manerio de Frome, et redditum quadraginta solidorum quem habuit in manerio de Werminstre; videlicet, ex dono Willielmi de Corslegh, et Petri Pygaz, et Willielmi Thursteyn.

Quare volumus, &c. Data per manus venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicistrensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westm. quinto decimo die Maii, anno regni nostri undecimo.

^e Yarnfield.

^f Near Frome, seat of Sir Thomas Champneys.

CONSIMILIS CARTA EJUSDEM REGIS.

CARTA VIII. — Henricus Dei gratiâ, &c. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem.

Sciatis nos, pro salute animæ nostræ, et animarum antecessorum, et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse, et hæc cartâ nostrâ confirmasse Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et mulieribus leprosis de *Braddelege*, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa subscripta :—videlicet, ex dono *Manasseri Biset* manerium de Bradelege, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et ecclesias de *Kydeminstre*, et de *Rokeburne*. Ex dono *Roberti Maudut* unam virgatam terræ in *Byscopestrewe*. Ex dono *Johannis de Rypariis* totam terram quam quondam tenuit in manerio de *Kydeminstre*, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, libertatibus, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono *Ricardi Capellani* unam hidam terræ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in *Cumton*. Ex dono *Agnetis de Mara*, quæ fuit uxor *Roberti Maudut*, unam virgatam terræ cum messuagio et curtilagio in *Taranta*. Ex dono *Willielmi Crispini* unam virgatam terræ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in *Rokeburne*. Ex dono *Galfridi de Nevill* totam terram quam *Eilwardus* filius *Segyvæ* tenuit apud *Gorleghe*, cum pertinentiis suis, et ipsum *Eilwardum* cum totâ sectâ suâ. Ex dono *Margaretæ Bysset* totum servitium et redditum quæ *Johannes Forestarius* de *Wycheford* eidem *Margaretæ* debebat de tenemento quod de eâ tenuit in *Wycheford*, et sex solidos et sex denarios annui redditus in *Kederminstre*, et totum servitium et redditum *Andræ le Chaunceler* apud *Burtone*; et quandam partem terræ in villâ de *Braddeleye*, quæ vocatur *Wulsiscroft*. Ex dono *Rogeri la Tuche* dimidiam virgatam terræ in *Tudeworthe*, et *Hugonis* enge cum totâ sectâ suâ. Ex dono *Radulphi de Auxivill* quatuor virgatas terræ et dimidiam in *Aldington*, et duas virgatas terræ in *Combrington*, et tres virgatas terræ et dimidiam in *Aldingtone*. Ex dono *Alenaldi de Siffrewast* unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis in *Hamstede*. Ex dono *Ceciliæ* filiæ *Willielmi Sewal* duas virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis suis in *Orcheston*, et unam acram in *Forcumbe*, et unam acram in *Grenefurlang*, et unam acram super *Rygge*, et unam acram in *Gerston*, et pasturam sexaginta ovium. Ex dono *Ricardi de Folia* dimidiam virgatam terræ in *Chisimbiry*, cum messuagio et curtilagio, et croftâ, et prato, et pasturâ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis: et octo acras terræ et dimidiam in eadem villâ, et pasturam ad IIII boves, et ad viginti oves, et ad sex porcos, et ad unum equum in pasturâ de *Chesingbiry*.

Quare volumus, &c. Hiis testibus, *Edmundo* filio nostro, *Gilberto* de *Clare* com. *Glouc.* et *Herteford*, &c. Dat. per manum nostrum apud *Marleberg* III die Sept. anno Regni nostri LIIII.

CARTA IX. — Pro Priore, Fratribus, et Sororibus Hospit. Sanctæ Mariæ de *Mayden-Bradelegh*.

Rex Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Inspeximus etiam quandam aliam Cartam quam præfatus Dominus H. Rex pater noster fecit prædictis sororibus, priori, et fratribus, in hæc verba: *Henricus* Dei gratiâ Rex *Angliæ*, Dominus *Hiberniæ*, Dux *Normaniæ* et *Aquitan'*, com. *Ameregan*. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, viceprepositis Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis nos, pro salute animæ nostræ, et animarum antecessorum, et heredum nostrorum, concessisse, et hæc Cartâ nostrâ confirmasse Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et sororibus leprosis de *Mayden-bradelegh*, et priori, et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa subscripta: videlicet, ex dono *Manasseri Bisset* manerium de *Mayden-bradlegh* et *Jernefeld*, cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis, et ecclesias de *Kedemenstere* et de *Rokeburn*. Ex dono *Roberti* de *Maudute* unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis in *Bissopestr.* Ex dono *Johannis* de *Riperiis* totum tenementum et totam terram quam quondam de nobis in capite tenuit in manerio de *Kydeminstre*, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, libertatibus, et omnibus aliis

eschaetis, et pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Agnetis de Mara, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Maudute unam virgatam terræ, cum messuagio et curtillagio, in Tarenta. Ex dono Galfredi et Johannis de Nevill totum tenementum et totam terram quam quondam tenuerunt in Hornington, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, libertatibus, escaetis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Margaretæ Bisset totum servicium et redditum quæ Johannes Forrester' de Wykeford eidem Margaretæ debebat de tenemento quod de eâ tenuit in Wykeford, et sex solidos et sex denarios annuatim redditus in Kydeminister, et totum servicium et redditum Andreæ de Chauncelor apud Burton, et quandem partem terræ in villa de Bradlegh, quæ vocatur Wulsyescrofta. Ex dono Rogeri et Alani de la Socha tenementum quod quondam habuerunt in Tudeworth, cum domibus, hominibus, redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Radulphi de Auxevill octo virgatas terræ in Aldington, et quinque virgatas et dimidium terræ in Cumberton, cum hominibus et eorum redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Haleraldi de Syffredvastr' unam virgatam terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Hampsted. Ex dono Jordani Bolebeks totum tenementum quod quondam tenuit in Bayleclyv'e, cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Petri Northon, et Isoldæ uxoris suæ, totum tenementum quod quondam tenuerunt in Bekenton, cum hominibus, et eorum redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Cecilie filie Willelmi Sewale duas virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis suis in Ortheton, et unam acram in Forthcumb, et unam acram in Grenefurlang, et unam acram super Rygge, et unam acram in Grafton, et pasturam sexaginta ovium. Ex dono Ricardi de la Feleye dimidiam virgatam terræ in Amsengbur, cum messuagio et curtillagio, et crofta, et prato, et pastura, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et octo acras terræ et dimidium in eadem villa, et pasturam ad quatuor boves, et ad viginti oves, et ad sex porcos, et ad unum equum in pastura. Ex dono Roberti de Mereland tenementum et redditum quod habuit in Orcherdleigh, cum pertinentiis suis. Ex dono Willelmi de Raden', totum tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod Robertus le Sauser et Petrus Mowurte quondam tenuerunt in Grendon. Ex dono Willelmi de Stanton, et Willelmi de Corslegh, totum tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod quondam tenuerunt in villa de Wyteburn, infra manerium de Corslegh. Ex dono Galfredi Hoyse totum tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod quondam tenuit in Northmerdon, in com. Sussex. Ex dono Henrici Bisset, et ex confirmatione Johannis de Ripariis, centum solidos annui redditus in manerio de Burghate. Ex dono Galfredi Tragyn, et Galfredi Chamberlyn, et Margerieæ de Lymesy, quatuor virgatas terræ et dimidium in manerio de Fennesoretton, cum pertinentiis suis, et redditum quadraginta sex solidorum quem habuit in villa Bristoll, et redditum novem-decim solidorum quem habuit in manerio de Merlebers, cum pertinentiis suis, et redditum triginta solidorum, cum pertinentiis suis, quem habuit in manerio de Frome, et redditum quadraginta solidorum quem habuit in manerio de Wermynstre: videlicet, ex dono Willelmi de Corslegh, et Rogeri Pygaz, et Willelmi Thursteyn. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, quod prædictæ sorores leprosæ de Mayden-bradelegh, et priori et fratres ibidem Deo servientes, habeant et teneant omnes prædictas terras, redditus, et tenementa prædicta, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad prædictas terras et tenementa prædicta pertinentibus, sicut Cartæ prædictorum donationum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur.

Hiis testibus, Dominis J. Bathon, R. Saru', et W. Karler, Episcopis; H. de Burgo Comite, Kancie Justiciario; Radulpho, filio Nicholai; Godefro de Craucumb, sen' nostris; Hugo Dispenser, Henrico de Capella, et aliis. Dat' per manus venerabilis Patris Radulphi Cices-trensis Episcopi, Cancellarii nostri, apud Westmonasterium, quintodecimo die Majj, anno regni nostri undecimo. Nos autem donationes et concessionem prædictas ratas, habentes, et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris, præfatis sororibus leprosis, priori et fratribus, et eorum successoribus, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut Cartæ prædictæ, de prædictis terris, tenementis, ecclesiis, et redditibus, necnon et prædictis libertatibus quibus ipsi et predecessores sui huc usque rationabiliter usi sunt, justè et rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, venerabile Patre R.

Bathon. et Wellens. Episcopo, Cancellario nostro, Edmundo fratre nostro, Edmundo Comite Cornubiæ, Richardo de Brus, Adame de Monte Alto, Willielmo le Latymer, Johanne de Bohun, Roberto filio Johannis, Petro de Monteforti, Galfrido de Picheford, Ricardo de Bosco, Gilberto de Brudeshall, Phillippo de Bokeland, et aliis. Dat' per manum nostrum apud Clarendon, vicesimo quarto die Augusti, anno regni nostri tercio decimo.

CARTA X. — Religioso et devoto Christi famulo domino Will'mo Frome, Priori monasterii Canonicorum regularium de Bradeley, ordinis sancti Augustini, frater Nich'us de Monyngton, prior provincialis fratrum ordinis predicatorum in provincia Anglicana (licet indignus) salutem; cum augmento continuo celestium gratiarum.

Quia sancti propositi desiderium ex humanæ infirmitatis conditione a suo sæpius retardatur effectu, nisi divinis suffragiis obtentis, supplicatione fidelium adjuventur, vestræ fidei sinceritas, fratrum nostrorum, quos Dei credit esse domesticos et amicos, adhiberi sibi auxilia postulavit, ideoque devotione vestrâ quam ad nostrum habetis ordinem, debitâ recognitione pensatâ; Vobis omnium missarum, orationum, predicationum, jejuniorum, abstinentiarum, vigiliarum, laborum, ceterorumque bonorum, quæ per fratres ordinis nostri Dominus per provinciam Angliæ fieri dederit universam, participationem concedo tenore præsentium specialem. Volo insuper et ordino, ut post decessum vestrum anima vestra fratrum totius provinciæ orationibus recommendatur in nostro provinciali capitulo, si vester ibidem obitus fuerit nunciatus, et injungatur pro ipsâ missæ et orationes, sicut pro fratribus nostris defunctis fieri consuevit. In cujus concessionis testimonium sigillum officii mei presentibus est appensum. Dat. Sarum in nostro provinciali capitulo, in festo beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo tercio.

I shall now briefly state the contents of the foregoing Charters, copies of which were absolutely necessary, in order to illustrate the ancient history of this Priory; and I think myself fortunate in having found so many original records:

CARTA I. — This is a confirmation by Joceline Bishop of Salisbury (1142), of a grant made by WALTER GIFFARD, Duke of Buckingham, of the church of Bradley, to a Priory which he had founded at Notley, near Tame in Buckinghamshire.

CARTA II. — The principal intent of this Charter, is to prevent the mother church of All Saints at Bradley, from suffering any detriment or diminution of its assets, by the establishment of a chapel for leprous women.

CARTA III. — By this deed, the donation of MANASSER BISET and ALICIA his wife, of the manor of Bradley, is confirmed by King Henry the Second.

CARTA IV. — This is a grant of JOHANNES DE RYPERIIS, Lord of Burgate, to the Priory of Maiden Bradley, of the lands and tenements which Hugo in la Grava held in the manor of Kidderminster, together with the advowson of the church, with all its appurtenances, &c. &c.

CARTA V. — Contains a confirmation of the convention which had been made between the houses of Brummore (Breamore, cō Hants.) and Maiden Bradley, concerning the church of Rocheburne, which MANASSER BISET had given to Bradley, and which, by this charter, is confirmed by HENRY BISET his son.

CARTA VI. — Recites the Charter of Roger Bishop of Worcester, relative to the appropriation of the church of Kidderminster.

CARTA VII. — [11 Henry III. 1227] Recites and confirms the various donations which MANASSER BISET, and many others, had given to the Priory of Maiden Bradley. Dated at Westminster.

CARTA VIII. — [54 Henry III. 1270] Recites and confirms the several donations made to the said Priory. Dated at Marlborough.

CARTA IX. — [13 Henry III. 1229]^g This grant is somewhat similar to one before recited, but it contains additional matter. Dated at Clarendon.

CARTA X. — [1373] This is a deed from Richard de Monyngton, Prior, Provincial of the Order of St. Augustine, in the possession of Dr. Griffith, of Warminster. Dated at Sarum.

By the foregoing documents we are informed that the mother-church at Bradley was bestowed by Walter Giffard on the canons of a priory he had founded at Notley, in Buckinghamshire, and that his grant was confirmed by Joceline Bishop of Salisbury, in 1142.

“That, in the reign of King Henry the Second, MANASSER BISET obtained permission to establish a Chapel for the benefit of leprous women, on an express condition, that the mother-church should suffer no detriment by the said establishment; the same person also founded a society of seculars, under the title of *procuratores mulierum*, whose duty was to protect the interests of the sisterhood. But HUBERT WALTER, the successor of JOCELINE to the see of Salisbury, in 1189, changed these Seculars into a Prior and Canons of the Order of Saint Augustine (as before related). This establishment, about the time of its dissolution, consisted of eight canons and poor sisters, who had yearly revenues, amounting, according to Dugdale, to £180. 10s. 4d., and according to Speed, to £197. 18s. 8d.

The site of the religious house was granted, 29 Hen. VIII. [1538,] to Sir Edward Seymour.

Such was the state of this establishment at Maiden Bradley in former days, being quite separate from the mother-church. In the year 1537 R. Layton and other visitors were sent into various districts, to examine the state and morals of the religious houses throughout England, and the following curious letter from R. Layton to Lord Cromwell has been preserved in the British Museum (Cotton MSS. Cleopatra, E vi. fol. 249).

“Pleasit your Mastershippe to understande, that yesternyght we came from Glassynburie to Bristowe to Saint Austin’s, wheras we begyn this mornyng, intending this day to dispatche both this howse, here beyng but xiiij chanons, and also the davoutes, wheras be iiij or v. By this bringar, my servant, I sende yowe relyqueis: fyrste, two flowres wrappede in white and black sarcenet, that one Christymas evyn *hora ipsa quod Christus natus fuerat*, will spring and burgen, and bere blossoms,^h *quod expertum este*, saith the Prior of Maden Bradeley; ye shall also receive a bage of reliques wherin ye shall se strangeis thyngs, as shall appere by the scripture, as God’s cote, oure Lady’s smoke, part of God’s supper in *cenâ Domini; pars petri supra qua natus erat Jesus in Bethlehem*, belyke theris in Bethlehem plenty of stones, and sum quarrie and maketh ther maingeirrs of stone; the scripture of every thyng shall declare yowe all; and all these of Maden Bradeley (wherat is an holy father, prior, and hath but vj children, and but one dowghter mariede, yet of the goods of the monasterie, trystyng shortly to mary the reste; his sones be tall men waittyng upon hym, and he thanks Gode a never medelet w^t marytt women, but all w^t madens, the faireste cowlde be gottyn, and always marede them ryght well). The Pope consydering his fragilitie, gave hym licens to kepe an hore, and hath goode writyng *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience, and to choys Mr. Underhyll to be

^g No IX is copied from Dodsworth’s MS collections.

^h This alludes to the Glastonbury thorn, which certainly blows at a much earlier period than other plants of its tribe.

his gostely father, and he to gyve hym *plenam remissionem*, &c. I sende yowe also oure Lady's gyrdell of bruton rede silke, wiche is a solemne relique sent to women travelyng, wiche shall not miscarie *in partu*. I sende yowe also Marie Magdalen's girdell, and that is wrappyde and coveride w^t white, sent also w^t gret reverence to women traveling, wich girdell, Matilda them-
 presse, founder of ferley, gave unto them, as saith the holy father of ferley. I have crosses of silver and golde wiche I sende yowe not now, bycause I have mo y^t shalbe deliverde me this nyght by the prior of maden bradeley him self, to morowe erly in the mornyng I shall bring yow the reste when I have recevide all, and perchance I shall fynde somthyng here, in casse ye depart this day, but may please yowe to sende me worde by this being my servant wiche way I shall repayre affter yowe. Within the chartar howse hath professide and done althyngs accordyng as I shall declare you at large to morowe erly. At bruton and glasenburie ther is nothyng notable; the brethren be so straitte kepide that they cannot offende, but fain they wolde if they myght, as they confesse, and so the fawte is not in them. From sainte Austin's withoute bristowe, this saint bartilmews day at iiij of the cloke in the mornynge, by the spedy hande of yo^r moste assurede poor preste,
 RYCHARDE LAYTON."

I have lately received from my neighbour the Duke of Somerset, a book, containing forty-four ancient deeds relating to the Priory of MAIDEN BRADLEY, which, though containing no very new or important matter, still merit our attention; but I shall confine my remarks principally to the index, reciting the contents of the several deeds.

N^o I. 20 Aug. 23 Hen. VIII. 1532. — Lease from Richard Jenyns, the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley, to Richard White and his assigns of The reversion of a tenement in Maiden Bradley. The reversion of a close called *Tarley's*, lying in *Jernfylde* (Yarnfield). To hold for 61 years, at the rate of twenty shillings.

N^o II. No date. — An agreement between the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley of the one part, and Richard de *Cnohull* (Knogle or Knoll) and Juliana his wife on the other part, concerning "The services and customs which the said Richard and Juliana owe for their lands, holden of the manor of Bradley."

N^o III. 12 July, . . . Edw. I. — Licence to Walter Aleyn, to alienate one messuage, sixty-one acres and three roods of land, three and a half acres of meadow, one and a half acre of wood, and 15s. 6d. rent, with the appurtenances, in *Jernefield* (Yarnfield), to the prior and brethren, and poor sisters of Maiden Bradley in mortmain.

N^o IV. No date. — Orders to be observed in masses for the benefactors to the church of Notley.

N^o V. 6 Edw. I. 1278. — Release to the Priory of Bradley, from Thomas called Papa, of Heytesbury, Chaplain, of all claims in two Burgages in *Pley Street*, in the town of Bradley.

N^o VI. 7 Edw. III. 1334. — An agreement between the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley on the one part, and John Preston (Penston) and John his son of the other part, concerning chase and common of pasture, claimed by the said John and John in *Jernefield* (*Yarnfield*).

N^o VII. 13. Kal. Nov. 1274. — Rules and orders to be observed by the poor sisters of Maiden Bradley, and the brethren of the said house.

N^o VIII. 20 Oct. 2 Edw. I. 1274. — Confirmation by *inspeximus* of several charters granted to the poor sisters of St. Mary of Maiden Bradley, and the prior and brethren there.

N^o IX. No date. — Grant from Jeffry Heosey, *pro salute animæ uxoris*, Cecily de Ewyas, to the prior, brethren, and sisters of Maiden Bradley, of the North Meadow (North Merdone), and the dower of Dame Maude Dymmok, when it shall happen.

N^o X. No date. — Release from the Convent and Prior of Maiden Bradley, to Ralph de Augens (alias Daungens), of all the common of pasture which they had upon *Foxhull*.

N^o XI. 1 May, 31 Edw. I. 1303. — Release between John Bysset of the one part, and the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley of the other part. Whereby the said John Bysset granted and confirmed to the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, all the land which he had in the North field of *Burlays*, with the appurtenances, in exchange for lands of the said Prior and Convent in the South field and Middlefield of *Burlahs*.

N^o XII. No date. — Another part of the above release between the Convent and Prior of Maiden Bradley, and Ralph de Augens.

N^o XIII. 6 Edw. II. 1313. — Release from Maud Bonham, of Maiden Bradley, to John Smert and Joan his wife, of a messuage and appurtenances in Maiden Bradley.

N^o XIV. No date. — Confirmation of Richard Archbishop of Canterbury, of the grant of *Manserus Bisset*, the steward of the King of England, and Adeliza his wife, of Bradley and its appurtenances. — Note. It is said to be Maneser Biset's property *ex matrimonio*.

N^o XV. Date illegible — Rules and orders for the prior, brethren, and sisters, devised by Walter Bishop of Salisbury, in his visitation. (qu. if Walterus de la Wyle, 47 Hen. III. 1263; or Walterus Scamel, 12 Edw. I. 1284?)

N^o XVI. 1 March 19 Hen. VIII. 1528. — Demise by the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley, to John Philips, Margaret his wife, and John their eldest son, for the term of their lives, of all their capital messuage in *Bebynton*, in the county of Somerset, (Babington, the residence of C. Knatchbull, Esq.) with all the lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures to the same belonging.

N^o XVII. No date. — Deed of exchange between the Prior and Convent of Bradley on the one part, and Christian Fitz-Anquetail, of Biteleggh, of the other part; of a messuage with the appurtenances in the town of Bradley, for one acre and a half of land in *Malecave*.

N^o XVIII. No date. — Confirmation of Richard le Bygod, of the grant made by his brother Robert le Bygod, of common of pasture in his wood of *Merston* (Marston Bygod), to the brethren and sisters of Bradley.

N^o XIX. 3 Hen. IV. 1402. — Lease from William Daungent (De Aungers, alias Daungers), to Henry Campeon, and Argentine his wife, of arable lands in the fields of Maiden Bradley, together with his several pasture to the said lands belonging, at the yearly rent of 18s. with a power of distress in case of non-payment.

N^o XX. 6 May, 29 Hen. VI. 1551. — Power of attorney, authorizing John Basset to enter into premises, purchased by Henry Attenere, and to deliver the same to the Prior of Maiden Bradley.

N^o XXI. No date. — Release from William Mareshal, Earl of Pembroke, to the poor women of Bradley, of two knight's fees, which Henry Bysset owed to him at a yearly reservation of 20s.

N^o XXII. 4 Dec. 14 Edw. III. 1341. — Confirmation of many grants made to the poor sisters of the Hospital of Maiden Bradley, and the Prior and Convent there.

N^o XXIII. No date. — Grant from Robert de Cruce to the poor women of Bradley, and the Prior and brethren there, of half an acre in *Jernefield* (Yarnfield).

N^o XXIV. 15 May, 11 Hen. I. 1111. — Confirmation to the Hospital of Bradley, of the lands and tenements underwritten: viz. the manor of Bradley with its appurtenances; the churches of Kiderminster and Rokeburn; land in Bishopester (Bishopstrow); lands in Cump-ton, Tarent, Rokeburn, Gorlegh (forsan Corsley), Wichford (Wishford), Kiderminster, Burton, Bradeley, Ludeworth, Aldington, and Cumbrinton; 14s. yearly from the mill at Kiderminster; the mill at Mutton; (qu.) other lands in Cumbrinton, Aldinton, Hamstede, Orcheston, Crenfurlong, and Gerston; and pasture for sixty sheep land in *Chillingebury* (Chisenbury); and pasture for four oxen, twenty sheep, six hogs, and one horse, in *Chillingebury* (Chisenbury).ⁱ

ⁱ Vide Dugd. Mon. vol. II. p. 409.

N^o XXV. No date. — Grant from William de Corslegh, to the prior, brethren, and sisters of Maiden Bradley, of 20s. rent out of a tenement in the manor of Warminster, and also two crofts of land with the appurtenances of While-burn and Corselegh. — *Note.* This should be Wyteburne, now Whitburne, near Corsley, where the prior had property.

N^o XXVI. No date. — Appointment by the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley, of William Deye, to be bailiff of their house.

N^o XXVII. No date. — Purchase deed from Richard de Cnowell (Knogle or Knoll), to Ralph de Aungens, of land in Bradley.

N^o XXVIII. No date. — Release from Edith, the daughter of Robert de Masur, to the Prior and Convent of Bradley, of all his right and interest in the houses, lands, rents, farms, &c. and all other their appurtenances, formerly of Robert de Alvethtle.

N^o XXIX. 3 Hen. IV. 1402. — Another part of the before-mentioned lease from William Daungens, to Henry Campeon and Argentine his wife.

N^o XXX. No date. — Confirmation from Walter le Bygod, of the grants made by Robert le Bygod, and Richard le Bygod his father, of common in pasture in Merston (Marston).

N^o XXXI. 12 Edw. II. 1319. — Release of Henry de Bradley, son and heir of Roger de Bradley, of the *Corrody* or Hospitalities which he then had, or thereafter might have, within the priory of Maiden Bradley. — *Note.* Corrody, for *corrodiu*m, signifies a sum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, or clothing, due to the King from any religious house, of which he was founder, towards the sustentation of such a one of his servants as he thought fit to bestow it upon. (Jacob's Law Dictionary.)

N^o XXXII. 11 Hen. VI. 1432. — Grant of William Oxyntree, Richard atte Cottyn, and Richard Dobell, to John Cruys, clerk, of land in Churiton's place.

N^o XXXIII. 3 Edw. II. 1309. — Apostolic indulgence and pardon to the Prior of Maiden Bradley.

N^o XXXIV. 30 Edw. I. 1301. — An order for the apparel of the brethren and sisters of Maiden Bradley.

N^o XXXV. No date. — Grant and confirmation of Adam Allien, to the poor sisters, prior, and brethren of Maiden Bradley, of all the men, lands, and tenements which they have of the gift of Wakelin de Jernefield (*Yarnfield*) and others in Jernefield.

N^o XXXVI. 12 July, 3 Edw. I. 1275. — Duplicate of the afore-mentioned licence of alienation granted to Walter Aleyn.

N^o XXXVII. No date. — Deed of confirmation of John de Lymesey of the grant of Jeffrey de Hoosey, to the prior, brethren, and sisters of Maiden Bradley, and the dower of Dame Maud de Dymok (all his tenement in *North Merdone*, Sussex).

N^o XXXVIII. No date. — An agreement between the Convent and Prior of Witham (the Carthusian Priory at Witham adjoining Maiden Bradley) and the Prior and Convent of Bradley, concerning *purpresture*, made by the Prior and Convent of Bradley, in the common of pasture of the Prior and Convent of Witham. *Purpresture* (*pour prist*), an inclosure, as when any thing is done to the nuisance of the King's demesnes, or the highways, &c. by inclosure, or buildings; or when a man takes to himself what he ought not, is a *perpresture*. (Jacob's Law Dictionary.)

N^o XXXIX. 8 Richard II. 1385. — Lease from William Daungens, son of John Daungens, on the one part, and William Thickett and Agnes his wife, of the other part, of a close called *Charlegrove Mead* in Maiden Bradley.

N^o XL. 9 January, 22 Henry VIII. 1531. — Counterpart of a lease made by the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley to William Bartelett and Edith Jennyn and Ann Jennyng, the daughters of John Jennyng, of the reversion of a capital messuage called *Cattenbenche*, within the manor of Maiden Bradley, with all the lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures, grove and underwood, thereto belonging.

N^o XLI. No date. — Another part of the before-mentioned grant and confirmation from Adam Aleyn.

N^o XLII. No date. — Grant from William Corselegh to the poor sisters, prior, and brethren of Maiden Bradley, of a mansion and lands in the manor of Corselegh.

N^o XLIII. 7 November, 3 Henry — Confirmation of *inspeximus* of charters granted to the poor sisters, prior, and brethren of Maiden Bradley.

N^o XLIV. Michaelmas Term, 21 Henry — Exemplification of proceeding between the Prior of Maiden Bradley and John Wythers, Vicar of Kidderminster, concerning an annual rent of five marks, issuing out of the Church of Kidderminster, with a judgment for the Prior and Convent.

Of the above long list of deeds, I find very few that require a recital. The following extract from N^o IX. will shew the names of Benefactors, as well as their several contributions :

Extract from the Inspeximus of Confirmation, Edwardus Dei Gratia, &c.

(The following are the chief matters.)

1. Sac, Soc, Thol, Theam, Infangthef, Outfangthef, &c.
2. Ut quieti sint de Shiris, Hundredis, Placitis, Sectis, &c.
3. Feria apud Bradelegh per sex dies ; viz. in vigilia et in festo beati Ap^{li} Mathei, et per quatuor dies sequentes. (Granted 16 John.)
4. Pasture in the wood of Richard le Bygod at Marston. (Granted 11 Henry III.)
5. Liberty to inclose fifty acres of furze, &c. in Yernefield. (13 Henry III.)
6. A market at Bradley, with all accustomed liberties. (52 Henry III.)
7. A grant of five marks per annum from the King from his manor of Brampton to Margery Bisset, so that the Prior of Maiden Bradley receive the said five marks for ever. (19 Henry III.)
8. A deed whereby Henry II. received the house of the leprous maidens into his protection, at the request of Manaser, *dapiferi nostri*.
9. Confirmation of the grants of

Manasser Biset - - - - -	- - - - -	Manors of Bradley and Yernefield.
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Churches of Kidderminster and Rokeburn.
Robert Maudut - - - - -	- - - - -	1 virg. ter. in Bishopstrow.
John de Ripariis - - - - -	- - - - -	All his ten. & terr. in Kyderminster.
Agnes de Mara ux. Rob. Mauduit - - - - -	- - - - -	1 virg. terr. mess. & curtil. in Tarent.
Galfrid. and John de Nevill - - - - -	- - - - -	All their lands in Homynghon.
Margaret Biset - - - - -	- - - - -	The service of John Forestar de Wykford ; 6s. rent in Kyderminster ; and land in Bradley, called Wulsyescroft.
Roger and Alan de la Coche - - - - -	- - - - -	A tenement in Tudeworth.
Ralph de Luxeville - - - - -	- - - - -	8 virg. ter. in Aldington, and 5½ ditto in Cumberdon.
Halewald de Scyffrewast - - - - -	- - - - -	1 virg. ter. in
Jordan de Bolbek - - - - -	- - - - -	All his tenements in Bayleclive.
Peter de Northton and Isolda ux. - - - - -	- - - - -	Their tenement in Bekenton.
Cecily, daughter of William Sewale - - - - -	- - - - -	2 virg. terr. in Orcheston, &c.
Robert de Merelond - - - - -	- - - - -	His tenement in Orchardleigh.
William de Raden - - - - -	- - - - -	. . . . .
William de Stanton and William de Corslegh - - - - -	- - - - -	Their tenement in villa de Wyteburn, in man ^r de Corslegh.
Galfrid. Hoyse - - - - -	- - - - -	His tenement in Northmerdon.

Byset	100s. rent in manor Burghgate.
Galfrid. Tragyn, Galfrid. le Chamberlein, and Margery Rymesy	4½ virg. in Fenny Sutton.
Walter Aleyn	1 mess. 61 ac. ter. 3 ac. prat. &c. in Jernefeld.
William de Corslegh, Roger Pygaz, and William Churstein	46s. rent in Bristol; 19s. ditto in Marlborough; 30s. in Frome; 40s. ditto in Warminster.

The above confirmation by *inspeximus* is dated 2 Edward III.

The following deed also affords us some further information :

Nº X. — Sciant presentes et futuri, quod hæc est Conventio facta inter Hugonem Priorem de Bradel et Conventum ejusdem loci ex una parte, et Rad. de Angeus ex altera; videlicet, Quod predicti Prior et Conventus remiserunt, et quietam clamaverunt de se et successoribus suis, predicto RAD. et heredibus suis, totam communiam pasturæ quam habuerunt super Foxhull; videlicet, quicquid continetur infra fossatum predicti Radⁱ quod ibidem levavit. Pro hæc autem remissione et quietam clamatione quietam clamavit predictus Rad. de se et heredibus suis predictis, Priori et Conventui et eorum successoribus, totam communiam quam habuit in Gatebench et in Francumb, et in pastura illa quæ est inter viam quæ se extendit ad de SELEWOD, et cursum aquæ quæ descendit de Molendino de Bradel, a fossato quod est in extremitate de SELEWOD usque ad viam quæ se extendit usque ad predictum Molendinum. Hanc autem conventionem fideliter et sine dolo tenendam predicti Prior et Conventus pro se et successoribus eorum affidare fecerunt fratrem Johannem, et predictus Rad. pro se et heredibus suis propriâ manu affidavit.

Hiis testibus, Will^o de Angens, Ric. le Bygod, Hug. de Estgore, Rob. Penestant, Walt. Luddur. Ædward le Franceis, Will. Maleman, et multis aliis. Preterea predicti Prior et Conventus fossatum levabunt inter terram eorum super Gatebench, et terram predicti Radⁱ ad commodum et securitatem utriusque partis. Testibus qui prius.

Another deed (Nº XXXIII.) contains some curious matter, shewing the form of a pardon granted by the Pope to the Prior of Maiden Bradley :

Nº XXXIII. *Pardon and Indulgence to the Prior.*

Christo J'hu fratri nostro Roberto Jakis, Priori de Maydene Bradeleyh. Camerarii Custos et Confratres Christi Pauperes Hospitalis Sanctæ Trinitatis et Gloriosi Sancti Thomæ Martyris, in urbe Romæ fundati, salutem, et Gloriam consequi sempiternam.

Eloquio sacro testante instruimur ac etiam informamur quod bona spiritualia quanto magis distribuuntur et inter Christicolos seminantur, tanto dona potiora et fructus uberiores gratiæ et caritatis afferunt et inducunt, sine quibus nemo Ierarchiæ celestis particeps efficitur, et quibus mediantibus spirituali naufragio fluctuant, salutis deducuntur ad portum, cum sanctorum in celesti patriâ eternaliter permansuri. Hinc est quod devotionem nostræ, quam piam gratam et benevolam penes dictum hospitem credimus, affuturam in caritatis visceribus initiamus, dictaque bona spiritualia nobis a domino collata nobiscum caritate communicare volentes, vos in fraternitate dicti hospitalis assumimus, et inter nostros confratres initiamus, vosque quantum cum domino possumus, participes *c'e* (esse) volumus omnium honor'. spiritualium inter nostros confratres, peregrinorum et Christi pauperum honore et in posterum h dor' missarum vel orationum jejuniarum elemosinarum peregrinationumque Terræ Sanctæ Christi sanguine consecratæ, ac Urbis Romæ Sanctorum Apostolorum sanguine, et pluriorum Martyrum rubricatæ. Necnon Bonifacius Papa nonus nobis concedit potestatem eligere idoneum et discretum presbyterum, toties quoties fuit eis opportunum, eos absolvere ab omnibus peccatis verè

confessis et contritis, insuper de quibus Sedes Apostolica uniter sit consulenda. Et in extremis plenam remissionem omnium peccatorum, quarum summam indulgentiarum nemo noverat nisi Deus, ut per hæc bona spiritualia gratam et fortunatam prosperitatem in presenti consequi valeatis, et in futuro gratiam, in perpetuo permansurare meritis et intercessionibus perigrinorum et Christi pauperum predictorum. Datum Londini sub sigillo Confraternitatis nostræ an^o Dnⁱ M.CCC^o.XX.VIII^o.

Auctoritate Dei et bonorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, et Sanctæ Romæ Ecclesiæ, necnon auctoritate mihi in hac parte commissâ, *te absolvo* ab omni summâ excommunicationis majoris et minoris, et restituo te unitatæ fidelium et Sacramento Ecclesiæ, et te, auctoritate mihi commissâ, absolvo ab omnibus peccatis tuis, confessis, contritis, ac oblitis.—Item auctoritate Dei et bonorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, necnon Sanctæ Romæ Ecclesiæ, ac etiam auctoritate Domini nostri summi Pontificis, mihi in hac parte commissâ, et in quantum debeo, si istâ vitâ moriaris, *absolvo* te ab pœnis tuis in purgatorio debitis propter culpas et offensas quas contra Deum et animam tuam et proximum tuum commisisti, in quantum restituo te illi innocentia in quâ eras quando baptizatus fuisti. Si vero istâ vitâ non moriaris, reservo tibi plenariam indulgentiam tibi concessam a domino Papâ pro ultimo articulo mortis tuæ. In nomine Patris, &c. &c.

Deed N^o XXIV. is printed in Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 409; but (note) Radulphus de Auxevill should be Radulphus de Luxeville; and Fenes Diction should be Fenne Sucton, now Fenny Sutton. This is the only deed we can find in Dugdale, of which we have here an original; but all those under the title of *inspeximus* are similar, both here and in the Monasticon.

It should also be observed, that the Hospital at Maiden Bradley was dedicated to ST. MARY and ST. LAZARUS, as the ancient deeds shew; but Tanner mentions the former only.

Before I terminate my researches into the ancient history of this Priory I shall mention a deed which is found in Madox's "*Formulare Anglicanum*" (Real Compositions, p. 22), "relating to the Canons of Brumore, and the House of Bradley, touching the Church of Rockeburne, made in the presence of the Court of King Henry II. with the Oath of the Priour of Brumore, and of the Proctor of the House of Bradley."

But one of the most important documents relating to this Priory is missing; and I have failed in my endeavours to find it in the library of the FOLEY family at Whitley in Worcestershire, where (according to Tanner) it formerly existed. I regret this desideratum the more, as this ancient *Registrum* would, probably, throw important light upon the ancient establishment at Bradley.

PARISH CHURCH.

From the interesting details of this ancient Priory and Hospital, I descend to the more modern description of the present Church, which, having lost its register, that unerring guide to genealogy, will be found very deficient in matter and in interest.

This Church being only a curacy, once in the nomination of the Abbey of NOTLEY, and afterwards of Christ's Church, Oxford, no institutions or admissions can be found. It was given temp. Hen. VIII. to the latter, and the only admission I can find in the Bishop's books, is that of the present incumbent, HENRY GODDARD.

I have had another sad disappointment in finding no old register existing, by which I am at a loss to ascertain the families who resided within the precincts of the parish. Some scanty information, however, may be obtained from transcripts of the registers in the office at Salisbury, which I shall here insert.

The Register of Bradley Parish is defective from 1608 to 1623, then regular to 1637, excepting the years 1625, 1630, 1631, and 1635. There is a vacuum from 1637 to 1670, and after 1670 there is nothing of interest.

BAPTISMS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1623. James, son of Alexander Reddish. | 1632. Elizabeth, daughter of Gabriel Ludlow, of Baycliffe. |
| 1624. Nathaniel, son of Sir E. Ludlow, Knt. | 1632. Margaret, daughter of William Reddish. |
| 1626. Frances, daughter of Sir H. Ludlow, Knt. | 1634. Mary, daughter of ditto. |
| 1627. Edward, son of Alexander Reddish. | 1634. Joane, daughter of John Berjew, Clerk, |
| 1628. Philip, son of Sir Henry Ludlow, Knt. | 1636. William Ludlow. |
| 1629. Henry, son of ditto. | 1637. Hugh, son of Edward Seymour, Esq. |
| 1629. Charles and Thomas, (<i>gemelli fratres</i>) of Hercules Stanter. | 1637. William, son of William and Elizabeth Reddish. |
| 1629. Elizabeth, daughter of William Reddish. | 1673. Brune Berjew, of Kingston Deverill. |

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1608. Christopher Reddish, Gent. | 1633. Lady Margaret Howard, Vice Comtesse Bindon, second wife of Sir Edmund Ludlow. |
| 1632. Frances, daughter of Sir H. Ludlow, Knt. | |

These are all the sepulchral memorials which I have been enabled to collect of the former residents of this parish, excepting those in the church-yard.

The accounts of those personages who resided at Bradley are very confused, and from the loss of the parish register mine must be also deficient.

We find the following names of persons, who were styled *Generosi*, in the register of Maiden Bradley, at Salisbury :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1608. Christopher Reddish, Gent. | 1637. George Nosse, Gent. |
| 1626. William Gatehouse, Gent. | 1670. Savage Hill, Gent. |
| 1628. Thomas Whatnan, Gent. | |

In 1632 John Berjew was Minister, and in 1672 James Troughton was Minister.

We find also the names of Savage Hill, Gent. and of Shoard; many of Wansey, Leversage, Moulton, &c.—*Note.* The cross flory between three trefoils, appears to be the armorial bearing of Shoard.

The register presents the names of several of the Ludlow family, who were properly of Hill Deverill, but they held an estate on lives at Maiden Bradley.

The following document affords us information respecting an ancient presentation to the Church of MAIDEN BRADLEY :

“BRADLEYA xiii Kal. Decemb. anno 1320. Abbas et Conventus de NOTELE, Linc. Dioc. ecclesiam de MAIDEN BRADLEY in proprios usus, ut asserunt, optinentes, ad curam animarum eccl'ie paroch. prescripte, fratrem THOMAM DE STAMFORD, confratrem, &c. presentaverunt, &c. &c. et literas habuit Archidiacono Sarum, vel ejus offic. formam gerentes, quæ prescribitur in quaterno tercio precedenti istum non putando tertio folio ubi BRADLEYA institulatur.”

This Church possesses a tolerably good exterior, being built of stone and turreted. Its interior consists of a nave and two aisles, which are separated by two large, and two small pointed arches. The extreme length of the building is 94 feet, and its breadth 47 feet.

It contains only one tomb worthy of notice, which is that of the celebrated Sir Edward Seymour, Bart. Speaker of the House of Commons in 1678. The figure is sculptured in white marble, his right arm reposing on a cushion, the left resting on his left knee, which is raised ;

a cloak passes over his coat; and his head is decorated with a long flowing wig. Like the material of which it is formed, it is a heavy performance. Above, as accompaniments, are two cupids over a pediment. The following spirited inscription is placed on a tablet beneath:

Under this marble are deposited the remains
of Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, Bart. late
of Bury Pomeroy, in the county of
Devon, and of this place.

A man of such endowments
as added lustre to his whole ancestry,
commanded reverence from his contemporaries,
and stands the fairest pattern to posterity.
Being often called to Council, and always chosen in Parliament,
a friend to his Prince, a servant to his Country,
he advised the King with freedom,
the Senate with dignity.

That Senate, the bulwark of the English liberty,
in which he presided for several years,
found his eloquence an advocate,
his integrity a guardian,
his vigour a champion for its privileges.

Nor can any Englishman rejoice
in that envied portion of his birthright,
the Habeas Corpus Act,
without gratitude to the ashes of this Patriot,
under whose influence
it became his heritage.
Born in the year 1633,
his childhood felt not the calamities
which in the succeeding years
the spirit of anarchy and schism
spread over the nation.

His manhood saw the Church and Monarchy restored;
and he lived in dutiful obedience to both.

Loaden with honour, full of years,
(amidst the triumphs of his Country)
raised to the highest point of glory
by that immortal Princess, Queen Anne,
he died

in the year 1707.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR, Esq. in just veneration
for the memory of his illustrious grandfather,
and in due obedience to the last will and testament
of Lieutenant-General William Seymour,
second son to the deceased Sir Edward,
hath caused this monument
to be erected.

1730.¹

¹ A fine portrait of this distinguished character will be given in a subsequent part of this work.

On a flat stone in the South aisle of Maiden Bradley Church :
Here lies the body of ELIZABETH the wife of URIAH MESSITER,
who dyed Nov^r y^e 4th, 1722, aged 25 years.

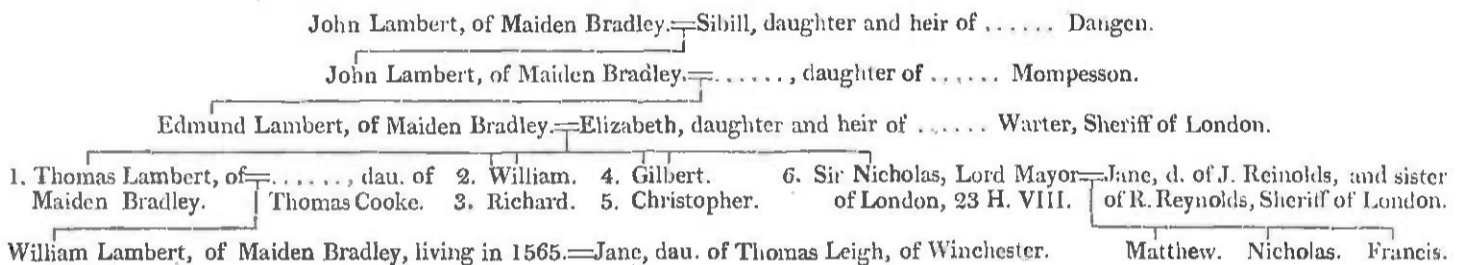
Youth and strength did seem to promise me
That I should length of days and comfort see ;
But now, my friends, lament as if too soon
I them had left, and night came before noon.

On the South side of a tomb on the South side of the chancel in Maiden Bradley Church-yard:

Here lieth the body of Mr. URIAH MESSITER, of this Parish,
who died Feb^y y^e 4th, in the year of our Lord 1727, in the 71st year of his age.
Also here lieth the body of Mrs. MARY MESSITER, wife of Mr. URIAH MESSITER,
who died May y^e 16th, 1734, aged 74.

It appears, also, from ancient documents, that a respectable family, bearing the name of LAMBERT, resided formerly at MAIDEN BRADLEY ; but we must not confound it with a family, bearing the same name, now residing at BOYTON, in the adjoining Hundred of HEYTESBURY, as their armorial bearings are totally different, the LAMBERT family now in question (and described of London) bearing *Argent*, a chevron engrailed *Gules* between three Cornish choughs *proper*.

PEDIGREE of LAMBERT, of MAIDEN BRADLEY.



6 Hogen.—Anno 1528, 10th July. Nicolas Lamberd, Alderman. “To all the orders of Freers within the Cittie of London, that is to say, to every place aforesaid 40s. to pray for my soul ; so that all these places of religion aforesaid wilbe content to give me a trentall and dirge and masse by note ymmediateye after my deceas, for my soule, my father’s soule, my mother’s soule, and all Christen soules, and to come to my burying if I die in London.” To all the Company of Grocers that cometh to my burying. To Richard Lamberd, my brother, £20 ; if he die before me, to Edmund Lamberd, the son of Richard Lamberd. To every servant in my house. To Thomas Faller and his brother, the sons of Raafe Faller, grocer, that died in Spain. To Elizabeth Lamberd, my daughter, if I die afore she bee married, £100 of my porcion. besides her portion after the lawe of the Cittie. To Jane Lamberd, my wife, all plate, &c. upon condic’on that she shall leave it to her children after her decease, to be divided indifferently between them. Residue to my children, to be divided amongst them. Wife, Jane Lamberd, executor, and Nicholas Waring, salter, ov’i.”

Codicil. 28 August 1533. Lands and houses to be sold. “Matthew Lamberd and Nicho’as Lamberd, my sons, shall be discounted in their porcions all such money as they owe me. Proved at Lamethith, 7 October 1533, by Jane, relict and executor.”

17 Dingley. — 9 March 1537. Richard Lamberd. “To be buried in the church of Wysford Magna. I have due to me £18, in part of the bequest of £20 to me lately bequeathed by one Nicolas Lamberd, of London, my brother, ‘whose soule J’hu pardon.’ To Edward Lamberd, Alysaunder Lambard, and Richard Lamberd, my sonnes, Mary Lamberd and Cicelie, my daughters. To Nicholas Bonham, my nevewe. Lands and tenements in Overtvent, within the countie of Wylshire. Said Nicholas Bonham, my nevew, sole executor.”

Proved 24 May 1538, by Nicholas Bonham, executor.

But I can find no memorial as to their property at Bradley, or of their place of residence.

The house, now occupied as an inn, bears many marks of better times, in its stuccoed cornices, chimney-pieces, &c. In one of the rooms there is a coat of arms, which as yet I have not been able to appropriate to any family.

MANOR OF BRADLEY.

On referring to ancient documents I find that this Manor was in the possession of several other Lords before it became the property of the SEYMOUR family; for by a deed dated 8 July 14 Henry VIII. (anno 1523), THOMAS TROPENELL, *Armiger*, granted to Thomas Englefield and others, several manors in Wilts, amongst which was that of MAIDEN BRADLEY.

“Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego THOMAS TROPENELL, *Armiger*, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti Cartâ meâ confirmavi, THOMÆ ENGLEFIELD (*et aliis*) Maneria de Parvâ Durnford; necnon Manerium meum de MAIDEN BRADLEY, &c. &c. habendum et tenendum, &c. ad opus et usum mei prefati THOMÆ TROPENELL, et ALIANORÆ TROPENELL, uxoris meæ, &c. in perpetuum.”

N. B. Livery and seizin were given at Maiden Bradley 20 July 14 Henry VIII.

Anno 1480. — In a deed dated 19 Edward IV. THOMAS TROPENELL gives, grants, and confirms the Manor of MAIDEN BRADLEY, &c. and his Manors of Chicklade, Hindon, with lands in Bishop’s Knoyle and Milton, &c. to have and to hold to RICHARD BEAUCHAMP and others, &c.

Anno 1452. — By a deed, dated 30 Henry VI. Sir Robert Hungerford, Knight, son of the late Sir Walter Hungerford, Knight, releases, and remits wholly for himself and his heirs, for ever, all his title, claim, and interest which he ever had, or may have, in the Manors of MAIDEN BRADLEY, &c. &c. to THOMAS TROPENELL.

Anno 1501. — Deed, dated 16 Henry VII. by which CHRISTOPHER TROPENELL gave, granted, and confirmed to Sir Walter Hungerford, John Ludlow, Leonard Chafyn, Thomas Chafyn, &c. his Manor of MAIDEN BRADLEY and others, to have and to hold, to the intent that the said personages do fulfil his will, &c. (John Bonham, witness.)

Anno 1434. — Deed, dated 12 Henry VI. granting and confirming to MARGARET, relict of NICHOLAS ATTE MERE, three messuages and fourteen acres of arable land, &c. at MAIDEN BRADLEY. *Testibus* JOHANNÉ DE STOURTON, &c.

I find also, amongst my papers, the following document respecting MAIDEN BRADLEY:

38 Henry VIII. 24 Feb. anno 1547. “The Crown granted the Manor of Grandon, belonging to the dissolved Monastery of MAIDEN BRADLEY, to Lord William and William Stranger, which passed from them through several possessors, and was sold, in 1608, to John Osborne, Gent. whose daughter and coheir, Susanna, married William A’Court, Gent. ancestor of the present Baronet.” (*From deeds in the possession of the Rev. J. Methuen Rogers.*)

In the Harleian MSS. N^o 606, fol. 54, is another record concerning some lands that formerly belonged to the Monastery at MAIDEN BRADLEY:

Com. Wiltsh. P’cell. possession. nup. mon. de Mayden bradley.

MERE, val. in firm. unius mesuag. cu’ curt. ib’ m dimiss. Jo. Tower, ad volun’ dic’ e regine

Solvend. ad t’minos annunc. b’te Mariæ virgin. & S’ti M’is. Archi. equal’r. p. ann. - xijd.

BURTON, val. in firm. duar’ clausurar’ ib’ m dimiss. Jo. Tower reddendo inde p. ann. - xs.

Su’ tot’lis terr. p’de - - - xjs.

The answer to the commission’rs warrant:

The p’misses, as appereth in the tittle, be p’cell of the seid mon. of Mayden bradley, & no p’cell of the duches of Lanc. nor Cornewall. They be quilletts & p’cell of no manors; & ther is no more lands in the seid hamletts apperteyning to the sayd late mon. but the p’misses

onlye. They lye nere none of the Quenes majest^s houses of accesse, to thauditors knowledge. There be nether mynes, p'ke, leade, nor belles app'teyning to the p'misses. What coven'nts be in the leases, the recordes conteyne not further y^{en} is specified in the seid value.

Ext. p. Jo. Horniold, Aud.

xiiij^{mo} die Maii 1557. Rated for Thom's Chaffin.—The clere yerly value of the p'misses xjs., w^{ch}, rated at xxx^{ti} yeres purchas, amountethe to xvj*l*. xs. The mony to be p'd in hand before the iiijth of June.

The king & quenes majestes to dischargde the p'chaser of all thinges and incu'brances made or done by there majestes, except leases.

The p'chaser to dischargde the K. & Q. ma^{ties} of all fees & rep'ses goyng out of y^e p'misses. The tenure in socage.

The p'chaser to have thissues from the fest of thannuncyacion of o^r lady last past.

The p'chaser to be bound for the woods.

The leade, belles, & thadvouson to be excepted.

Will'm. Petre. Francis Inglefield. E. Waldeg've.

The principal property at Maiden Bradley did not come into the possession of the SEYMOUR family till the reign of Henry VIII. when the lands attached to the Priory were granted to Sir Edward Seymour; and Anne Stanhope, second wife to the Protector Somerset, added to the property by the purchase of other lands; for some particulars of which I feel indebted to my kind friend and neighbour the present Duke of Somerset.

This Manor Edward Duke of Somerset had of the purchase of, and after the marriage with ANN STANHOPE, his second wife, he conveyed, amongst divers others his lands, by Act of Parliament holden at Westminster anno regni 32 Henry VIII. unto the heirs male of the body of the said *Ann*, his second wife; and, for default of such issue, unto Sir *Edward Seymour*, Knight, his second son by Katharine his first wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Edward Filiol, Knight, with remainder over, as by the said act more at large appeareth. After which, the said Duke had issue by the said *Ann* two sons; viz. Edward Earl of Hertford, and Henry Lord Seymour: which said Duke, having issue also by his first wife, Katharine, John Seymour, and Edward Seymour, Knight, nevertheless aliened all the lands which he had by her, without her consent, as was pretended. Whereupon it was enacted, by another Act of Parliament, made in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward the Sixth, that the said John Seymour should be restored, out of the said lands so formerly limited to the heirs male of the said *Ann*, the second wife, so much in value as should amount to the full value of the lands of the said Katharine, by the King's order, or certain Commissioners to be appointed in that behalf by the King, under his great seal private, &c. Which accordingly, by his letter patent, dated 11th October in the sixth year of his reign, did make an order in the accomplishment of the said act; and for the full performance thereof, did assign William Lord Marquis of Winchester to appoint and set out the land, &c.; who, by his indenture tripartite, dated 30 December, anno regni 6^o Edwardi VI. did accordingly assign unto the said John Seymour all that the Manor of Maiden Bradley aforesaid, with its appurtenances; and all that the scite of the Manor called Southcourt, and the scite of the Priory of Maiden Bradley, with all their appurtenances whatsoever; and all and singular messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, meadows, feedings, pastures, mills, fishings, woods, underwood, furze, and heath, free warrens, advowsons, gifts, rights of patronage, profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying, and being in Maiden Bradley and *Stop Fonthill*,^k within the County of Wiltshire, or elsewhere in the said County, unto the said Manor by any way or means belonging or appertaining; and so many, so great, and such the same, and the

^k Stop Fonthill appears to be situate at some distance from Maiden Bradley, in the demesnes of William Beckford, Esq.

like courts leet, view of frank-pledge, and all things which to view of frank-pledge do belong; assize, assizes of bread and drink; goods and chattels, waif, estray, and other rights, jurisdictions, privileges, commodities, and profits, within the said Manor, and other the premises, or within part and parcel thereof, as many, as great, and which the said Duke of Somerset, or the late Prior of Maiden Bradley, or any of his or their predecessors, held and enjoyed within the said Manor, and other the premises, or in or within any part or parcel thereof; excepting the lands in Baycliffe in Wiltshire, and Yarnfield lying in Somerset, their, &c. &c. *habend. et tenend. in capite p' decimos p'tem un. feod. militis; et prædictus Johannes Seymour dedic. annual. reddit. p'dic. Regi de novem libris solvend. ad festum Michaelis*—with a cause of distress; and also a rent of fifteen pounds two shillings and eleven pence yearly, at the same feast, unto Edward the now Earl of Hertford, with other remainders over, &c. with a cause of distress, &c. &c.

After which the said *John Seymour* died without issue, and thereby the same ought to have descended unto his brother, Sir Edward Seymour, his next and right heir; also unto the said Duke, before his attainder; and also by the limitation of the said Act, letters patent, and indentures, which was unto the right heirs of the said Duke; but, by reason of attainder of the said Duke, there was some doubt made concerning the same: for the avoiding whereof, and for the more sure settling the same on the said Sir Edward Seymour, it was enacted, *primo die* anno 7^o Edwardi VI. that the said Sir Edward Seymour, Knight, should be restored in blood, as heir unto the said Duke, &c. And also should have, hold, and enjoy the said Manor of Maiden Bradley, and the said scite, lands, tenements, and other the hereditaments, with their appurtenances whatsoever, and all liberties, franchises, privileges, and other things granted to be taken or had within the same, as in and by the said deed tripartite, before mentioned, was unto the said John Seymour limited and apportioned, &c. By virtue of which, the said Sir Edward Seymour, Knight, entered into the said premises, and had, held, and enjoyed the same, and after died, leaving issue Edward Seymour, Esq. his son and heir, who is now lord and owner thereof.

The privileges, pre-eminences, jurisdictions, and liberties, &c. which have been heretofore granted, and which, by force of the several Acts of Parliament and other assurances, be confirmed unto the lord of the said manor, which he now hath, or ought to have within the said manor, be as followeth:

Imprimis.—The lord and the ministers of him to be deputed, have the execution of all process within the said manor, and the return thereof; the return of *venire facias* for impannelling juries only except.

Item.—All the goods of felons, fugitives, and of such as be put to exigent for felony or treason, and of all out-laws, waifs,¹ and of *felos de se*, and of all offenders which ought to lose their goods for offence, or contempt, &c. either in Chancery, or before the justices of Oyer and Terminer, justices of Forest, and before any other justices, officers, commissioners, or ministers whatsoever.

Item.—All deodand, waif, and estray; and that all the people and tenants, residents, or commorants, within the said manor, be quit of all suits of all towns, countries, shires, hundreds, wappentakes, swaynimote,^m tythings, amerciements, assessments, &c. throughout the realm of England.

Item.—That within the said manor and fee, assay and assize of bread, wine, and ale, and of all other victuals and saleable things, and search of measures and weights, and the correction and punishment of all persons and offenders against the orders, laws, and statutes of victuals, measure, and weight.

¹ *Waif, bona waviata*, are goods which are stolen, and waved, or left by the felons on his being pursued, for fear of being apprehended, which are forfeited to the King, or to the lord of the manor.

^m *Swanimote*, or *Swanmote*, signifies a court touching matters of the forest, held by the charter of the forest thrice in the year, before the verderers as judges. It is a court incident to a *forest*, as the court of Pie Powder is to a *fair*.

Item. — To be quit of all collection of tenths, taxes, tallages, quotas, and subsidies.

Item — To be quit for ever from toll, pannage,ⁿ chymage,^o murage,^p passage, stallage,^q piccadge,^r terrage,^s and scutage,^t and from castle-works, bridges, enclosures of parks, &c.

Item. — That no man enter within the precincts of the manor to hunt, or otherwise to take any thing which belongeth unto the lord's warren, without leave, upon the pain of ten pounds to the Queen, so that the lands be not within the precincts of the forest.

Item. — To have such sac and soke,^u and tholl and theme, infangthief and outfingthief,^x and all other liberties and free customs, and quittances in wood and plain, meadow and pasture, waters, mills, ponds, rivers, marshes, fishings, ways and paths, and in all places whatsoever.

Item. — To have hydage, pontage, and to be free from all secular service, and servile work, and exactions, and customs secular, except justices of life members.

Item. — To buy and sell freely all things without toll and custom, throughout the realm of England, saving London.

Item. — To have a fair for six days, with all liberties and customs thereto belonging.

Item. — The lord to have common of pasture in the woods of Bigwood, for all his own cattle, and four times in the year to take old and dead wood standing and lying.

Item. — The wood at Bradley for ever to be quit of ward and regard of forest, saving to the King and Queen their hunting only.

Item. — To have a market every week on Monday.

Item. — To have quietant use of his wood and of quitness reward, and as by an exemplification under the great seal of England, of the several grants thereof, more fully and at large appeareth.

Further privileges were granted to Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the House of Commons, viz. of exemption to the parish of Maiden Bradley, as to serving on juries, &c. &c.

I am now led to the genealogical history and memoirs of this noble family, whose original and proper name was ST. MAUR, and not SEYMOUR, which is evidently a corruption from the former, as will be plainly seen by their pedigree. They probably came into England from the opposite coasts of Gaul, about the same period with several others. We must not confound this family with another, bearing the same name, and having possessions in our western district, but differing in their armorial bearings.

I wish it were in my power to trace the descent of other families in as clear and satisfactory a manner as I am enabled to do with respect, *first*, to the ST. MAURS, and, *secondly*, to the SEYMOURS.

The first notice we have of the former is at PENHOW, in Monmouthshire, where there are existing at the present day some trifling vestiges of their castle. PERCIE ENDERBIE, in his book entitled "*Cambria Triumphans*," informs us, that the arms, now borne by SEYMOUR (viz. a pair of wings), were, in his time, visible in the church at Penhow; both cut in stone and in painted glass; and I have been informed by a friend of mine, who lately visited

ⁿ Pannage is that food which the swine feed upon in the woods.

^o Chymage, perhaps Chiminage, a toll due by custom, for having a way through a forest.

^p Murage is a toll to be taken of every cart or horse, coming laden through a town or city, with materials for building or repairing the public walls thereof.

^q Stallage is the right of erecting stalls in fairs or markets.

^r Piccadge is a consideration paid for breaking up ground to set up booths, &c. in fairs, payable to the lord of the soil.

^s Terrage, boons of ploughing, reaping, &c. and perhaps exemption from all land-taxes, &c.

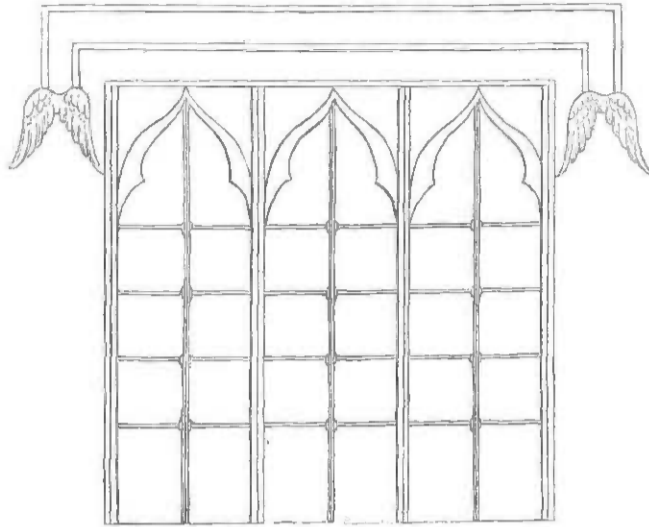
^t Scutage was a tax or contribution raised by those who held lands by knight's service, towards furnishing the King's army, &c. at one, two, or three marks for every knight's fee.

^u Sac and Soke (*Saka vel Sacha*) is an ancient privilege which a lord claims to have in his court, of holding plea in causes of trespass arising amongst his tenants, and of imposing fines, &c. touching the same; some writers say, it is the amercement of forfeiture itself.

^x Infangthief signifies a privilege granted to certain lords of the manors, to judge any thief taken *within* his fee; and Outfangthief is a privilege to take any man for felony *out* of his fee.

The above explanations of terms, not generally known, except to Lawyers, have been taken from Jacob's Law Dictionary.

Penhow at my request, that he perceived the wings on two old windows, belonging to a tenant at that place, and which being rather singular as to their application and situation, I think worthy of remark.



Thus we are assured upon certain evidence, that the family of **ST. MAUR** was first settled at Penhow Castle, in Monmouthshire; and I cannot give a more satisfactory account of it than by the pedigree here annexed, with which I have been favoured by Mr. Beltz, from the College of Arms.

No. I.

FAMILY of **ST. MAUR**, of **PENHOW CASTLE**, **CO MONMOUTH**.

ARMS: *Gules*, two wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards.

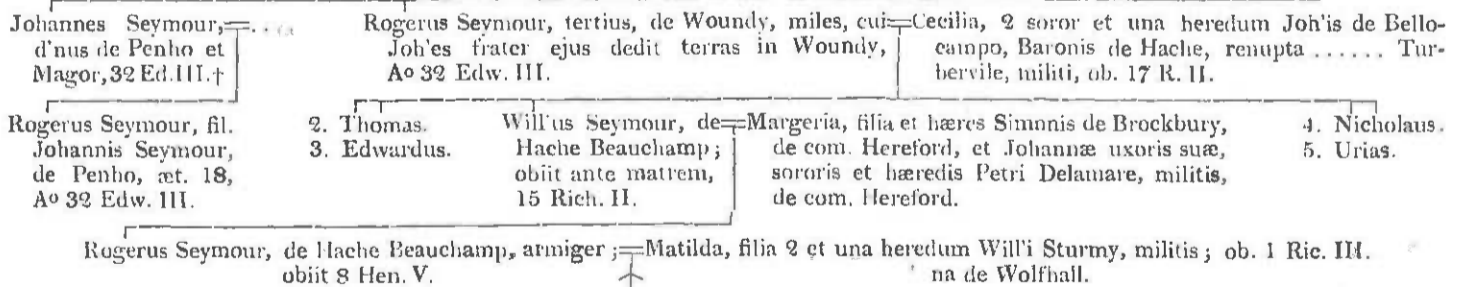
CREST: on a wreath, a pair of wings conjoined in lure, tips downwards, and crowned.

I have not seen any proof from the *Public Records*, that the Family of Seymour was ever designated *de Sancto Mauro*, or *St. Maur*, which is well known to have been the surname of a Baronial Family, coeval with the three descents here given, but bearing very different armorial ensigns. Augustine Vincent, in the Collections for his intended Baronage in 1613, states the descent thus:

*Will'us de S'c'o Mauro, sive Seimour, miles, floruit circa 20 Hen. III. cum Gilbertus Marescallus, filius tertius Gulielmi Marescalli, senioris, fuerit Comes Pembrochiæ.

Rogerus de S'c'o Mauro, ejus nominis primus, militari dignitate floruit, et d'nus fuit manerii de Woundy, ut apparet ex assiza A° 55 Hen. III. &c. obiit ante 28 Edw. I.

Rogerus de S'c'o Mauro, ejus nominis secundus, d'nus de Penho, floruit circa 28 Edw. I. et non fuit miles, cui Gregorius de Mora, &c. de 50 acris in Woundy et Hardunghole, chartam feoffamenti fecerunt simpliciter per nomen Rogeri de Sancto Mauro, &c. 28 Edw. I. Vixit A° 8 Edw. II. ut patet ex inquis. Gilberti de Clare, com's Gloucestriz, &c. ubi memoratur quod Rogerus de *Seymour*, Will'us de Gamage, et eorum tenentes de Woundy, sunt respondentes in placitis Coronæ in Curia de Caerleon. filia Da- marell, de co. Devon.



* In support of the four first generations, the Pedigree by Vincent states, that Gilbert Earl of Clare, and his brothers Walter and Roger, had accepted by gift of the King certain lands which they conquered in Monmouthshire; and having been attended by warlike men, they had bestowed on such their followers certain portions, from which the respective grantees took their surnames. Hence the first named in this Pedigree acquired his appellation from the parish of **St. Maur**, near Penho in that county.*

A deed, sans date, and sealed with the wings, by which Rogerus de Sancto Mauro grants a messuage in Woundy to Thomas Elcott, &c.

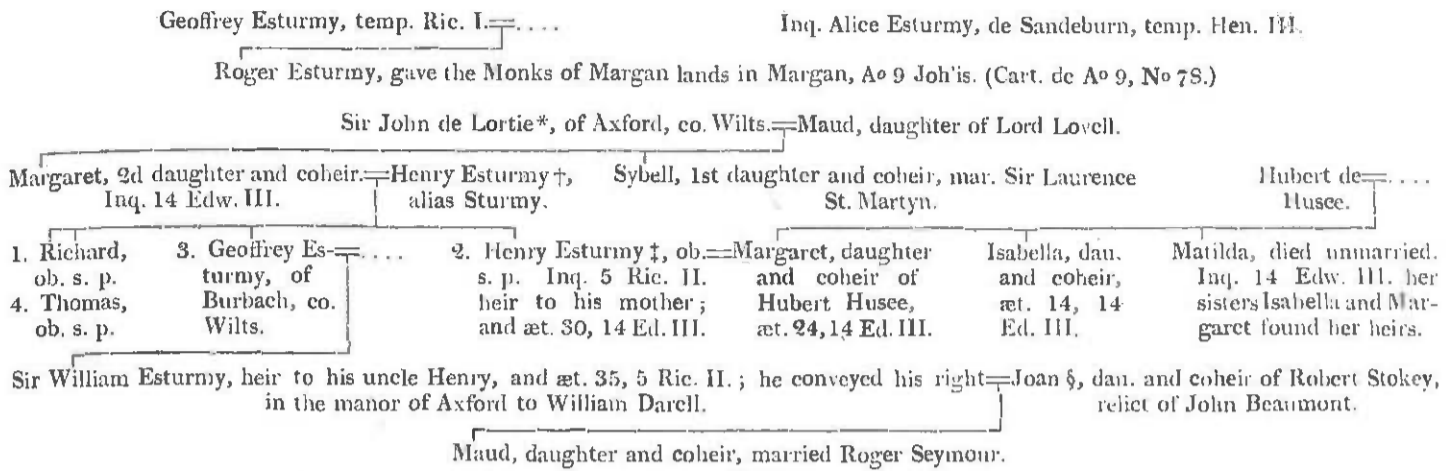
† A deed, dat. Penho, A° 32 Edw. III. by which Johannes de Seymour, d'nus de Penho, releases to Sir Roger Seymour his brother, and his heirs male, all lands in Woundy and Bruin.

. The Inq. post mortem Johannis de Seintmor, 32 Edw. III. certainly finds that he was seised of the manor of Penho, &c. and thus far the deed cited is confirmed. But in the Inquisition (which, of course, is in Latin.) the name is *de Seintmor*; and Vincent admits, that in the Inquisition after the death of Gilbert de Clare, A° 8 Edw. II. the second Roger is called Rogerus de *Seymour*. I have not seen this Inquisition, nor the Assize, A° 55 Hen. III.; but as Dugdale (who had this Pedigree, by Vincent, before him,) in his Baronage, vol. II. p. 361, begins his account with Sir Roger Seymour and Cicely Beauchamp; and as the Pedigree entered at the Herald's Visitation of Devon, A° 1620, goes no higher, I feel with such authorities considerable doubt whether the Pedigree can be carried higher by unquestionable evidence.—G. F. Beltz, Porteuillis, Jan. 3, 1821.

* No such parish is now known; and I am inclined to think that the original name of *St. Maur* was derived from the continent, where there are several places bearing that appellation.

No. II.

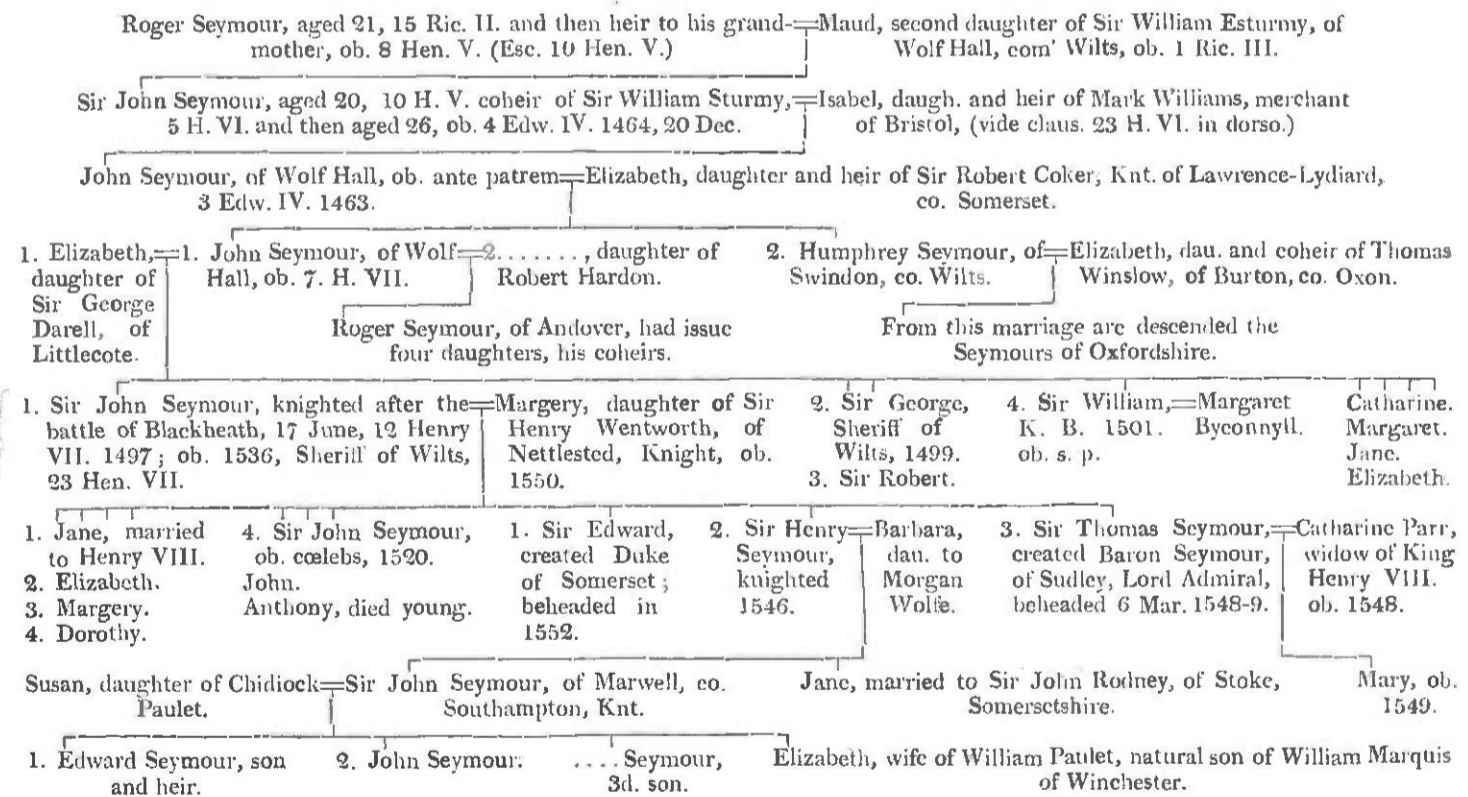
FAMILY of ESTURMY, of WOLF HALL, cō WILTS.



* Azure, a lion rampant per pale wavy Or and Gules. † Argent, three demi lions couped Gules.
 ‡ He was also heir as to certain lands in co. Southampton, upon decease of Sir Robert Hungerford, 26 Edw. III.
 § Argent, a chevron inter three Cornish choughs Sable.

No. III.

FAMILY of SEYMOUR, of WOLF HALL, cō WILTS.



MEMOIRS OF THE SEYMOUR FAMILY.

By the marriage of MAUD daughter and heir of Sir William Esturmy^y with ROGER SEYMOUR, we find the family transplanted from Penhow, in Monmouthshire, into Wiltshire, when they seem to have abandoned the name of ST. MAUR.

The aforesaid ROGER SEYMOUR had issue by MAUD, his wife, a son named JOHN, his heir, who was noted for his activity both in peace and war, having twice served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Wilts, (10 and 29 Hen. VI.) and was knighted 14 Hen. VI. He married ISABEL, daughter and heir of Mark Williams, of Bristol, merchant, by whom he had one son, named JOHN, styled of Wolf Hall, who died 3 Edw. IV. 1463, before his father, who departed this life in the following year, 1464.

The aforesaid JOHN married Elizabeth,^z daughter and heir of Sir Robert Coker, Knt. of Lawrence Lydiard, cō Somerset, and he also served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Wilts, 36 Hen. VI. (1458.) He left issue two sons, John and Humphrey; the latter of whom married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Thomas Winslow, of Burton, cō Oxford, from whom the Seymours of Oxfordshire are descended.

JOHN the eldest son succeeded his father, and was twice married, *first*, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Darell, of Littlecot, cō Wilts, and, *secondly*, to daughter of Robert Hardon, by whom he had issue Roger Seymour, Esq. who left four daughters his coheirs.

By the first marriage with Elizabeth, whose mother was Margaret, daughter of John Lord Stourton, he had issue four sons and four daughters, viz. 1. Sir John (of whom hereafter); 2. Sir George, Sheriff of Wiltshire 14 Hen. VII.; 3. Sir Robert; 4. Sir William, made K. B. at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Hen. VII. and who by his will, dated 1503, ordered his body to be deposited in the chapel of Joseph of Arimathea, at Glastonbury. The daughters were, 1. Margaret, married to Sir William Wadham; 2. Jane, the wife of Sir John Huddleston, of Warleston, cō Cumberland; 3. Elizabeth, espoused to John Croft, Esq.; and 4. Catharine, who died a maiden.

Sir John Seymour who succeeded his father as eldest son and heir (7 Hen. VIII. 1516), was highly distinguished by his military achievements both at home and abroad. He served, also, the office of Sheriff for the three adjoining counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset. He was knighted by King Henry VIII. on the field of battle at Blackheath, where Lord Audeley and the Cornish rebels were defeated (12 Hen. VIII. 1520). He also served the King in his wars abroad, and was created knight banneret in 1513, for his gallant conduct at Terouenne and Tournay, as well as in that fight which has been distinguished by the name of the "Battle of the Spurs." He also accompanied the King in his celebrated interview with Francis the First, between Guisnes and Ardres, as well as at Canterbury, where he was appointed to attend his Sovereign on his meeting the Emperor Charles V. in 1522. Having obtained many less important honours, he departed this life in 1536, aged 60, and his body, which was first deposited in Easton Priory, was, on the ruinous state of that church, removed to Great Bedwin, Wilts, where a monument, erected by his grandson, the Earl of Hertford, records his memory.

I now come to a point in the history of this illustrious family, at which I must be permitted to pause awhile; as I cannot, in justice, pass over in silence some of the descendants of the aforesaid warrior.

^y The Esturmys were possessed of a very extensive property at Wolf Hall, near Burbach, in Wiltshire, and were lords of the noble forest of Savernake, which, as it is said, they held by a large hunter's horn, tipped with silver, and which is now in the possession of the Marquis of Aylesbury, who is also lord of the forest, Wolf Hall, &c. which devolved to him by an inter-marriage between the Bruces and Seymours. (*See Pedigree.*)

^z His widow ELIZABETH was re-married to Sir Nicholas Carew, of Haccomb, Knt.

This Sir John was married to Margery, second daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Nettlested, in Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, and had issue by her six sons and four daughters; 1. John, who died 1520, unmarried; 2. Edward, created Duke of Somerset; 3. Sir Henry; 4. Thomas Lord Sudley; 5 and 6. John and Anthony, who died young. The daughters were: 1. Jane, third wife of King Henry VIII. by whom she became mother to King Edward VI.; 2. Elizabeth, married to Sir Antony Oughtred, Knt. and afterwards to Gregory Lord Cromwell; 3. Margery, who died young; and, 4. Dorothy, married, *first*, to Sir Clement Smith, Knt. of Little Baddow, in Essex; and, *secondly*, to Thomas Leventhorpe, of Shingey Hall, in Hertfordshire, Esq.

The aforesaid MARGERY survived her husband, and died 1550, leaving her second surviving son her executor.

Of the above-mentioned family, three characters appeared in a very conspicuous light, viz. EDWARD Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector; THOMAS Lord Sudley, Lord High Admiral; and JANE, who became the wife of King Henry VIII.

A late historian (Lingard, vol. III. p. 235,) says, "Among the maids of Queen Anne Boleyn was one named Jane Seymour, the daughter of a knight of Wiltshire, who, to equal or superior elegance of person, added a gentle and playful disposition, as far removed from the Spanish gravity of Catharine, as from that levity of manner which Anne had acquired in the French court. In the midst of her joy, the Queen accidentally discovered Seymour sitting on the King's knee. The sight awakened her jealousy; in a few days she felt the pains of premature labour, and was delivered of a dead male child." But this third wife, whom he had thus raised to the crown, survived only a few days after having borne him a male child in 1537, who by the title of Edward VI. succeeded his father on the throne in the year 1547.

From this royal marriage we may date the good fortune of the Queen's two brothers, Edward and Thomas; and which might have terminated only with their lives, both honourably and happily, had not a restless ambition pervaded their minds and actuated their conduct.

The elder brother, Edward, had the successive titles of Viscount Beauchamp, Earl of Hertford (in 1537),^a and Duke of Somerset conferred on him, besides many other honourable and lucrative offices. His younger brother, Thomas, had the Barony of Sudley in Gloucestershire granted to him, and was distinguished by the high post of Lord High Admiral of England; yet, not satisfied with these dignities and marks of royal favour, aspiring thoughts entered his mind, and, interrupting that amity which had once existed (or which ought to have existed) between brothers, ultimately brought him to the scaffold.

The unfriendly conduct of Edward towards his brother may, in some degree, be palliated by that of Thomas; who, jealous of the high rank and offices which his brother enjoyed, raised cabals amongst the nobility, and endeavoured to supplant him in the royal favour. But the severe act of assigning his own name, and with his own hand, to the condemnation of Thomas, will ever affix a stain on his character.

But not only the brothers were rivals in ambitious projects, but their wives also partook of their animosities, and fostered, rather than attempted, to quench the flame.

EDWARD, the eldest son, was twice married: *first*, to Catharine,^b daughter and coheir of Sir William Filiol, of Filiol Hall, in Essex, and of Woodlands, in the county of Dorset, Knight, by whom he had issue two sons, John and Edward, whom I shall have occasion to mention

^a I have been fortunate in finding a fine portrait, by Holbein, of the Protector, in the possession of the Marquis of Aylesbury, and which is here engraved. It bears the date of 1537, in which year the creation of Hertford took place. (Plate IX.)

^b The Filiols were of an old family seated in Dorsetshire, and are reported to have first come into England with the Conqueror. Their residence was Woodlands, in the hundred of Knolton. Catharine was second daughter of Sir William Filiol, Knt. (who died 19 Hen. VIII. 1528) by Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Ifeyld, &c. My heraldic documents speak unfavourably of this lady, "*repudiata, quia pater ejus post nuptias eam cognovit.*" See pedigree of Filiol, in Hutchins's Dorset, first edit. II. 61; second edit. II. 508.

hereafter; *secondly*, to Anne,^c daughter of Sir Edward Stanhope, of Sudbury, in Suffolk, and of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham, Knight, and heir to her mother Elizabeth, sister to John Bouchier, Earl of Bath, &c.; by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters.

THOMAS, brother to Edward, and fourth son of Sir John Seymour, had the honour to espouse Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, who became the widow of King Henry VIII. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* so fatal to the brotherhood. Anne Stanhope has been represented as possessing a haughty mind and an aspiring spirit; nor could she brook the precedence which she naturally must allow to the widow of a king, and the wife of her husband's younger brother. Thus we see jealousy prevail on both sides: the elder brother endeavouring to counteract the intrigues which were carrying on against him by his younger brother; and the wife of the elder brother too proud to acknowledge the claims of precedency to which the wife of the younger brother was justly entitled.

I should have thought that the fatal occurrence which had so lately passed before his eyes, added to the feelings of conscience, would have made the Protector more guarded in his future conduct; but, confiding in the well-known esteem and partiality of his Royal Nephew, he seems to have been ill prepared against the storm which was gathering about his head, and the projected designs of the Nobility, who were secretly combined against him to effect his ruin. Distinguished honours, and ambition created by greatness, will ever excite envy; and the machinations of his enemies had the desired effect of committing the Duke to the Tower. His great estate, of which he had been deprived, was given to the Crown by Parliament; but, by the favour of the Monarch, some of his lands were restored A. D. 1550, amongst which were those in Wilts, of the castle of Marlborough, the lordships and parks of Ludgershall and Alborn, Old Wotton, Great and Little Vastern, and the forests of Bradon and Savernake, &c. &c.; and several other privileges were granted to him; besides which a general pardon ensued. He still continued in favour, and the Commons even consulted about his restoration to the Protectorship, but a prorogation stopped their proceedings.

Additional honours were conferred upon him; but still the ancient animosity between him and the Earl of Warwick, afterwards created Duke of Northumberland, prevailed to so great a degree as to have him again committed to the Tower. In December 1551 he was brought to his trial in Westminster Hall; when, on various charges alleged against him, he was found guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him; the following warrant was accordingly issued for his execution:

“ Edward the Sixte, by the grace of God, King of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defendour of the Faithe, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in erth the supreme Head, to the Reverend Father in God, our right trustie and right wel-belovid Counseillour, Thomas Bushop of Elye, our Chancellour of England, greeting.

“ We let you to understand that where Edward Duke of Somersett hath byn before this tyme severally indighted of felony, for moving, stirring, and procuering of dyvers persones for the felonious taking, imprisonyng, and kylling of dyvers of our Prevey Counsell, agaynst the fourme of the Statutes and Lawes of our Realme, and upon the same indightements hath byn at Westmynster, before our trustie and entierly belovid Coosyn and Counsaillour, William Marques of Winchester, our Highe Treasurer of England, arraigned, and thereupon the said Duke hath pleaded *Not Giltie*, and put hymselfe to the triall theroff by his Peres, who then and there found him giltie of the said felonies whereupon he was so arrayned, and therupon by our said Highe Steward judgement was geven, that the said Duke should be hanged, as by the record and records therof more at large it doothe and may appere; and the said Duke, so attaynted, now remayning in our Tower of London, his bodie is at our will and pleasure,

^c Anne, who was buried under a very costly tomb in Westminster Abbey, was only daughter, by a second marriage, of Sir Edward Stanhope, with Elizabeth, daughter of Foulke Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarren, &c.

and by th'actorite of our Power Royall to be executed in such order and form as we think most convenient —

“ And We, mynding the execution of justice, and to have the manere of execution of him alterid and chaungid, for certen consideracions and causes us specially moving —

“ Woll and commaund you, our said Chauncellour, forthwith, upon the sight hereof, to make our dewe proces, writt, and writts, to be directed as well to our Constable of oure said Towre of London, or to his Lieutenant or Deputy there, commaunding him or them, in our name, that the said Constable, Lieutenant, or Deputy forthwith to bring the said Duke to the accustomed place without the Tower Gate, and there to delyver him to the Shireffes of our Cety of London; as also processe, writt, or writts to the said Shirreffes of our said Cety, them by the same to receyve the body of the said Duke of the said Constable or Lieutenant, and forthwith to bring the said Duke to the scaffold upon the Towre Hill, and the head of the said Duke then and forthwith, uppon the said scaffold at the Tower Hill aforesaid, to cause to be cut and stricken of from his body, any judgement, laws, or commandment before tyme had, made, ordeyned, or given, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; and fail ye not herof, as you will answer at your paril.

“ And these our Letters of Warrauntie, signed with our hand, shall be your sufficient warraunt and discharge in this behalf, &c.

“ Yeven, &c.

“ PER IPSUM REGEM.”

(*Rymer, vol. XV. p. 295.*)

For further particulars respecting the trial of Lord Sudley and the Duke of Somerset see Hargrave's State Trials, vol. VII. p. 1 to 19.

He met his fate with spirit and resignation, and still maintained his favour with the people. After a long speech from the scaffold, in which he protested his innocence of the charges brought against him, and recommending to the multitude assembled an avoidance of tumult, and dying in the faith of Jesus Christ, he resigned himself to his fate; the executioner severed his head from the body, which was carried back to the Tower, and there deposited on the North side of the choir of St. Peter's Chapel, between the two deceased Queens, Anne Boleyn and Catharine Howard. (See Bayley's History of the Tower, vol. I. p. 121.)

The following speech has been recorded as the one delivered by this noble sufferer from the place of his execution:

“ Dearly-beloved friends, I am brought hither to suffer death, albeit I never offended against the King, neither by word or deed, and have been always as faithful and true unto this Realm as any man hath been. But forasmuch as I am by law condemned to die, I do acknowledge myself, as well as others, to be subject thereunto. Wherefore, to testify mine obedience which I owe unto the laws, I come hither to suffer death, whereunto I willingly offer myself with most hearty thanks unto God, that hath given me this time of repentance, who might, through sudden death, have taken away my life, that I neither should have acknowledged Him nor myself.

“ Moreover (dearly-beloved friends) there is yet somewhat that I must put you in mind of, as touching Christian religion, which so long as I was in authority I always diligently set forth and furthered to my power. Neither do I repent me of my doings, but rejoyce therein, sith now the state of Christian religion cometh most near unto the form and order of the primitive church. Which thing I esteem as a great benefit given of God, both to you and me; most heartily exhorting you all, that this, which is most purely set forth, you will with like thankfulness accept and embrace, and set out the same in your living; which thing if you do not, without doubt greater mischief and calamity will follow.”

More he would have said, but a strange tumult and sudden consternation of the assembly interrupted him. The Duke in the mean time stood unmoved, waving his cap, which he held

in his hands, and making signs to the people to keep themselves quiet. When they were composed, espying Sir Anthony Brown riding to the scaffold, they conjectured the King had sent his uncle a pardon; and thereupon, casting up their caps, they cried, *Pardon, pardon is come; God save the King!*

But at length, silence being obtained, he spoke to them a second time, in this manner:

“Dearly-beloved friends, there is no such matter in hand as you vainly hope or believe. It seemeth thus good to Almighty God, whose ordinance is meet and necessary, that we be all obedient unto. Wherefore I pray you all to be quiet, and let us join in prayer unto the Lord, for the preservation of our noble King, unto whose Majesty I wish continual health, with all felicity and abundance, and all manner of prosperous success; *wherunto the people cried out, Amen!* Moreover, I wish unto all his counsellors the grace and favour of God, whereby they may rule all things uprightly with justice, unto whom I exhort you all in the Lord to shew yourselves obedient, the which is also very necessary for you, under the pain of condemnation, and also most profitable for the preservation and safeguard of the King’s Majesty. And forasmuch as heretofore I have had oftentimes affairs with divers men, and that it is hard to please every man that hath been offended or injured by me, I most humbly require and ask them forgiveness: but especially Almighty God, whom, throughout all my life, I have most grievously offended; and to all other, whatsoever they be, that have offended me, I do with my whole heart forgive them.

“And once again (dearly-beloved in the Lord) I require that you will keep yourselves quiet and still, lest, through your tumult, you might cause me to have some trouble, which in this case would nothing at all profit me, neither be any pleasure unto you. For albeit the spirit be willing and ready, the flesh is frail and wavering, and through your quietness I shall be much more the quieter: but if that you fall into tumult, it will be great trouble, and no gain at all unto you. Moreover, I desire you to bear me witness that I die here in the faith of Jesus Christ, desiring you to help me with your prayers, that I may persevere constant in the same unto my life’s end.”

Then turning himself about, and kneeling down, Doctor Cox (who was present to assist him in his last moments) delivered into his hand a paper, wherein was contained a brief confession to God; which being read, he stood up again, and bidding the Sheriffs, the Lieutenant of the Tower, and others on the scaffold, farewell, taking them all by the hands, he after gave the executioner money. Then kneeling down in the straw, he untied his shirt-strings, and the executioner coming to him, turned down his collar round about his neck, and made all things ready for his execution. Which being done, he covered his face with his own handkerchief, and laid himself down, shewing no manner of trouble or fear, neither did his countenance change, any other than that, just before his eyes were covered, his cheeks had a little more tincture of red than usual.

Thus lying on the block, and waiting for the stroke, his doublet was taken notice of to cover his neck; and thereupon he was desired to rise up and put it off; after which, laying himself down again on the block, and calling thrice, *Lord Jesus, save me!* he was, on the third time of repeating it, in a moment bereft of his life.

Such was the fate of this *par nobile fratrum*, alike distinguished in *life*, and alike unfortunate in *death*.

DEBELLARE PARES! — OCCUBUERE PARES!

— *En quo discordia fratres*

Perducit miseros!

Having brought both these unfortunate brothers to the scaffold, it becomes us to consider the character they left behind them; but as the Admiral had no connexion with our County, I

shall confine my memoirs to those of the Protector, and relate only those which have been transmitted to us by early Historians.

Sir John Hayward, in his *Life of King Edward VI.* relates the following particulars respecting these illustrious brothers :

“The King (Edward VI.) had two uncles, brothers to Queen Jane, his mother — Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and Thomas Baron of Sudley, Lord High Admiral. As the Duke was elder, so was he more stayed in behaviour. The Lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in personage stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter. Both were so faithfully affected to the King, the one might well be termed his sword, the other his target. The Duke was greatest in favour with the People; the Lord Sudley most respected by the Nobility; both highly esteemed by the King; both fortunate alike in their advancements; both ruined alike by their vanity and folly. Whilst these two brothers held together in anity, they were like two armies, the one defending the other, and both of them the King. But many things did move together to dissolve their love, and bring them to ruine. *First*, their contrary disposition, the one being tractable and mild, the other stiffe and impatient of superiours, whereby they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in graine. Then much secret envie was borne against them, for that their new lustre did dimme the light of men honoured with ancient nobility. *Lastly*, they were openly minded, as hasty and soone moved, so circumspect and easie to be minded. By these the knot not only of love but of nature between them was dissolved; so much the more pity, for that the first cause proceeded from the pride, the haughty hate, the unquiet vanity of a *mannish*, or rather of a *divellish* woman.”

The same author attributes this jealousy between these noble brothers to *Ann Stanhope*, second wife of the Duke, whom he describes as subtle and violent in accomplishing her ends, and for pride, *monstrous*. She could ill brook the precedence which the Queen Dowager, married to Lord Sudley, bore over her; and carried her animosity so far as even to insinuate that the Admiral had designs against the Protector's life. Unfortunately, the Duke fell into the snare which this artful woman had laid for him. Lord Sudley was arrested, confined in the Tower, condemned, and finally executed under a warrant signed by his brother's hand. “His own fierce courage (says our author) hastened his death, because equally balanced between doubt and disdain, he was desirous rather to dye at once, than to linger long upon courtesie and in feare.”

“Shortly after the execution of Lord Sudley, A. D. 1549, a powerful enemy arose in the Earl of Warwick against the Protector, and a strong party formed to lower his greatnesse; one of whom, Lord Chancellor Rich, made a violent speech at Ely-house, Holborn (the residence of Warwick), accusing and taxing him with being absolutely ruled by the obstinate and imperious woman his wife, whose ambition and mischievous will so guided him in the most weighty affaires of the realme, that albeit hee was counselled by others what was best, yet would he do quite contrary, lest hee should seem to need their advice. He also taxed him with assuming a title which had alwaies bin a title for one of the King's sons. At length the Lords who had leagued against the Protector, with Warwick at their head,^d so far prevailed with the King as to get him committed (with a great display of pomp) to the Tower. Numerous charges were alledged against him, which he had the weakness, in a great measure, to acknowledge. His enemies, in some measure, gained their point; for this illustrious Duke was stripped of his offices of Protector, Treasurer, &c. and of a considerable portion of his landed property. He became so contrite that the King ordered his fines, goods, &c. to be restored, and he was again taken into

^d “He rode not with them, for he was a perfect master of his craft: hee had well learned to put others before him in dangerous actions, and in matters of mischief to be seen to do least, when in very deed all moved from him: he had well learned to take nuts out of the fire with the paw of a cat.” HAYWARD.

Royal favour. Still party prevailed strongly against him, headed by his old enemy Warwick, who had him re-committed to the Tower, and articles preferred against him, by which his condemnation and ultimate execution ensued.

“ Whilst upon the scaffold some little confusion was occasioned by Sir Anthony Browne’s coming on horseback upon the spur with a supposed pardon; but the Duke (to use Hayward’s words) expressed great constancy, often desiring the people to remaine quiet, that he might quietly end his life; ‘for,’ said he, ‘I have often looked Death in the face, upon great adventures in the field; he is now no stranger to me; and among all the vain mockeries of this world, I repent me of nothing more than in esteeming life more deare than I should. I have endured the hate of great persons, so much the more dangerous because unjust. I have incurred displeasure from inferiors, not alwaies for any great faults of mine owne (albeit I was never free), but for giving way to the faults of others; and now, being constantly resolved, I neither feare to dye, nor desire to live; and having mastered all grieffe in myselfe, I desire no man to sorrow for me.’ So having testified his faith to God, and his faithfulnessse to the King, he yielded his body into the executioner’s hand, who with one stroake of the axe cut off all his confused cogitations and cares, the more pined by the people for the knowne hatred of Northumberland against him.”

From another old writer we learn the following particulars respecting the same illustrious character:

“ The Duke of Somerset was religious himself, a lover of all such as were so, and a great promoter of reformation; valiant, fortunate; witnessse his victory in Musselborough Field, when the Scots filled many carts with emptinesse, and loaded them with what was lighter than vanity itself — *popish images* and other *trinkets*, wherein they placed the confidence of their conquest.

“ He was generally beloved of martial men, yet no marvell if some did grumble against him, seeing there is no army, save that of the Church triumphant, wherein the souldiers at some time or other doe not complain against their generall. Nor is the wonder great if he sometimes trespassed in matters of state, seeing the most conscientious polititian will now and then borrow a point of law (not to say take it for their due) even with an intent never to pay it. He was better to *perform* than *plot* — *doe* than *design*. In a word, his self-hurting innocence declined into *guiltinesse*, whose soule was so farre from being open to causlesse suspicions, that it was shut against just jealousies of danger.

“ He built Somerset House, where many like the *workmanship* better than either the *foundation* or *materials* thereof; for the houses of three Bishops, Landaffe, Coventry and Lichfield, and Worcester, with the Church of St. Mary le Strand, were plucked down to make room for it.

“ The stones and timber were fetcht from the Hospitall of St. Johu’s. This *Somerset House* is so tenacious of his name, that it would not change a *Dutchie* for a *Kingdome*, when solemnly proclaimed by King James *Denmark House*, from the King of Denmarke’s lodging therein, and his sister Queen Anne her repairing thereof. Surely it argueth that this Duke was well beloved, because his name made such an indelible impression on this his house, whereof he was not full five years peaceably possessed.” *Fuller’s Church History*, p. 651.

Wishing to illustrate as much as possible the character, &c. of this illustrious personage, and especially by extracts from those authors who, by living near his time, were more likely to ascertain the truth, I shall add a third account of these noble brothers and their wives from *Lloyd’s “State Worthies,”* who says,

“ I join them together because whilst they were united in affection they were invincible; but when divided, easily overthrown by their enemies.” He attributes this disaffection between the brothers, and their ultimate misfortunes, to the prejudice and animosity which prevailed between their wives, Queen Katherine Parr and Ann Stanhope; the latter of whom he describes as “a

lady of high mind, and haughty and undaunted spirit." He further adds, "Very great the animosities betwixt their wives; the Dutchess refusing to bear the Queen's train, and in effect justled with her for precedence: so that, what betwixt the train of the Queen and long gown of the Dutchess, they raised so much dust at the Court as at last put out the eyes of both their husbands, and occasioned their executions." *Lloyd, vol. I. p. 189.*

A more modern author, Horace Walpole, has not omitted to name this distinguished personage, and has attributed to him the same failings; especially the severity he shewed towards his brother the Admiral, though a vain and worthless man, and the injustice to his own issue [by his first wife, Catharine Filiol] was monstrous^e; both of which crimes were imposed upon him by his second Duchess [Ann Stanhope], a haughty and bad woman. He mentions the complaisance of the Parliaments, and of the Nobility under Henry VIII. whose servility was more striking when we see them crouch under a Protector, and scandalously suffer him to deprive his eldest son of his inheritance and titles to humour a domineering wife.

Fox, in his *Book of Martyrs* (vol. II. book IX.), speaks much of this unfortunate Nobleman, and concludes, after having stated the particulars of his trial and execution, with these words: "Thus, gentle reader, thou hast here the true history of this worthy and noble Duke; and if any man report it otherwise, let it be counted as a lie."

The possessions of this Duke were very extensive.

In Strype's *Memorials* I find that a licence was given to the Bishop of Bath and Wells to grant and alienate to Edward Duke of Somerset, in fee simple, all the site, circuit, and precinct of the chief mansion, called the Palace, of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with divers other lands, to be holden by fealty only.

Anno 1552. The same author recites a letter to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, signifying his Majesty's contentation that the Bishop, having many fit places within the precinct of the house at Wells, to make an Hall of, and for his hospitality, may (edifying one thereon) take down the Great Hall, now standing, and grant the same away. Commending unto him for that purpose Henry Gates, upon knowledge had of the Bishop's good inclination towards him.^f

The palace at Wells, with divers other possessions, reverted to the Crown on the attainder of the Duke. For in 1552 we find a patent granted for exchange of lands in Somerset, deanery at Wells, palace, and all the manors in Wells, its borough, &c.; all late a part of the possessions of the Duke of Somerset, attainted of felony, and some time parcel of the possessions of the Bishop; and also Westbury park, part of the possessions of the said Duke; *etiam nativos, nativas, et villanos, cum eorum sequelis; habend. eidem Episcopo et successoribus suis in perpetuum, tenend. de Domino Rege in perpetuam eleemosynam*; with a pardon for his first fruits. Patent dated Westminster, 1 Aug. an. Reg. 6.

Amongst numerous other possessions this Duke also was owner of Covent Garden, which was afterwards granted to John Duke of Bedford. Pennant, in his "*History of London*," gives us some further particulars respecting the possessions of this Duke.

"Numerous were the buildings, and many of them episcopal residences, which were levelled to the ground by the Protector, Somerset, to make way for the magnificent palace which still bears the name of Somerset House. The architect is supposed to have been John of Padua, who had a salary in the preceding reign, under the title of *devizor* of his Majesty's buildings, and which was continued to him in the reign of his son. No atonement was made, no compensation to the owners. Part of the Church of St. John of Jerusalem and the Tower were blown up for the sake of the materials. The Cloisters of the North side of St. Paul's underwent

^e Some extenuation of this apparently unjust act may be adduced in favour of the Duke, if the tradition be true, that Catharine Filiol was a woman of loose character, and that he had reason to suppose her children were not legitimate.

^f The ruins of this fine hall still remain annexed to the Episcopal palace, and present a grand specimen of ancient hospitality.

the same fate, together with the Charnel-house and Chapel; the tombs were destroyed, and the bones impiously carried away into Finsbury fields. This was done in 1549, when the building was first began. Possibly the founder never enjoyed the use of this palace, for in 1552 he fell a just victim on the scaffold." *Pennant's London*, p. 154.

After the attainder and execution of the Duke, both his own property and that of his Duchess were dispersed abroad, and granted to others, such as household furniture, bedding, jewels, &c. &c.; but some part of the property was afterwards restored to his descendants.

In a work intituled *Heroologia* there is a portrait of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Earl of Hertford (p. 27), with a long beard, habited in a fur cloak, with a hat and feather; but I do not see much resemblance between this portrait and the one by Holbein, which is here engraved. Beneath it are the following lines:

*Regia nec virtus, nec stirps te regia, Princeps,
Eripere invidiæ potuerunt fraudibus unquam,
Nempe bonos sors prava premit, servatque malignos.*

But before I close my account of this particular branch of the Seymour family, it is necessary that I should not pass over in silence the two wives of the Protector; the second of whom acted so very important and beneficial a part for her own issue, and so very unjust an one to that of her elder sister in marriage.

Of Catharine Filiol I know but little; but of the *haughty* Anne Stanhope, for by such a title has she been distinguished, much may be said. Not only pride and vanity, but intrigue and selfishness, seem to have prevailed in her character; for she had the interest to get the entail of the Protector's lands and titles and other dignities transferred from their rightful heirs by the Duke's first marriage, vested in her own issue, and amongst whose descendants they continued for nearly two centuries; when, upon the death of Algernon Seymour, Earl of Hertford, seventh Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Northumberland, without issue male, the honours of the family reverted to the heir of the Protector's first wife, Catharine Filiol.

Such was the unexpected vicissitude which the elder branch of this family experienced from the intrigues and interest of Anne Stanhope, by which the younger branch got possessed of the greater portion of the important property belonging to this family.[§] I shall now, therefore, briefly describe the descendants of Anne Stanhope, before I revert to the elder and direct branch.

Anne Stanhope had issue by Edward Duke of Somerset three sons, Edward, Henry, and another Edward, who died unmarried in 1574. She had also six daughters. She was afterwards married to Francis Newdigate, who is described as *hostiarius generosus*, i. e. gentleman usher.

The testimonies of all authors are so concurrent that we cannot doubt she was a woman of a haughty and aspiring spirit. To quote once more the words of Strype: "As for the Duchess, she remained in the Tower, as she must do all this reign, 1552. In the beginning of the year 1553 £100 were assigned her out of the profits of the late Duke's lands; and leave was given to Bishop Hooper, formerly the Duke's chaplain, to visit her." I find also a letter to the same purport addressed to the Chancellor of the Augmentations, ordering the said sum to be delivered to the Lieutenant of the Tower for the use of Lady Somerset. Also a letter to the Bishop of Worcester, licensing him to repair to the Tower, "to the Lady Duchess of Somerset, in this time of Easter."

§ A celebrated historian, Rapin (vol. II. p. 14), in alluding to the rivalry between the two wives, says, "This story was first forged by Sanders, whence Hayward had it; but it is not to be found in Stow, Hollinshed, or the King's Journal." — On reading the different statements prejudicial to the character of Anne Stanhope, and viewing her portrait, we may say, "Look in her face, and you'll forget them all;" so mild and lovely doth she appear.

PLATE IX.



Richard Jones

The image is a reproduction of a portrait of a man, likely a historical figure, wearing a cap with a large plume and a patterned tunic. The engraving is signed '1537' in the lower right corner.

How long she remained in the Tower I cannot ascertain; but she afterwards condescended to espouse one Francis Newdigate, who in the pedigree books is styled *unus generosor. hostiarior.* to the Duke of Somerset. The above Francis was fifth son of John Newdigate, Esq. of Harefield, cō Middlesex, and of Arbury, cō Warwick.

She departed this life, at the advanced age of 90 years, on Easter-day, 16 April, anno 1587; and a most splendid monument was erected to her memory in Westminster Abbey by her son, the Earl of Hertford. The inscriptions are both in the Latin and English languages, of which I shall annex only the latter. (*See Dart's Westminster Abbey, Book II. p. 129.*)

“Here lieth entombed the Noble Dutchess of Somerset, ANNE, dear spouse unto the renowned Prince EDWARD Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour, Companion of the most famous knightly Order of the Garter, Uncle to King Edward VI. Governor of his Royal Person, and most worthy Protector of all his Realms, Dominions, and Subjects, Lieutenant General of all his Armies, Treasurer and Earl Marshal of England, Governor and Captain of the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey, under whose prosperous conduct glorious Victory hath been so often and so fortunately obtained over the Scots, vanquished at Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselborough Field.

“A Princess descended of a noble lineage, being daughter to the worthy Knight Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth his wife, that was daughter to Sir Foulke Bouchier, Lord Fitz-Waren, from whom our modern Earls of Bath are sprung; son was he to William Lord Fitz-Waren, that was brother to Henry Earl of Essex, and John Lord Berners, whom William their sire, sometime Earl of Eu in Normandy, begot on Anne, the sole heir of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, younger son to the mighty Prince Edward III. and of his wife Eleouore, coheir unto the tenth Humfry de Bohun, that was Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, High Constable of England.

“Many Children bare this Lady unto her Lord, of either sort; to wit, Edward Earl of Hertford, Henry, and a younger Edward, Anne Countess of Warwick, Margaret, Jane, Mary, Katherine, and Elizabeth: and with firm faith in Christ, and in a most mild manner, rendered she this life, at 90 years of age, on Easter-day, the 16th of April, anno 1587.

“The Earl of Hertford, Edward her eldest son, in this doleful duty careful and diligent, doth consecrate this monument to his dead Parent; not for her honour, wherewith living she did abound, and now departed flourisheth, but for the dutiful love he beareth her, and for his last testification thereof.”

In Hearne's curious Discourses, vol. I. p. 204, we find an account of the funeral of this Duchess, in the following words:

“At the somptuous and stately funeral of Anne Duchesse of Somerset, which were performed by the Right Honorable Edward Earl of Hertford, hir executor, anno 1587, there was a portraicture of the same Duchesse, made in robes of her estate, with a coronicall to a Duchesse, and the same representation bore under a canopie, and all the other ceremonyes accomplished; and bycause there was no Duchesse to assist thereat, the Queen's Majesty gave her Royal consent that the Countesse of Hertford, his wife, should have all honour done to her after that estate during the funerall.

“As by warrant directed to me, under her Majesty's hand, appears.

“WILLIAM DETHICK, Garter Principall Kinge of Arms.”

In short, we may apply to this lady “the cold marble pomp with which grandeur mourns magnificently over departed pride.”

Of this Anne Stanhope I have annexed a portrait, copied from an original belonging to Earl Waldegrave, at Strawberry-hill. (*Plate X.*)

The unfortunate Edward Duke of Somerset had issue by Anne Stanhope three sons: 1. Edward, afterwards Earl of Hertford; 2. Henry, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who died without issue; and, 3. another Edward, who died unmarried

in 1574; also six daughters: 1. Anne, first married to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, eldest son to John Duke of Northumberland, and afterwards to Sir Edward Unton, of Wadley, *cō* Berks, K. B.; 2. Margaret, 3. Jane, both of whom died unmarried; 4. Mary, first wedded to Andrew Rogers, eldest son to Sir Richard Rogers, of Bryanston, *cō* Dorset, Knight, and afterwards to Sir Henry Peyton, Knight; 5. Catherine, who died unmarried; and, 6. Elizabeth, who became the second wife of Sir Richard Knightley, of Fawesley and Norton, *cō* Northampton, Knight. She died anno 1602, and was buried at Norton.

But before I recur to the male branch and lineal successors of this family, I cannot pass over in silence three of the daughters of Anne Stanhope; viz. Lady Anne, Lady Margaret, and Lady Jane. These three sisters have been recorded as illustrious for their learning in the sixteenth century. They wrote 400 Latin distichs upon the death of the Queen of Navarre, Margaret de Valois (who died anno 1549), sister of Francis the First. (See Ballard's "Memoirs of illustrious Ladies," p. 138.) These verses were translated into Greek, French, and Italian, and printed at Paris in 1551, under the title of "*Tombeau de Marguerite de Valois, Reyne de Navarre.*"

"Lady Jane, the youngest, died at the early age of 20, anno 1560. She was maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, and in great favour with her Royal Mistress. She was buried in St. Edmund's Chapel in Westminster Abbey with very great solemnity. Her corpse was brought from the Queen's Armory to the Abbey Church, attended with all the Quire of the said Abbey, and 200 of the Court, and 60 mourners, consisting of Lords and Ladies, Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, all in black, besides others of the Queen's Privy Chamber. She had a great banner of arms born: Mr. Clarencieux was the Herald attending; and Scambler, Bishop of Peterborough, added to the solemnity a funeral sermon. "On the East of the above-mentioned Chapel is a small but neat monument of black marble and alabaster, with small Corinthian pillars, embellished with gold, and adorned with coats of arms, &c. and an inscription to her memory. The monument was erected by her brother, the Earl of Hertford, &c." The Historian Camden also mentions a Latin inscription in verse, which once was to be found in the said Abbey.

And now I must take leave of the female branches of this family, and return to the descendants of the Protector, whose wife, Anne Stanhope (as before mentioned), had so *ably managed* as to secure the ducal property to her own issue; of whom

EDWARD, the eldest son, succeeded his unfortunate parent, but deprived of his lands and titles, till Queen Elizabeth restored him to the Earldom of Hertford and Barony of Beauchamp, in the first year of her reign.

He was *thrice* married: *first*, to Lady Catharine Grey, daughter and heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by whom he had three sons: 1. Edward, who died young; 2. Edward Lord Beauchamp; and, 3. Thomas, who took to wife Isabel, daughter of Edward Onley, of Catesby, *cō* Northampton, Esq. and died s. p. anno 1600, and his wife anno 1619; also a daughter, named Catharine, who died young.

He married, *secondly*, Frances, daughter to William Lord Howard of Effingham, who died anno 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He *lastly* espoused Frances, daughter to Thomas Viscount Howard of Bindon; but by neither of these two last wives did he leave any issue.

He departed this life anno 1621, *ætatis* 83, and was buried in the Cathedral of Salisbury, where his memory is recorded by a sumptuous monument.

On the decease of the aforesaid Edward a claim was made for the restoration of their birth-right by the elder branch and rightful heirs of the family, but it was unsuccessful.

EDWARD Lord Beauchamp succeeded on the death of his elder brother of the same name, who died young. He married Honora, daughter to Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianston, *cō* Dorset, Knt.; but he died before his father, leaving three sons: 1. Edward, who succeeded as

PLATE X.



ANNE STANHOPE.

Grand Wife to

EDWARD *Lord Protector* SOMERS ET.

OBIT A.D. 1581.

eldest; 2. William; 3. Francis; and one daughter. Edward, created K. B. married Anne, daughter of Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and died in 1618 before his father and grandfather, leaving issue one son, Edward, who died young, and two daughters, Anne and Mary, who died infants.

SIR WILLIAM SEYMOUR, on the failure of issue male in his elder brother, succeeded, and was, in consequence of his merits and services, created, *first*, Marquis of Hertford in 1640, and *afterwards* was restored to the Dukedom of Somerset in 1660, in which same year he died, and was buried at Great Bedwin, *cō* Wilts.

He was twice married; first, to Lady Arabella Stewart, daughter to Charles, son of Matthew Earl of Lennox, which lady, being of the royal blood, and having married without the consent of King James, he was committed to the Tower, and she was confined to her house at Highgate; from whence, endeavouring to escape in order to join her husband, who had reached Dunkirk, 1611, she was overtaken, and committed to the Tower, where she died without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey 1615, near Henry Prince of Wales. Some curious particulars respecting this Arabella, with some of her letters, the manner of her escape, &c. &c. may be found in *Bullard's Memoirs*, page 248.

By his second wife, FRANCES, daughter of Robert Earl of Essex, he had five sons and four daughters, of the former of whom, William, Robert, and Edward, died unmarried, as well as one of his daughters, the Lady Arabella; and his second daughter, Lady Frances, died without issue, having been married to three husbands, viz. 1. Richard Viscount Molyneux; 2. Thomas Wriothsley, Earl of Southampton; and, 3. Conyers, son and heir to Conyers Lord Darcy. His other daughters were, Lady Mary, married to Heneage Earl of Winchelsea, and Lady Jane, to Charles Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, son and heir to Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington. She died in 1679, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Of the five sons of the aforesaid William, two only lived to the age of maturity; viz. Henry Lord Beauchamp, third son, and Lord John Seymour.

HENRY succeeded, and had to wife, MARY, eldest daughter of Arthur Lord Capel, of Hadham, but died in the life-time of his father in 1656, leaving a son, named William, his heir, who became *third* Duke of Somerset, but died unmarried, at the early age of twenty years, in 1671; Mary, his widow, was afterwards married to Henry Duke of Beaufort. The aforesaid Henry had also three daughters; 1. Frances; 2. Mary, who died young; and, 3. Elizabeth, married to Thomas Lord Bruce (afterwards Lord Ailesbury), and who died in childbed in 1696-7.

By this marriage of Elizabeth, the extensive possessions of Savernake forest, Wolf-hall, &c. came into the possession of the family of Bruce, in which it still continues. She also obtained a warrant from Charles II. 1672, allowing her the title of Lady, and precedency of a daughter of the Duke of Somerset; she was married in 1676, and died 1696-7.

WILLIAM was succeeded as *fourth* Duke, by his uncle JOHN, who married SARAH, daughter of Sir William Alston, Knt. and relict of George Grimston, Esq. He departed this life at Amesbury in 1675, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury; his Duchess survived him, but died in 1692, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. By the decease of the said John, the title of Marquis of Hertford became extinct.

The following act of generosity and consideration for the family of Somerset has been recorded to the honour of this lady: by her will, dated 1686, she settled the manors of Pewsey and Titcombe, *cum* Oxenwood and Harding farm, in Wiltshire, on the successive Dukes of Somerset, who were descendants from Edward Seymour, the first Duke. To her charity also is owing the noble almshouse at Froxfield, *cō* Wilts, for thirty widows. Horace Walpole informs us, that Sir Peter Lely, our celebrated portrait painter, died of apoplexy, while engaged in taking the likeness of this Duchess.

We must now, in continuing our genealogy of this illustrious family, re-ascend to the issue of Edward Lord Beauchamp, by Honora Rogers; viz. Sir Francis Seymour, their third son.

He was created Baron Seymour, of Trowbridge, &c. in 1640, and dying in the year 1664 was buried at Great Bedwin. He was twice married; *first*, to Frances, daughter and coheir to Sir Gilbert Prinne, of Allington, cō Wilts, and, *secondly*, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Lee, of Billesley, cō Warwick, Knt.; by the latter of whom he had no issue.

By his first marriage he had one son, named CHARLES, and a daughter, Frances, married to Sir William Ducie, of Tortworth, cō Gloucester, K. B. who was created Viscount Downe, in Ireland.

CHARLES succeeded as Baron Seymour, of Trowbridge, &c. but died in the year 1665, very soon after his father, and was buried near him. He had two wives: *first*, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Smith, of Soley, cō Wilts, Esq.; and, *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Allington, of Ireland.

By the first marriage he had Edward, who died young, as well as a daughter, named Catherine; his other daughter was married to Sir George Hungerford, of Cadenham, cō Wilts, Knight.

By his second wife he had issue five sons; three of whom, Francis, William, and William, died young; the other two sons, FRANCIS and CHARLES, were successively Dukes of Somerset; also two daughters; 1. Elizabeth, who died young; and, 2. Honora, married to Sir Charles Gerard, of Harrow on the Hill, cō Middlesex, Bart.; she died in 1731. Their mother was, *secondly*, married to Sir John Ernle, Knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FRANCIS, the eldest of the two surviving sons, succeeded his father in 1665. He was born in 1657, and by the death of JOHN, before mentioned, became *fifth* Duke of Somerset; but he was doomed by fate not to have a long enjoyment of his titles; for, whilst travelling in Italy, he was murdered in the year 1678, at Lericce, in the Genoese territories, owing to his falling into company with some French gentlemen, who persuaded him to go with them into the church of the Augustinians at Lericce, where they offered some rudeness to certain ladies of the family of Botti of that town. This was so much resented by the husband of one of those ladies, Horatio Botti, that he watched his opportunity, and shot the Duke at the door of his inn, of which wound he instantly died. It was the Duke's unhappiness, that he was in company with these French gentlemen who gave the provocation, he himself being entirely innocent. On his death, his uncle, Mr. Hildebrand Allington, afterwards Lord Allington, who travelled with his Grace, immediately gave notice of it to the state of Genoa, and demanded satisfaction. That Republic was not wanting in doing all that was possible, in order to apprehend the said Horatio Botti; but he making his escape, they promised a reward to any one that should seize him, and bring him to justice; and he was hanged in effigy, as an atonement to the King of England, for the death of so great a subject.

By this fatal and unforeseen event, CHARLES, brother of the deceased, became *sixth* Duke of Somerset. From the splendour of his establishment, and stately manner of living, he gained the appellation of "the proud Duke of Somerset." He was born in 1662, and was married 1682 to ELIZABETH, daughter and heir of Joceline Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who had before been espoused to Henry Cavendish, Earl of Ogle (who died before he was of age to cohabit with her), and, *secondly*, to Thomas Thynne, Esq.

By this lady, who died 1722, he had issue (surviving to maturity), three sons and four daughters; viz. 1. Algernon Earl of Hertford, born 1684; 2. Percy, born 1686, who died *cœlebs*, 1721; 3. Charles, born 1688, died 1710, unmarried, and was buried in Westminster Abbey; 4. Elizabeth, married to Henry O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, in Ireland, &c. and who died 1734, s. p.; 5. Catherine, married, 1708, to Sir William Wyndham, of Orchard Portman, cō Somerset, Bart. and died 1713; 6. Anne, married to Peregrine Marquis of Caermarthen, &c. and died 1722; 7. Francis, died unmarried in 1720.

By his second wife, CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, he had issue two daughters: 1. FRANCES, born 1728, married 1750 to John

Manners, commonly styled Marquis of Granby; and 2. CHARLOTTE, born 1730, and married 1750 to Heneage Finch, Lord Guernsey, afterwards Earl of Aylesford. The Duchess, their mother, died 1773. This great Duke died on his estate at Petworth, in Sussex, where he had retired for some years previous to his decease, 1748, and he was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, where a splendid monument records his memory. A marble statue also, sculptured by the celebrated Rysbrach, was placed in the Senate house at Cambridge, with the following inscription:

CAROLO
 Duci SOMERSETENSI,
 Strenuo juris Academici defensori,
 Acerrimo Libertatis Publicæ vindici,
 Statuam,
 Lectissimarum Matronarum Munus,
 L. M. ponendam decrevit
 Academia Cantabrigiensis,
 Quam Præsidio suo munivit,
 Auxit Munificentia
 Per annos plus sexaginta
 Cancellarius.

On the reverse are these words:

Haec Statuam,
 Suae in Parentem pietatis
 In Academiam studii
 Monumentum,
 Ornatissimæ Fœminæ,
 Franciscæ Marchionis de Granby Conjux,
 Charlotte Baronis de Guernsey,
 S. P. faciendam curaverunt.

M.D.CC.LVI.

His name is also thus honourably mentioned in a late publication, entitled “MEMOIRS of the KIT CAT CLUB.”

In a history of those members who formed the KIT CAT CLUB, this Charles Duke of Somerset claims the precedency, as being the founder of this celebrated Club.^e Under his instigation, all the members sat to Sir Godfrey Kneller for their portraits; and after that of the painter, we find one of the Duke of Somerset. He was the first of the members who sat to Kneller, and when the painting was finished, he presented it to Jacob Tonson, a well-known bookseller: and the mezzotinto prints from the original pictures, published in 1735, were dedicated to the Duke in the following words:

“May it please your Grace,

“As this collection of prints owes its being to your liberality, in setting the example to other members of the KIT CAT CLUB, of honouring Mr. Tonson with their pictures, and as your Grace has ever been eminently distinguished by that noble principle, for the support of which that *association* was known to have been formed, the love of your country, and the constitutional liberty thereof, but more especially as the arts and sciences have always found in your Grace a most illustrious and indulgent patron,

“This work is humbly inscribed to your Grace, &c. &c.”

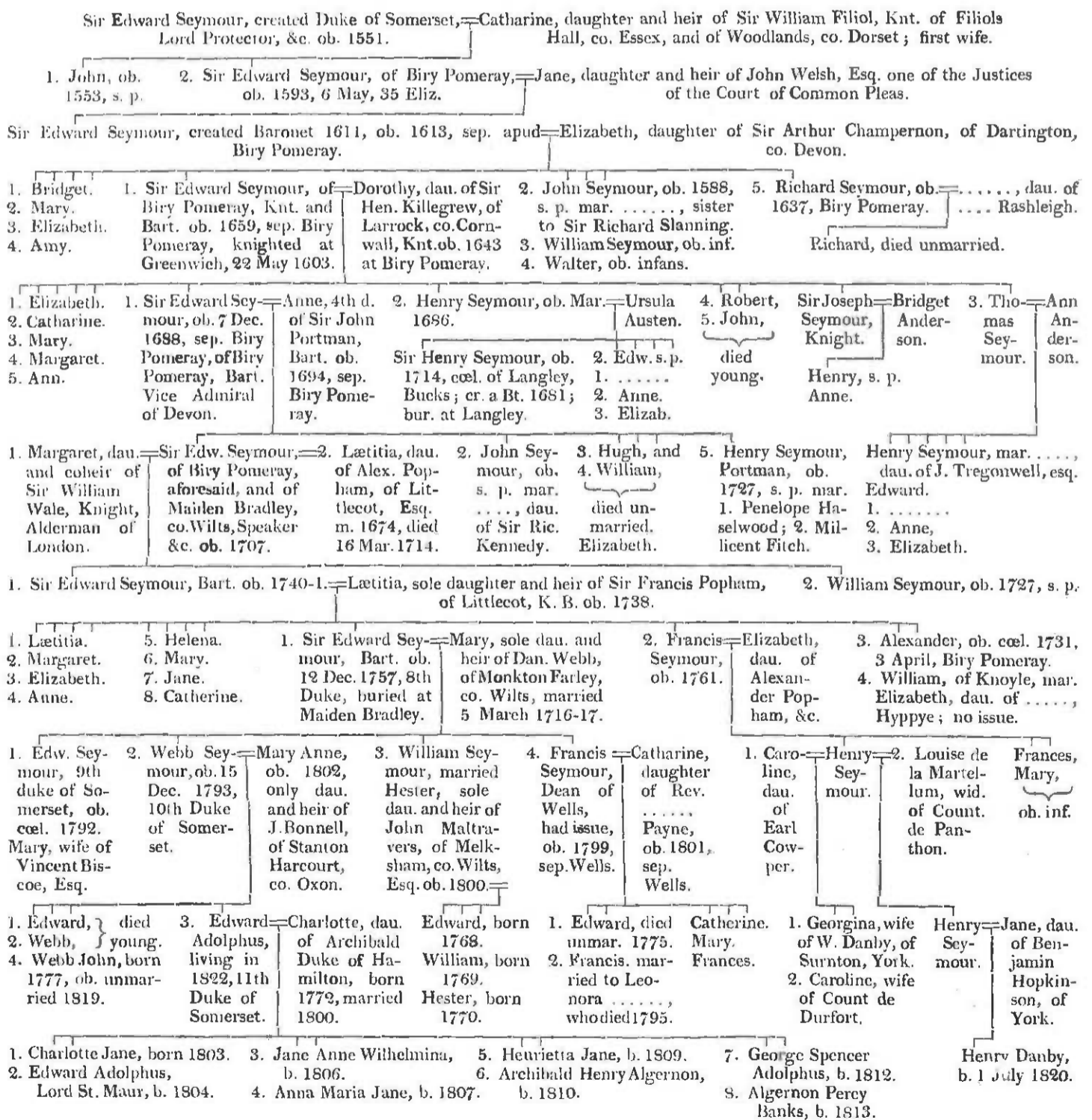
^e In speaking of the KIT CAT CLUB, Horace Walpole says, “it was generally mentioned as a set of *Wits*, but really the *Patriots* that saved Britain.”

His honours and estate devolved on his eldest son ALGERNON, who became the *seventh* Duke of Somerset, and was created Earl of Northumberland in 1749, soon after which he departed this life in 1749-50, leaving issue by FRANCES, eldest daughter and coheir of Henry Thynne, Esq. only son of Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, one son, named George Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, who died abroad s. p. in 1744; and a daughter, named ELIZABETH, who was married to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. since Earl, and Duke of Northumberland, and who died in 1776.

Here terminates the *second* branch of the Protector's family by ANNE STANHOPE, after the long duration of 199 years; when the elder and legitimate branch was restored, and ultimately to the Dukedom.

No. IV.

PEDIGREE of SEYMOUR, DUKE of SOMERSET.



ELDER BRANCH OF THE SEYMOUR FAMILY RESTORED.

Nearly two centuries had elapsed since the elder branch and legitimate heirs of this illustrious family had been deprived of their birthright, and the period was now arrived when they were restored to their just claims, but in part only, both as to property and titles. We must now, therefore, revert to the year 1552, when the unfortunate Protector suffered death, and fill up the intermediate gap between that period and the year 1750, when, by the decease of ALGERNON SEYMOUR without male issue, the stream flowed back to its fountain-head.

In a former part of these memoirs I had occasion to state that the first wife of the Protector SOMERSET WAS CATHARINE FILIOL, who brought him two sons, John and Edward; which said John being the eldest son, shortly after his father's unfortunate fate, viz. in 1553, died, and by his will appointed his brother Edward executor, and gave him all his lands and goods that were unbequeathed; which Edward, having been knighted on account of his bravery in the battle of Musselburgh, in the year 1554, 7 Edward VI. obtained, by Act of Parliament, restitution in blood of Sir Edward Seymour, who had been attainted, he being the eldest son of the said Duke, and lawful heir. In the same year he received grants of some of the property of his late father; but he lived a retired life in the county of Devon, not having filled any higher office than that of Sheriff. He died in 1593, at his seat at Biry Pomeray, near Totness, where he lies interred. By an inquisition taken at the time of his decease we find him possessed of several lands, &c. in Devonshire, as well as of the manor and lordship of Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire.ⁱ

He left issue by Mary, daughter and heir of John Welsh, Esq. Justice of the Common Pleas, Edward, his son and heir, who at the age of upwards of 30 years succeeded his late father.

EDWARD SEYMOUR having been chosen one of the Knights of the County of Devon in 35 (1593) and 43 (1601) of Queen Elizabeth, was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet in 1611. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Champerton, of Dartington, in the county of Devon, Knight, he had several children, the eldest of whom, Edward, succeeded. His other children were, 1. John, who married, sister to Sir Richard Stanning, Knt. but had no issue; 2. William, 3. Walter, who died infants; 4. Richard, who married, daughter of Rashleigh, by whom he had a son, bearing his own name, who died unmarried; 5. Bridget, wife to John Bruen, of Admerston (qu. Idmiston?) cō Wilts, Esq.; 6. Mary, wife to Sir George Farewell, of Hill Bishop, cō Somerset, Knt.; 7. Elizabeth, married to George Cary, of Cockington, cō Devon, Esq.; and, 8. Amy, wedded to Edmund Parker, of Northmolton, cō Devon, Esq. Sir Edward died in 1613, and was buried in the church of Biry Pomeray, where a splendid tomb, representing two male and one recumbent female figure, perpetuates his memory.

EDWARD, the next heir, was knighted in 1603; went on an embassy from King James I. to the King of Denmark; served his County of Devon during two successive Parliaments; and, after a life spent in activity, retired to his noble castle at Biry Pomeray,^k where he ended his days in retirement, and was there buried, at an advanced age, in the year 1659. By Dorothy,

ⁱ The character of this personage, drawn by Barnaby Potter, in a sermon preached at Totness, co. Devon, is printed in Willford's Memorials, p. 483. — In Sir William de la Pole's Collections for Devon (p. 17) this place is called BIRY, and was held (temp. Will. Conq.) by Ralph de Pomeray, whose name was in after-times attached to BIRY, and where the pedigree of this very ancient family may be seen. "Sir Thomas Pomeray sold this estate to Edward Seamor, Duke of Somerset, who gave it to Lord Edward, his eldest son, father of Sir Edward, father of Sir Edward Seamor, Knight and Baronet, and nowe Lord of Biry Pomeray." For a more particular account of the castle (now in ruins) at this place see *Prince's Worthies of Devon*, last edition, p. 645.

^k He is said to have made additions to the stately castle at the cost of £20,000. He was active in the Civil Wars, particularly as Governor of Dartmouth, then a place of consequence. The family suffered much at this period from their adherence to the Royal cause.

daughter of Sir Henry Killebrew, Knight, who died anno 1643, he had six sons and five daughters: 1. Sir Edward, eldest son and heir; 2. Henry; 3. Thomas; 4. 5. Robert and John, who died young; 6. Sir Joseph. The daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married, *first*, to Francis Court-nay, of Powderham, cō Devon, Esq.; *secondly*, to Sir Amos Meredith, of Ashley in Cheshire, Bart.; 2. Catharine; 3. Mary, wedded to Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart.; 4. Margaret, espoused to Francis Trelawny, brother of the said Sir Jonathan; and, 5. Anne, wife to Dr. Stourton, and re-married to Sir Thomas Hall, of Bradford, cō Wilts. But his second son, Henry, requires some notice, on account of his active services and excellent behaviour, by which he gained the favour of Kings Charles I. and II. and the esteem of the whole Court. He left issue by his wife, Ursula Austen, Sir Henry Seymour, of Langley, Bucks, created a Baronet in 1681, who died unmarried 1714, and was buried at Langley; Edward, second son, who died s. p.;, first daughter; Anne, second daughter; and Elizabeth, third daughter.

We return now to EDWARD, the eldest son of the last Sir Edward Seymour, who represented the County of Devon in several Parliaments, and, adhering to the cause of his Sovereign King Charles the First, had his castle at Biry Pomeray plundered and burnt.¹ He departed this life in 1688, and was buried at Biry Pomeray, and left issue by his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir John Portman, who surviving her husband six years was interred near him, one daughter, Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Joseph Tredenham, of Tregony in Cornwall, Knight, and five sons: 1. Sir Edward, eldest son and heir, born in 1633; 2. John, a Colonel in the Army, who married, daughter of Sir Richard Kennedy; 3. 4. Hugh and William, who died unmarried; 5. Henry, heir to his uncle, Sir Portman, Bart. whereby he obtained a large inheritance at Orchard Portman, cō Somerset, and by Act of Parliament assumed the name of Portman. He was twice married: *first*, to Penelope Haslewood, and, *secondly*, to Millicent Trench; but he left no issue by either, and died anno 1727-8.

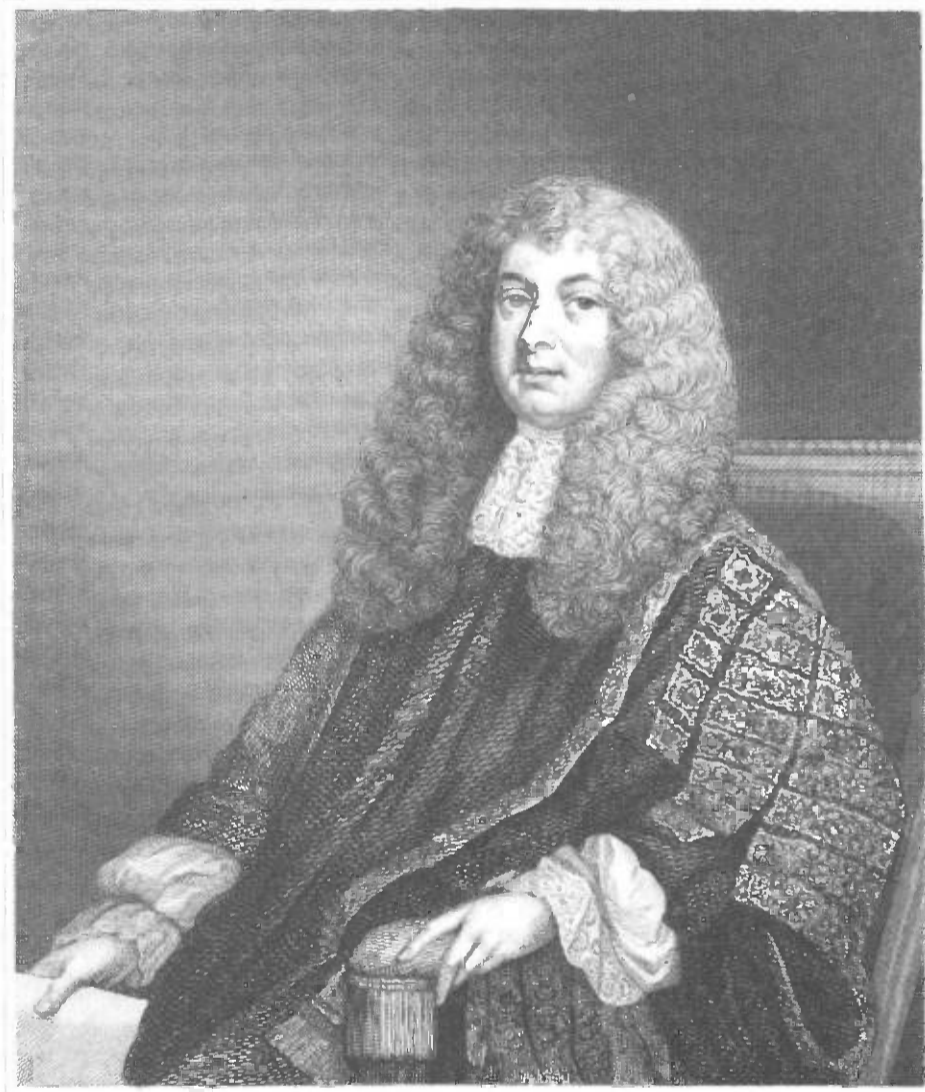
Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, Bart. succeeded as eldest son. He shone most conspicuously in the many offices he served, but most especially in the House of Commons, to which he was appointed Speaker in the year 1672-3, and again in 1678-9. He died in the year 1707, and lies buried at Maiden Bradley, cō Wilts, where a rich but heavily-sculptured tomb in white marble records his memory, and a very spirited and well-written inscription (already printed in p. 110) commemorates his virtues and good qualities. This distinguished character was twice married: *first*, to Margaret, daughter of Sir William Wale, Knight, by whom he had two sons, Edward and William; and, *secondly*, to Letitia Popham, of Littlecot, cō Wilts, by whom he had six sons, and a daughter named Anne, married to William Berkeley, of Pill, cō Somerset, Esq. 1. Popham,^m who was killed in a duel, ætatis 24, by Colonel Kirk, anno 1699; 2. Francis, ancestor to the Earl of Hertford; 3. Charles, who left an only daughter; 4. Henry; 5. Alexander, who died unmarried; and, 6. John, who died young. William, his second son by his first wife, distinguished himself in the military service, and died without issue in the year 1727-8.

Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR, eldest son by the first wife, succeeded. He was returned Member of Parliament for Totness and Great Bedwin; but retiring to his country-seat at Maiden Bradley, he there died, at the age of 80 years, in 1741. Another connexion took place with the family of Popham of Littlecot by his marriage with Letitia, sole daughter of Sir Francis Popham,

¹ There is some reason to doubt if this was exactly the case, as several letters have been seen, dated *from* Biry Castle, or *to* it, long after this supposed burning and pillage.

^m Evelyn, in his Memoirs, relates this event as happening in May 1699, but says *Conyers* Seymour, not *Popham*. "This week died Conyers Seymour, son of Sir Edward Seymour, killed in a duel caused by a slight affront in St. James's Park, given him by one who was envious of his gallantries; for he was a vain, foppish young man, who made a greente eclat about town by his splendid equipage and boundless expence. He was about 23 years old; his brother, now at Oxford, inherited an estate of £7000 a year, which had fallen to him not two years before."

PLATE XL



THE HONOURABLE JOHN BURNETT
of Middleburgh, Esq.
KING'S ATTORNEY GENERAL

Engraved by J. Smith, after Sir J. Kneller

K. B. ; by whom (who died in 1738) he had four sons and eight daughters ; 1. Edward, who became afterwards Duke of Somerset ; 2. Francis Seymour, of Sherborne, Esq. ; 3. Alexander, who died unmarried in 1731 ; and, 4. William, of Knoyle, cō Wilts, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Hyppye, of Frome, cō Somerset, Esq. and who died s. p. Of the daughters, Letitia was married to John Gapper, of Wincanton, in Somersetshire, Esq. ; Margaret, to Richard Jones, of Ramsbury, in Wiltshire, Esq. ; Elizabeth, to Henry Hungerford, of Field, in Wiltshire, Esq. and died on May 5th, 1756 ; Anne, to William Scroggs, of Chute Lodge, in the same county, Esq. and died in February 1755 ; Helena died unmarried ; Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. Hammond ; Jane, of William Coleman, of Gornhey, in cō Devon, Esq. ; and Catharine, of John Phillippa Fuhr, merchant of Bristol.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR, of Sherborne, cō Dorset, Esq. died in 1761, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecot, cō Wilts, Esq. who was relict of Edward Viscount Hinchinbrooke, and had issue two sons : 1. Henry, who married, *first*, in 1753, Lady Caroline, only daughter of William Earl Cowper, who died anno 1773, and is buried at Hertingfordbury, cō Hertford. By her he had issue Georgina, born in 1755, and married in 1775 to William Danby, Esq. of Swinton, cō York ; and Caroline, afterwards married to the Comte de Durfort. He, *secondly*, wedded, anno 1775, Madame Louise de Panthou, by whom he had issue two sons : 1. Henry, born in 1776 ; 2. Francis, who died an infant ; and a daughter, married to John Bailey, of Sutton, cō Somerset, Esq.

HENRY, son and heir, married Jane, daughter of Benjamin Hopkinson, of ^{Bath}York, Esq. and is now living, having issue 1. Henry Danby Seymour, born July 1820, and a daughter, born in 1822.

We now come to a period when the long-lost honours were restored to this family in the person of EDWARD, the eldest son of the above-mentioned Sir Edward, by Letitia Popham ; who, on the death of Algernon Duke of Somerset without issue male in 1750, made a claim of the titles conferred on his predecessor, Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Protector, &c. &c. in 1552, and of which this elder branch had been deprived for nearly two centuries. These claims were esteemed valid, and he became the *eighth* Duke of Somerset, and obtained other offices of consideration, amongst which was the lord lieutenancy of Wiltshire.

EDWARD, *eighth* Duke of Somerset, married, anno 1716-17, Mary, heir of Daniel Webb, of Monkton Farley, cō Wilts, Esq. and left issue four sons : viz. 1. Edward, heir and successor ; 2. Webb ; 3. William ; 4. Francis (Dean of Wells) ; and one daughter, married to Vincent Biseoe, Esq. He died anno 1757, and his Duchess survived to 1768.

EDWARD, the *ninth* Duke of Somerset, resided chiefly at Maiden Bradley, and died unmarried anno 1792 ; upon whose decease,

LORD WEBB SEYMOUR became possessed of the estates of his brother, and of the title of *tenth* Duke of Somerset. By his wife, Mary-Anne, only daughter of John Bonnell, of Stanton Harcourt, cō Oxon, Esq. he had issue four sons, of whom Edward Adolphus and Lord Webb departed this life unmarried : two sons of the same name survived ; but the youngest Lord Webb died unmarried anno 1819, and was buried at Edinburgh.

The eldest son, EDWARD ADOLPHUS, *eleventh* Duke of Somerset, who is now living, married, in 1800, Charlotte, daughter of Archibald Duke of Hamilton, and has issue now living (anno 1822) three sons and four daughters : 1. Charlotte Jane, born 1803 ; 2. Edward Adolphus St. Maur, 1804 ; 3. Jane Anne Wilhelmina, 1806 ; 4. Anna Maria Jane, 1807 ; 5. Henrietta Jane, 1809 ; 6. Archibald Henry Algernon, 1810 ; 7. Algernon Percy Banks, 1813.

OBITUARY OF ST. MAUR, OR SEYMOUR.

1503.	John St. Mawr, or Seymour	- - - - -	Glastonbury.
1536.	Sir John Seymour, his son	- - - - -	Easton Priory; removed to Great Bedwin.
1520.	John Seymour, his son, ob. v. p.	- - - - -	Great Bedwin.
1551.	Sir Edward Seymour, first Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, &c. &c.	- - - - -	St. Peter's Chapel, in the Tower of London.
1587.	Anne Stanhope, his second wife	- - - - -	Westminster Abbey.
1600.	Thomas Seymour, grandson of the Protector	- - - - -	St. Margaret's, Westminster.
1618.	Edward Lord Beauchamp, son of the Earl of Hertford	-	Great Bedwin.
1621.	Edward Earl of Hertford, eldest son of the Protector by Anne Stanhope	- - - - -	Salisbury Cathedral.
1660.	William second Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Great Bedwin.
1615.	Lady Arabella Steuart, his first wife	- - - - -	Westminster Abbey.
1656.	Henry Lord Beauchamp, third son of William second Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Great Bedwin.
1671.	William third Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Ditto.
1675.	John fourth Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Salisbury.
1692.	Sarah, his wife	- - - - -	Westminster Abbey.
1664.	Francis Lord Seymour of Trowbridge	- - - - -	Great Bedwin.
1665.	Charles, his son	- - - - -	Ditto.
1678.	Francis fifth Duke of Somerset (murdered in Italy)	- -	In Italy.
1748.	Charles sixth Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Salisbury Cathedral.
1749.	Algernon, his son	- - - - -	.....

N. B. With the aforesaid Algernon, this branch (the youngest) terminated its long career; and, after a certain period, the Dukedom reverted to its legitimate possessors.

ELDER BRANCH RESTORED.

1593.	Sir Edward Seymour, second son of the Lord Protector by his first wife, Catharine Filiol	- - - - -	Biry Pomeray. ^a
1613.	Sir Edward Seymour, his son	- - - - -	Ditto.
1659.	Sir Edward Seymour, his son	- - - - -	Ditto.
1688.	Sir Edward Seymour	- - - - -	Ditto.
1707.	Sir Edward Seymour, Speaker of the Commons	- - - - -	Maiden Bradley.
1741.	Sir Edward Seymour, his son	- - - - -	Ditto.
1757.	Edward eighth Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Ditto.
1792.	Edward ninth Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Ditto.
1793.	Webb tenth Duke of Somerset	- - - - -	Ditto.

^a So styled in Sir William de la Pole's Collections for Devonshire, from the ancient family of Pomeray.

YARNFIELD TYTHING.

YARNFIELD is a tything attached to Maiden Bradley, though belonging to the County of Somerset. It is situated on the North-west part of Bradley, and is considered as a manor, which appears to have been once the property of the celebrated Republican EDMUND LUDLOW, who, in his Memoirs (page 367), mentions his having held the manor court at that place.

In the year 1661, being attainted of high treason, and necessitated to save his life by flight into foreign countries, the manor of Yarnfield, with its appurtenances, were conveyed to Sir Charles Berkeley, senior Treasurer of his Majesty's household. James Duke of York and Albany was a principal party to the conveyance, which was enrolled in Chancery 7th of May in that year.

The manor afterwards became the property, first, of Lord Fitz Harding, afterwards of Lord Carlisle, and then of Nicholas Joyce, and Henry Dirdoe, both of Dorsetshire. From them it descended to Peter Walter, Esq. of famous memory, who bequeathed it to his grandson, Peter Walter, who disposed of it in such a manner as to come to Henry, the eldest surviving son of Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. This Henry became afterwards Lord Paget and Earl of Uxbridge, who sold the estate to the Duke of Somerset, in whose possession it actually remains.

The grange farm within this tything, was purchased by Edward ninth Duke of Somerset, in the year 1767, of Edward Walter Esq. and the manor of YARNFIELD, with Penstone's wood, were afterwards bought of the Earl of Uxbridge (who succeeded to a great portion of Edward Walter's property) by the same Duke in 1790.

A great portion of this tything consisting of rough furzy ground, with a superficies of light soil, well calculated for the growth of trees; it presents many inequalities of ground, and some very pleasing scenery.

The manor of MAIDEN BRADLEY, including that of YARNFIELD, comprehends 4230 acres, of which 704 are Woodland, and the great tythes of the same are held by the Duke of Somerset.

PARISH OF KINGSTON DEVERILL.

THE next Parish to be taken into consideration is that of KINGSTON DEVERILL, which being the first we meet with in our Hundred bearing that name, now requires our attention.

There are five parishes in this vale which evidently derive their name of Deverill from the circumstance of a spring which afterwards assumes the name of the river Wily, and gives appellation both to Wil-ton and Wilt-shire, diving under the ground for a considerable distance, till it reaches Kingston Deverill, where it becomes a permanent stream.

There are no fewer than nine articles in Domesday book relating to the district called DEVREL, and it is not easy to ascertain precisely what lands were originally annexed to each of these five villages: one of these articles, however, at least, belongs to the one now under consideration; and as Longbridge Deverill is the most important of the villages, I shall reserve my extracts from Domesday on those points which are less certain, until that place falls under my description in the adjoining Hundred of Heytesbury.

KINGSTON DEVERILL is the first of these villages deriving its name of Deverill (or *Dive-rill*) from the circumstance above mentioned; the adjunct Kingston will be hereafter accounted for. This parish consists of two tythings; one of which only, and that the least, is in the Hundred of Mere. The other tything, which includes nearly two-thirds of all the land in the parish, is placed in the distant Hundred of Amesbury. These tythings, however, lie in so confused and mixed a manner, that it is impossible to draw any distinct line of boundary.

The parish of Kingston Deverill is situated three miles and a half N. N. E. from the town of Mere, in which hundred it is locally situated, and must be therefore here described. It is bounded on the East by Monkton Deverill, on the West by Maiden Bradley, on the North by the Hundred of Heytesbury, and on the South by the parishes of Stourton and Mere. The resident population, in 1801, was 292; in 1811, 305; ^a and in 1821, 328.

The manor comprehends about 2500 acres, and the chief proprietors of land are the Marquess of Bath, who is lord of the manor, and patron of the rectory; Edward Frowd Seagram, M. D.; Edward Slade, Yeoman; and the Honourable and Rev. H. E. Bridgeman, the present Rector of the parish; lands having been given in lieu of tythes to the Reverend Millington Massey Jackson, a former rector, in the year 1785.

It has been observed, that there are two tythings in this parish, and the natural inference is, that it once constituted two separate lordships, and more particularly as these tythings belong to distinct hundreds. I shall begin with that part which is connected with the Hundred of Mere, and which I conceive to have given the additional name of *Kingston* to the whole parish.

This tything is, no doubt, one of the DEVRELS, of Domesday, but which cannot now be ascertained; shortly after the conquest it was in the Crown, and was among the early grants of land to the Earl of Cornwall. ^b It thus became dependent on Mere, and with it followed

^a The Return was wrong printed in 1811.

^b 28 Edw. I. Edmund Earl of Cornwall died seised of this tything. Vide Inq. post. mort.

the fate of the Earldom, which frequently reverted to the Crown, till 11 Edw. III. it was erected into a Duchy, and finally entailed on the King's eldest son. This circumstance, perhaps, gave origin to the appellation of *Kingston*, by way of distinction from the other Deverills, none of which, since the Conquest, have been Royal property.

This part of the parish was granted at an early period on certain rents and services to the knightly family of VERNUN, of Horningsham, who held also the remainder of the village, and in whom the whole was united for many generations; it may be observed, however, that by paying a small law-day silver at the manor court of Mere, this tything still acknowledges a kind of superiority in the duchy court there held.

We now come to that part of the parish which is in the distant Hundred of Amesbury; and here it may be observed, that though it is not so clear why this tything should belong to Amesbury in particular, yet, there are strong reasons why it could not be reckoned in either of the neighbouring hundreds. This tything, at the conquest, was granted to the Canons of Lisieux, in Normandy. Now the Hundred of Mere was, at least in latter times, in the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall, and as these Canons, jointly with their Bishop, claimed the dignity of *Earls*, they no doubt took care to exempt their tenants and lands from any authority but their own; nor could it belong to Heytesbury, the fee of which hundred was in the Dunstanvilles; nor to Damerham South, which belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury. But there must be some reasons to connect them with Amesbury; and these may be found, perhaps, in the replenishing of the Monastery of Amesbury with nuns from Fontevrault, in Normandy, by Henry II. and the Charter of King John confirming to that Monastery half a hide of land with five *caseos* and five *agnos* in *Deverell Puellarum*, which land that Monastery held in this village till the Reformation. *Valor Eccles. Hen. VIII.*

The first account we have of this tything is in Domesday:

“*Canonici Lisiacences tenent DEVREL. Eddeva tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatæ. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et dimidium, 3 acræ minus, et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi. Et 6 cosceæ cum uno villano habent 1 carucatam. Ibi 3 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarterentæ longæ et 3 latæ. Valuit 40 solidi, modo 70 solidi.*”

“The Canons of Lisieux hold *Devrel*. Eddeva held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at 4 hides. Here are three plough-lands. Three hides and a half, wanting three acres, are in demesne, where is one plough-land, and two servants. Six cottagers and one villager occupy one plough-land. Here are three acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long and three furlongs broad. It was valued at 40 shillings, now at 70 shillings.”

This part of the parish was also granted at an annual rent to the Vernuns or Varnuns, of Horningsham, at an early period; for 17 Edw. I. we find a trial recorded in the *Abbrev. Placitor.* in which “*Decanus et Capitulum S'ti Petri Lexoviæ,*” or the Canons of *Lisieux*, recover against Robert Vernun 55 marks and 10s. arrearage, of a rent of 13 marks from the manor of Kingston Deverill, and also a fine of 10*l.* damages. It will be here observed, that this part of the parish is designated by the general name of Kingston Deverill; but before this time, as appears by the Charter of John, it was called *Deverell Puellarum*, perhaps from its recent connection with the maidens of Amesbury; it afterwards acquired the name of Stanters, from a family who married the heiress of Vernun; and the manor court is to this day styled “the Court Baron of Kingston Deverill and Stanters.”

The superior lordship of this part remained in the Canons of Lisieux, with the ordinary interruptions of seizure for a time during war with France, till the foreign churches and religious houses had permission to sell their lands in England to English establishments, which many availed themselves of, and it is presumed the Canons of Lisieux among the rest, as shortly after we find the Monastery of Amesbury, the Abbey of Netley, and the Priory of Edington possessing lands here, and no other religious.

The patronage of the church, and the actual occupations of the lands under these superior lords, was in the Vernuns till *temp.* Edw. III. Isabel, sole daughter and heir of Sir Richard Vernun, of Horningsham, married Peter Stanter, or Stantour, of Devon, and thus came into possession. The Stanters also resided at Horningsham, where I shall give a more particular account of these two ancient families, only observing that a branch of the Stanters were residing here in 1565, as will be shewn by the pedigree.

From the family of Stanter this manor and advowson passed by purchase to that of Ludlow of Hill-Deverill, in which it descended until it was purchased by Lord Viscount Weymouth, ancestor of the present noble Proprietor, about the year 1737, of the Coker family, who, by the marriage of Sir Henry Coker with the only daughter and heiress of Edmund Ludlow, acquired considerable property in this neighbourhood, especially at Hill-Deverill; under which parish a pedigree and particular account of this family will be given.

It must be added that Roger Husee, who was summoned as Lord Husee 22 and 23 Edw. III. died, in the thirty-fifth year of that reign, seised of a manor and certain rents in Kingston Deverill; but we do not find that it descended to his heir.

It appears, by the Survey Books of Kingston Deverill, that copies of Court Roll of tenements within the manor were granted as follow:

A. D. 1687, by Henry Coker, Knt. and Lady Elizabeth his wife.

A. D. 1703 and 1716, by Elizabeth Coker, then of Hill-Deverill, widow.

From 1718 to 1736, by Henry Coker, Esq.

In 1738 by Lord Viscount Weymouth.

In 1706 Coker's tenement, now in grant to Henry Sturgis, was held on the lives of Elizabeth Coker, daughter of Edmund Ludlow Coker, deceased, and others. The said Elizabeth died in 1765, having survived the other two lives.

In 1741 a lease was granted by Lord Weymouth to Ann Coker, spinster, for her life and the life of Thomas Coker; exchanged in 1756, Ann being then dead.

In 1732 the Rev. Benjamin Coker, of Marston, Clerk, held lands at Deverill Longbridge under Lord Weymouth for the lives of Benjamin son of Henry Coker, the same Benjamin the lessee, and Benjamin Barnes. The said Benjamin Coker was buried 4 July 1732.

See Hill-Deverill Register.

On referring to the Institutions (which will be given at the end of this book) the name of *Robertus de Vernon* appears as Patron in the year 1302, and others of that family afterwards; the name of *Stanter* occurs from 1411 to 1576. To these ancient Patrons of the Rectory succeeded the Ludlows, Cokers, Howes, and Thynnes; with the last of whom the presentation now remains.

The Howes purchased the Advowson of the Cokers; and at the sale of the Chedworth property it was bought by Lord Weymouth, and thus again united to the Manor, from which it had been, for a short time only, separated.

THE CHURCH

is a Rectory, valued in the King's Books at £19. 15s. 0d. Patron, the Marquess of Bath. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a plain edifice, built of stone, and measures 92 feet in length, and only 16 feet in width. On the South side is an aisle or chapel, separated from the nave by two pointed arches. There are six grotesque heads near the ceiling; and the remains of a very rich screen, carved in wood, painted, gilded, and ornamented principally with roses, in eight square compartments, separate the nave from the chancel, in which, on the pavement, are the following inscribed records near the altar:

“ Brune Berjew, 1718, ætat. 74.

Jane Berjew, his wife, 18 January 1699, ætat. 44.”

On a tablet on the wall, over this stone, is a small shield, with the arms of this family, viz. *Argent*, a bend *Or*, voided *Sable*, between six lioncels rampant *Gules*. They held only leasehold property in this parish.

On a tablet affixed to a wall on the South side of the altar :

“ Here underneath resteth the body of Mr. LUDLOW COKER, second son of Edmund Ludlow Coker, Rector of this place, who departed this life the 8th day of July, in the third year of his age, anno Domini 1704.

“ ELIZABETH OBORNE, wife of William Osborne, Gent. and eldest daughter of Edmund Ludlow Coker, the Rector of this place, 20 March, 1765, aged 73.

“ WILLIAM OBORNE, Gent. of East Knoyle, July 20, 1772, aged 79.”

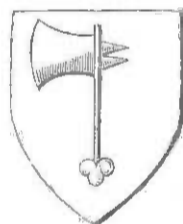
The FONT is simple, of a circular form, and formed of one block of stone, supported by a large central pillar, and four others of smaller dimensions at the angles.

I see nothing particular to remark in the Church-yard Obituary. The advanced ages of many persons there interred bespeak the salubrity of the neighbourhood.

BENEFACTIONS.—Eleanor Hurle, of this parish, widow, gave, upon her last will, £50, to be laid out in a piece of land, the profit thereof to remain to the poor of this parish for ever, anno Domini 1688; which money is laid out by her trustee in a piece of land at Burton in the parish of Mere, called by the name of Dews.

There are in this parish 14 acres of land belonging to the Charity School at Horningsham, called The School Lands.

On the upper part of the tower of this Church, facing the West, is the figure of an angel supporting the following shield; but as this is not the achievement of either *Vernun* or *Stanter*, I know not to whom to attribute it, unless it belong to the Church of Lisieux.



The Church appears to have been entirely rebuilt since the time of the Vernons, excepting only a few yards of the North wall of the chancel, which is of much older date than any other part of the fabrick, and has in it a narrow lancet window, long since filled up. This small fragment of more remote antiquity will perhaps soon disappear, from the necessity of repair.

Here is a good peal of six bells, but none of them older than 1731.

In a meadow bounding the Church-yard on the West, which is the most ordinary situation for the ancient mansion, are extensive traces of some such building; but no memory or tradition remains which can lead to any conclusion respecting it.

HAVING now attained the prescribed limits of our Hundred, and deviated a little from the precise bounds in the description of the Parish of Kingston Deverill, I must return to the principal Town of this Hundred of MERE, and add some further particulars relating to it, which have been hitherto deferred, or have come to my knowledge since the first sheets were committed to the press.

ADDENDA.

MERE (*quondam Burgus*) had, in the reign of King Edward the First, the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament; and in the twenty-third Parliament, held at Westminster *temp.* Edward I. we find the names of JOHN TONY and HENRY DE HORSINGTON returned as its Members. It was a great staple for wool.

In former days the Ducal Castle, seated on a bold knoll of chalk, rising from the plain, must have had a very imposing and picturesque appearance; its site only and some trifling foundations now remain; but the simple hill itself, though robbed of its bulwarks, presents, on all sides, a bold and pleasing effect.

It was in this strong fortress, as we learn by the following document, that the Abbot of Scone in Scotland was committed to the custody of Richard de Chiseldon, at that time *Custos* of the Castle, to be there kept in safe custody and fetters.

“Rex Vicee’ Wyltes salutem. Quia inimicum, rebellem, et proditorem nostrum Abbatem de SCONE mittimus ad Castrum de Mere, incarcerationum ibidem, exigente hoc multiplici culpâ suâ, tibi præcipimus, quod receptis præsentibus, usque WYNTON in propriâ personâ tuâ festinanter accedas, ac dictum Abbatem a Vic’ nostro Leycestr’ per quem ipsum Abbatem illuc mittimus, recipias, et salvò ac securè ducas usque ad castrum prædictum de MERE, et juxta tuam, et RICHARDI DE CHISELDON custodis castri circumspectionem industrem, ac tutiori et fortiori loco castri prædicti in compedibus ferreis includas, &c. &c.

“Teste Rege apud Dunolm’ 7 die Aug.”

“A Table of the Reeves of the Manor of Mere, from the Year of our Lord 1551, and from the Fifth Year of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth,” may throw some light on the old inhabitants of this town.

	A. D. 1551.	Robert Coward was Reeve.
1.	Mary, 1552.	John Clement.
2.	Philip and Mary, 1553.	John Gildon.
3.	Ditto, 1554.	Robert Bishop.
4.	Ditto, 1555.	Robert Sheppard.
5.	Ditto, 1556.	John King, in the year that Lord Stourton suffered
6.	Ditto, 1557.	William [at Sarum.
7.	Elizabeth, 1566.	Thomas Wats.
8.	Ditto, 1567.	Randall Banister.
9.	Ditto, 1568.	Alexander Bourne.
10.	Ditto, 1569.	John Forward, jun.
11.	Ditto, 1570.	William Dixe, sen.
12.	Ditto, 1571.	Thomas Awbrey, Gent.
13.	Ditto, 1572.	John Forward.
14.	Ditto, 1573.	Christopher Alford.
15.	Ditto, 1574.	Robert Coward, <i>pro</i> Charles Lord Stourton.
16.	Ditto, 1574.	John Dodington.

17.	Elizabeth,	1575.	Thomas Alford.
18.	Ditto,	1576.	John Gildon.
19.	Ditto,	1577.	Robert Bishop.
20.	Ditto,	1578.	Thomas King.
21.	Ditto,	1579.	Nicholas Clement.
22.	Ditto,	1580.	Thomas Holbrook.
23.	Ditto,	1581.	Christopher Alford and Leonard Dodington.
24.	Ditto,	1582.	Edward Foord.
25.	Ditto,	1583.	Mr. Chafin.
26.	Ditto,	1584.	Edward Chafin.
27.	Ditto,	1585.	Thomas Alford.
28.	Ditto,	1586.	Thomas Abowrough (Awbrey).
29.	Ditto,	1587.	Henry
30.	Ditto,	1588.	Thomas Watts.

WARRANT *from the* COMMISSIONERS *in the* Time of OLIVER CROMWELL.

“ By virtue of a Commission to us directed from the Trustees, authorized by the Commons of England assembled in Parliament, for the Sale of Hundreds, Manors, and Lands, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, in pursuance of the said Act, WEE doe hereby require you, the Bailiffe of this Mannor, to sum'on and warn 24 of the ablest Tennants of the said Mannor to appear before us at a Court of Survey to be holden upon Tuesday the 25 of this present month, by 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the usual Court House, then and there to receive such further order and direction as shall be thought fit in that behalfe. Hereof you are not to fail.

“ Given under our hands and seals the 20th day of June 1650.

“ HERCULES LANGRIG.

“ WILLIAM EXBERY.

“ JOHN FISK.

“ *To William Baron, Bayliffe of the Manor abovesaid, as to his Deputy, These.*”

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The leading particulars respecting this building have been already detailed; but our late researches into the documents preserved in the different Registers belonging to the Diocese of Salisbury have enabled me to add some interesting information respecting the Church of Mere.

The following extract from the Register of Bishop OSMUND, who died anno 1099, will tend to elucidate the ancient state of this building :

“ Inventarium factum in Ecclesiâ de MERA, per W. Decanum Sarum, Anno D'ni mcccxx. qui erat annus tertius Pontificatus Ric'i Sar. Ep'i,^a in vigiliâ S'ti Michaelis.

“ Ecclesia fundata est in honore S'ti Michaelis Archangeli; et sunt ibi in majori Ecclesiâ tria altaria: 1 in honore B. Virgin — 1 in honore B. Thomæ Martyris — 1 in honore B. Mariæ Magdal. Sunt etiam in ipsâ parochiâ duæ Capellæ pertinent. ad eand' Eccl'iam — Capella de SELES,^b quæ est de S'to Martino, cui debetur officium tribus diebus per ebdoman. Alia

^a Richard Poore was Bishop of Sarum A. D. 1217.

^b Seles, a tything adjoining to Mere.

Capella apud CHANDESWIC,^c quæ est de eodem Sancto, et idem debetur ei officium. Item alia Capella apud DEVERELL,^d quam tenet Walterus Decanus pro 4 marcis, per 4 term. anni, et est Capella de S'to Andrea, et est de dominico Canonicorum Cenomansium, quorum terram habet Ricardus de Derneferd ad firmam.

“ Ecclesia dedicata, cancellum dis-coopertum, cymiterium nunc clausum bestiis primum. Ita est ibi turris cum 4 campanis. GALFRIDUS Capellanus annuus percipit omnia præter garbas et fenum, et reddit inde 8 marc. ad 4 term' anni. Et habet . . . Capellanum secum, et Diaconum, et facit deservire duabus capellis.

“ Hii sunt LIBRI Ecclesiæ de MERA :

“ Unum missale (de dono Adæ Decani) novum et sufficiens, cum notâ sufficienti; et 1 vetus cum notâ sufficienti; et ambo bene in asscribus ligata.

“ Unum breviar' in 2 voluminibus in asscribus ligatis.

“ Duo Antiphonaria, de dono Decani Ricardi; unum novum in quo continetur psalterium et collectarium, et capitularium, et ymnarium^e; et aliud in quo continetur collectarium, et capitularium, et ymnarium, et est ligandum.

“ Et 1 graduale^f bonum et sufficiens, sed ligandum; et aliud vetus cum tropario^g parvi precii. 1 Manuale in quaternis — 10 minus plenar' et 1 psalterium nullius precii. Item 1 graduale novum de dono GALFRIDI Presbyteri. Item 1 liber vetustissimus habens crucem superpositam super quam juratur.”

From the same register I have been enabled to add the ornaments, &c. which belonged to this Church A. D. 1220 :

“ Item ORNAMENTA ejusdem Ecclesiæ.

“ Unum par vestimentorum (de dono Adæ Decani) sufficiens et ydoneum sine casulâ; et tria vestimenta, quorum duo sunt sufficientia cum casulis sericis; et tertium par vestimentorum vetus et attritum cum sur' attrita.

“ Item mantilia 15 sufficientia, quorum 8 vel plura sunt benedicta, et duo calices deaurati, quorum unus est ponderis 24 solidorum, et alter 19 solidorum.

“ Duo paria corporalium bona et satis ydonea, et unum altare marmoreum portabile, et una pixis eburnea dependens super altare, cum eukaristâ, et alia argentea, ponderis 4 solidorum, ad deferendum corpus Domini infirmis, et alia lignea depicta, et duæ fiolæ de stagno, et 5 vexilla vetera, et unum bonum.

“ Item duo panni serici ante altare, et duo alii admodum thoralis, et unus lineus floribus precinctus, et una vetus cortina, et unus pannus quadragesimalis vetus et attritus, et tria pepla ad mariola cooperanda linea.

“ Item duo candelabra de cup'ro, et thuribulum æneum, et est ibi sacrum sufficiens, et crux processionalis de cup'ro.

“ Item unum pecten eburneum.

“ Hæc sunt postmodum adquisita.

“ Quatuor mantilia quorum unum est paratum.

“ 1 crux processionalis de Gagate.

“ Item 1 alba parata, de dono Margaretæ de Sele (Zeals).

“ Arca quam operter'on pannus ad sustinendum pannum sericum.

“ Item 1 vexillum^h sericum de dono Eliæ Wikine.

“ Item 1 vexillum^h de dono Lucæ Drumare de armis ejusdem.

^c *Chandeswic*, Chadenwyche, a tything also close to Mere.

^d *Deverell* — there are several parishes bearing this name, some in and others adjoining the Hundred of Mere.

^e Ymnarium, a book of hymns.

^f Graduale — quod canitur, dum Diaconus gradus ambonis (query?) ascendit ad canendum Evangelium.

^g Troparium, a book of alternate responses in singing mass.

^h Vexillum, banners for the Rogations.

- “ Item 3 panni linei incisi, et picti ante altaria de perquisitione J. Capellani.
 “ Item 1 lintheum ad cooperiendam crucem tempore quadragesimali.
 “ Item 1 superpelliciumⁱ vetus, et 1 rochetta^k.
 “ Et est ibi 1 truncus ferro ligatus in quo reponuntur libri.
 “ Item 1 archa in quâ reponuntur vestimenta.”

I find also, by a reference to the Registers of Deans CHANDLER and SYDENHAM, these additional memoranda.

There are no existing Registers of the Deanery of Sarum *ante* 1404.

Dean Chandler begins 1404, ends 1418. Dean Sydenham begins 1418, ends 1425. From that time there is no Register of the Deanery till after the Reformation; most probably *carried to Rome* by the last Dean before the Reformation, or *concealed* by him. *Desunt* 123 years!

The next Register begins 1548, ends 1613; then a break of 47 years, as though some register had been withdrawn at the commencement of the Civil Wars, or by an ejected Dean. The next begins 1660, and continues to the present time. So that there is no Register before 1404; — 123 years lost between 1425 and 1548; — and 47 years between 1613 and 1660. It is therefore clearly impossible to make a regular series of Institutions from the Dean's Registers.

In the catalogues of books in the Churches we find carefully noted the words or even parts of words with which the second or some other folio commenced. The only reason I can conceive for this is, that the books might be known and distinguished from others of the same kind. Regular as was the writing of the monkish scribes, they could not have the regularity of print; and most likely no two of them, nor even the *same writer*, at different times, could be sure of getting the same number of syllables in each page. Perhaps variations might be made even on purpose; and hence an easy method of distinguishing books, which no doubt in every other respect were exceedingly similar, and of proving right to them when lost or purloined. These commencing words I have printed in minor capitals, to distinguish them from the text.

ORNAMENTA ECCLESIE DE MEER.

“ Ornamenta cantarie de Meer. In primis unus *calix* argent. deaurat. cum ymagine crucifixi in pede, cum *patend* Agnus Dei in medio, due *phiole* argent. Item quatuor corporalia, cum quatuor bursis. Item unum *missale*, cujus secundo folio post kalend. ET MITTERE. Item unum aliud *missale*, notatum cujus secundo folio post kalend. ET SEMPER. Item unum *portiforium*, cujus secundo folio ET VITA. Item unum *aliud portiforium*, notatum cujus secundo folio DEUS QUI. Item unum *gradale*, notatum cujus secundo folio QUAM P'P'T. Item unum *ordinale*, cujus secundo folio ALTI JUS ENIM. Item unus liber vocat. *rationale divinorum*, cujus secundo folio ET VITA. Item un. *p'o oculi* cujus secundo folio post custodias SE HERE. Item unus liber *decretalium*, cujus secundo folio ILLUD INVENIRE NON POTEST. Item unum, cujus secundo folio TALI QUOD DIE.”

“ Ornamenta^l In primis 1 secta vestimentor. albi coloris de panno aureo pulverizata cum capitibus aureis de gripis, cum 1 casula, 2 tunicis, 3 capis, cum pertinent. et fromite subfromite de eadem. Item quatuor ridel' de tartaryn albo. Item 1 secta vestimentor. nigri coloris de worstede, cum casula, 2 tunicis, 3 capis, cum pertinent. ejusdem sectæ. Item 1 par vestiment. de baudekyn rubeo, cum albis volueribus. Item 1 par vestiment. de blodio baudekyn. Item 1 par vestiment. de virid. tartaryn. Item 1 secta de rubeo tartaryn, cum 1 casula, 2 tunicis, et una capa, cum pertinentibus. Item 1 secta de panno deaurato de *Morre*, pulverizat. cum capitibus de gripis; videlicet, una casula, 2 tunice, et parure unius albe

ⁱ Superpellicium, surplice.

^k Rochetta is a surplice, save that it has no sleeves, and was for the clerk who assisted the priest at the mass.

^l Blank in the original; but no doubt refers to Meer, and to the chantry there.

ejusdem secte, et parure aliar. duar. albar. de diversis coloribus. Item una alba cum amictâ cujus parure sunt blodii coloris. Item 3 amiete quarum 1 parur. est de *armis diversis*, alia est de panno deaurato pulverizat. cum *flourdeluce*, et tertia de rubeo *velewet* pulverizat. cum gripis aureis. Item vi tuall' quorum iv sunt de opere parificent. Item 3 frontell'. Item 2 tersoria, et altera . . . dict. Cantuar. est dedicat. in honore Annunc. b'te Marie Virginis. Item *pallen.* de virid. colore pulverizat. cum leonibus et pavonibus deauratis."

"Memorand. de Libris deficientibus Cantuar. de Meer.—Imprimis, 1 Bibliotheca et 1 Hugucion, qui sunt in custodiâ D'ni Ric'i Cheddeseey. Item Egidius de Reginine perseverandâ, qui est in custodiâ Joh'is de Cleveden. Item par de Element. et sextus liber Decretalium, qui sunt in custodiâ D'ni Joh'is Robbetut, Rectoris de Penrith. Item unus liber vocat. Albanus, qui est in custodiâ D'ni Joh'is Chasse. Item 1 par vestimentor. quod est in custodiâ D'ni Joh'is Berkelee, Militis."

I shall now, though I may be guilty of some repetition, sum up briefly the particulars relating to the Royal Manor of MERE; and shall afterwards add a curious Record preserved in the Record Office in the Tower.

"King Henry III. granted^m to his brother, Richard Earl of Cornwall, the Manor of Meere, with the appurtenances, in the County of Wilts, to have and hold to him and his heirs of the body of Senchia his wife, daughter of the Earl of Provence, begotten, for ever; and in the 37th year of the same King licence was granted himⁿ to construct a castle in his said manor of Meere, upon a hill or mount there.

"On the death of the above-mentioned Earl Richard, in 1271-2, the manor descended, with the earldom of Cornwall, to his son Edmund; on whose decease, in the 28th of Edward the First, an ample extent of this manor, as well as of other parts of the earldom, was returned into Chancery^o. This Edmund dying without issue, all his possessions fell to King Edward the First, as his cousin and heir, and thenceforward remained in the Crown till the first year of King Edward the Second, when that Monarch granted them^p to his favourite, Piers or Peter de Gaveston; but on his banishment they were again seised into the King's hands, and so remained till King Edward the Third, in the fifth year of his reign^q, created his brother, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and granted to him, and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, the said manor of Meere, together with all the other possessions of the earldom of Cornwall. He, however, died without issue anno 10 Edward III.; and his property then reverting to the Crown, according to the conditions of the grant, King Edward, in the following year, erected the said earldom of Cornwall into a duchy, and granted it^r (including the manor of Meere) to Edward Prince of Wales, his eldest son, with the name of Duke of Cornwall.

"From this period the manor of Meere, with all its appurtenances, descended with, and as part and parcel of, the duchy of Cornwall till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who (the possessions of the duchy being then in the Crown) by her letters patent, dated at Westminster the 7th day of February in the 37th year of her reign, gave and granted to Gell Merrick, Esquire, afterwards Sir Gell Merrick, Knight, and to Henry Lindley, Esquire, afterwards Sir Henry Lindley, Knight, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, the park at Meere, part and parcel of the said manor of Meere, called by the name of Meere Park; but King James the First, in the eighth and ninth years of his reign, issued writs of Scire Facias,^s setting forth the charter of King Edward III.; in consequence of which the grant of Queen Elizabeth was rendered and declared null and void, and the park of Meere, as well as many other possessions of the said

^m Rot. Cart. 28 Hen. III. m. 4.

ⁿ Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. III. m. 6.

^o Inquis. post mortem 28 Edw. I. No 44. See p. 146.

^p Rot. Cart. 1 Edw. II. No 24.

^q Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. III. No 17.

^r Rot. Cart. 11 Edw. III. No 53.

^s Preserved in the Tower of London. See also the Prince's Case in Coke's Reports.

duchy which she had granted away, re-annexed and united to the said duchy of Cornwall, as parcel thereof, for ever.

“In the first year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth the men and tenants of the castle and lordship of Meere, in the county of Wiltes, being of the ancient demesne of the Crown, were confirmed in the privilege of exemption from toll throughout the whole kingdom of England, ‘as they ought and had hitherto been accustomed to be.’

“The same King, in the ninth year of his reign, granted^u to his son Henry Prince of Wales that he and his heirs should have two fairs yearly in the town of Meere, in the county of Wiltes, one on the eve and day of St. John ante portam Latinam, to continue for six successive days, and the other on the eve and day of St. Bartholomew, to continue for six days successively following; and also one market weekly to be holden on Wednesday; together with all franchises, commodities, and liberties to the said fairs and market belonging, for ever.”

“King Edward the Second, in the 17th year of his reign, granted^x to John de Mere that the said John might give and assign one messuage, thirty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and thirty shillings rent, with the appurtenances, in Mere and Seles, to a certain Chaplain, to pray daily in the parish church of Mere ‘for the soul of Margaret, late Queen of England, and for the souls of the aforesaid John and of Alianor his wife, and for the souls of their fathers and mothers, of their ancestors and heirs, and for all the faithful, deceased.’

“A similar licence was granted by King Richard the Second^y to Richard Hull, parson of the church of Peme, Henry Rochel, chaplain, and John Stoke, chaplain, that they might give and assign to William Wymond, chaplain of the chantry at the altar of the Blessed Mary in the church of Mere, four messuages, two tofts, six acres of land, and eight acres and a half of meadow, in Mere and Stourton, to have and to hold to the same William, and to his successors, chaplains of the chantry aforesaid, in augmentation of their support, for ever.

“King Henry the Sixth granted^z to the Dean and Chapter of the church of the Blessed Mary of Sarum, that they might give and assign to Richard Cheddesey, Henry Rochell, and John Culpek, chaplains of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the church of Mere, a certain piece of their garden near to the churchyard of the parochial church of the Blessed Mary of Mere, lying on the Southern part thereof, and containing one acre, holden by them as of the Duchy of Cornwall, “*ad edificandum et componendum super eandem peciam mansiones pro eisdem capellanis necessarias: qui quidem capellani aliquam habitationem ad commorandum insimul et in communi ante hæc tempora non habuerunt.*”^a

“Inter Recorda curiæ Cancellariæ, in Turri Londinensi asservata; scilicet, Inquisitiones post Mortem, de Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, post Conquestum Angliæ primi, vicesimo octavo, N^o 44, sic continetur.

“Inquisicio facta coram Escaetore domini Regis, apud Mere, xvij. die Novembris, anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo octavo, de terris et tenementis unde Edmundus Comes Cornubiæ obiit seisitus in dominico suo, ut de feodo, quantum, videlicet, terre idem Edmundus tenuit de domino Rege in capite die quo obiit, et quantum de aliis, et per quod servicium, et quis propinquior heres ejus sit, et ejus etatis, per sacramentum Johannis Cleimond, Walteri de Horsinton, Johannis de Immere, Johannis de Hamstede, Johannis de Burton, Johannis Hodel, Willielmi Wiking, Thome Wiking, Willielmi Yling, Ade le Taillur, Roberti de la Legh, et Walteri Rudel; qui dicunt, super sacramentum suum, quod idem Edmundus Comes Cornubiæ tenuit die quo obiit, de domino Rege in capite, Manerium de Mere, cum pertinenciis in domi-

^t Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV. pars 7. m. 5.

^u Rot. Cart. 9 Hen. IV. N^o 11.

^x Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 22.

^y Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 25.

^z Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. VI. p. 3. m. 10.

^a On this ground probably stands the house now attached to the family of Grove, and perhaps Dean's Orchard, both situated on the South side of the Church.

nico suo, ut de feodo, per quod servicium ignorant. Et dicunt quod est ibi quoddam Castrum cujus exitus nihil valent per annum. Et est ibi quoddam capitale mesuagium extra Castrum, cum graugia, boveria, stabulo, et bercheriis, et valent inde proficua et aisiamenta per annum ijs. Et sunt eciam ibidem in dominicis ccc ^{ss} xj. acre et dimidium terre arrabilis, que valent per annum vijli. xvjs. ij*d.* precium cujuslibet acre de cxlvj et dimidio, que sunt subtus montes in Wodecombe et Charecombe, et extra viij*d.* et precium cujuslibet acre de cxxxix, que sunt super montes ij*d.* et precium cujuslibet acre de cvj, que sunt in quedam veteri assarto, iiij*d.* Et sunt eciam ibidem in dominicis ^{ss} xvij acre prati, et valent per annum vjli. precium cujuslibet de xxxij in Westmed xx*d.* et de lxxv acris in Estmed, et in la Brech et prato de la Conewich xij*d.* Et sunt eciam ibi in dominicis xliij acre super Mapelderehulle terre et pasture, et in clauso de la Conewich et Horscroft xlvij acre pasture, et valent per annum xxijs. vj*d.* precium acre iiij*d.* Et est eciam ibi in dominicis quedam pastura in Swenecombe et extra super montes ad boves, vaccas, et boviculos, et valet per annum xxxijs. iiij*d.* Et est eciam ibi quedam pastura in dominica super montes ad sustentacionem m^{cc} bidentium cum pastura seperali in Wodecombe et Chatecombe, et valet per annum cs. Et est ibi quidam parcus, qui vocatur parcus de la Conewich, in quo nulle sunt fere, et valet inde herbagium et pannagium per annum iiijli. salvis sustentacione haie et decima herbagij. Et est eciam ibi quidam alius parcus qui vocatur Deverlingewode, in quo nulle sunt fere, et valent inde herbagium et subboseus per annum xs. Et sunt eciam ibi duo molendina aquatica, et valent per annum vijli. salva decima. Est eciam ibi unum molendinum fullericium, et valet per annum xxvjs. viij*d.*, et sic est ad firmam, ita tamen quod dominus inveniet grossum merenium ad reparationem ejusdem. Et est ibi quedam mola que vocatur Stanegrist, et valet per annum vj*d.*

“ Summa valoris tocus dominici xxxiiijli. xjs. ij*d.*

“ Dicunt eciam quod sunt ibi libere tenentes in socagio, qui reddunt per annum ad Natale Domini, Pascham, Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis, de reddito assiso iiijli. ijs. ix*d.* et ij libras et dimidium piperis, j libra cimini, et j par albarum cirothecarum, que valent per annum ijs. Et ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio ad lardarium xijjs. ij*d.* ob'. Et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis de quibusdam operibus ijs. iiij*d.* De quibus Johannes de Pimperlegh tenet in socagio ij virgatas terre, j mesuagium, et j croftam, et reddit inde per annum ad predictos quatuor terminos xxijs. proportionaliter; et ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij ij*d.* et faciet sectam ad hundredum de ij septimanis in ij septimanas pro omni servicio, et dabit herietum et relevium cum acciderit. Rogerus Wiking tenet per socagium ij virgatas terre, et reddit inde per annum ad dictos quatuor terminos xijjs. vj*d.* proportionaliter; et ad festum Sancti Martini viijs. de auxilio, et faciet sectam, et dabit herietum et relevium, sicut predictus Johannes Eustachius de Borton tenet per socagium ij virgatas terre, et ij purpresturas, et reddit inde per annum ad Pascham j libram piperis, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ijs. vij*d.*, et faciet sectam, et dabit herietum et relevium, ut supradicti. Walterus de Horsinton tenet per socagium ij virgatas terre et dimidium, j croftam, et j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos vj*d.* ob'. q^a. proportionaliter; et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ijs. iiij*d.* q^a. j libram et dimidium piperis, et j par cirothecarum, valent vj den.; et ad festum Sancti Martini iiij*d.* et faciet sectam, et dabit relevium tantum pro omni servicio. Johannes Clermond tenet per socagium j virgatam terre, j purpresturam, et dimidium acre terre, et reddit inde per annum ad Pascham xij*d.*, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij*d.*, et faciet sectam, et dabit herietum et relevium. Johannes de Hamstede tenet per socagium dimidium virgate terre, j mesuagium, ij acras terre, et ij seldas, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis ijs. vj*d.* j libram piperis, et j libram cimini, et faciet sectam, et dabit ut supra. Johannes Hodel, junior, tenet per socagium dimidium virgate terre, j seldam, ij purpresturas, et reddit inde per annum xs. iiij*d.*; videlicet, ad Natale Domini, Pascham et Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste vijs. ob'. q^a. proportionaliter, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ijs. iiij*d.* q^a. et faciet sectam, ut supra, pro omni servicio, et dabit relevium tantum. Johannes de Borton

tenet per socagium j ferlingam terre, et reddit inde per annum ijs. ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et faciet sectam, et dabit relevium tantum pro omni servicio. Robertus de la Legh tenet per socagium ij virgatas terre, et reddit inde per annum ad suprascriptos quatuor terminos principales xiijs. proportionaliter, et ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij iijs. Et ad festa Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis, pro quibusdam consuetudinibus et serviciis suis cariagij feni et bladi xvij*d.* proportionaliter, et faciet sectam, et dabit herietum et relevium, ut suprascripti. Alicia et Agnes Martin tenent dimidium virgate terre, et reddunt inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales iijs. iij*d.* proportionaliter, et ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij xix*d.*; et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Sancti Michaelis, pro consuetudinibus et serviciis suis cariagij feni et bladi ix*d.*; et facient sectam, et dabunt ut suprascripti. Ricardus Smert tenet j mesuagium, et reddit inde per annum xv*d.* ad quatuor terminos principales proportionaliter, et faciet sectam bis per annum ad visum, et dabit herietum et relevium cum acciderit. Walterus le Tannere tenet j mesuagium eum j prato et j roda terre, et j seldam, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos xij*d.* proportionaliter, et ad festum Sancti Martini j*d. ob.*, et faciet sectam bis per annum, et dabit herietum et relevium. Robertus de Mere tenet j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis iij*d.* pro omni servicio. Walterus Rudel tenet j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij*d.* pro omni servicio. Adam le Dun tenet j domum, et reddit inde per annum j*d.* ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Alicia la Mercere tenet j domum, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis iij*d.* Willielmus Wither tenet j seldam, et reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis iij*d.* Willielmus le Marays tenet j seldam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis v*d.* Ricardus Gomme tenet ij seldas, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis viij*d.* Idem Ricardus tenet j domum juxta prisonam, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos xv*d.* proportionaliter. Johannes Springot tenet j seldam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis v*d.* Hugo Carectarius tenet j seldam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis iij*d.* Adam Imme tenet j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis iij*d.* Juliana de la Legh tenet j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij*d.* Rogerus Wiking, Johannes de Borton, et Willielmus Wiking tenent quendam partem terre de tenemento quod fuit Ricardi de Burton, et reddunt inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis xvij*d.*, et quilibet predictorum dabit relevium cum acciderit.

“Dicunt etiam quod sunt ibi ij virgatarij, xxij dimidii virgatarij, x ferlingatarij, et xxij cotarij, tenentes in villenagio, qui reddunt per annum ad quatuor terminos principales de redditu assiso vj*li.* xvjs. xj*d. ob.*, et ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio ad lardarium lixs. xj*d. ob.* et $\frac{3}{4}$ gallos et gallinas ad chersetum, que valent per annum xjs. viij*d.* preter capitis j*d.* et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis, pro consuetudinibus et serviciis remissis, viij*li.* xvs. viij*d. ob.* proportionaliter. De quibus Cristina Attewelle, Willielmus Ingeram, et Willielmus le Sopere tenent j virgatan et dimidium terre in villenagio, reddendo inde per annum ad predictos quatuor terminos principales xjs. iij*d.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij iijjs. iij*d.* et j gallum, et ij gallinas ad chersetum; et ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis, pro consuetudinibus et serviciis suis, iijs. ix*d. ob.* proportionaliter. Agnes Attemersse tenet j virgatan terre, et reddit inde per annum ad predictos quatuor terminos vjs. proportionaliter, ad festum Sancti Martini iijs. et chersetum; et ad dictos duos terminos pro operibus iijs. ij*d.* Johannes Atteconewich tenet dimidium virgate, et j ferlingatan terre, et j domum, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos principales vjs. v*d.* proportionaliter, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ijs. iij*d. ob.*; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio iijs. j*d.* et chersetum ut supra; et ad dictos duos terminos pro operibus suis vjs. ij*d. ob.* Galfridus Galye tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales iijjs. proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini xix*d.* et chersetum ut supra; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus ijs. v*d.* Nicholaus Biestebrok tenet dimidium virgate terre,

et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos iijs. proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xixd.* et chersetum ; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus *vjs. iijd.* Nicholaus Galye tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit per annum in omnibus sicut predictus Nicholaus. Reginaldus Biestewatere tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus. Elena Kinich tenet dimidium virgate, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus. Willielmus le Wite tenet j virgatam terre, et j purpresturam ; et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus, et *ijd.* ultra ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro predicta purprestura. Walterus Attebarew tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus. Robertus Atteconewich tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit inde per annum in omnibus sicut predictus Nicholaus. Willielmus Godrich tenet dimidium virgate terre, et j purpresturam, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus ; et *jd.* ultra ad festum Sancti Michaelis de redditu purpresture. Alicia la Grant tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit per annum in omnibus sicut predictus Nicholaus. Hugo le Cuppere tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit in omnibus sicut predictus Nicholaus. Johannes Fleming tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Nicholaus. Nicholaus le Sweint tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit per annum ad Natale Domini *xvjd. ob'.* ; ad Pascham *xvjd. ob'.* ; ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste *xvd. ob'.* ; ad festum Sancti Michaelis nichil, pro quodam prato tenementi sui capto in dominico ; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij *ijs. jd.*, et chersetum ut supra ; et ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis, pro operibus suis *vjs. iijd.* Willielmus Gomme tenet dimidium virgate, et quasdam pecias terre, et reddit inde per annum ad predictos quatuor terminos *vjs. vjd.* proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xviijd.*, et j gallum, et j gallinam ad chersetum, et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus *vjs. iijd.* Willielmus Bonewatere tenet dimidium virgate terre, et j croftam, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales iijs. proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini *ijs. vjd.* et j gallum et iij gallinas ; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus *vjs. iijd.* Ricardus Gomme tenet dimidium virgate terre, et j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad Natale Domini *xijd.*, ad Pascham *xijd.*, ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste *vijjd.*, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis *jd.* de redditu purpresture, et non plus ; pro quodam prato suo capto in dominico ad festum Sancti Martini *xxd.*, et j gallum, et iij gallinas, et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *vjs. iijd.* Johannes Huthe tenet dimidium virgate terre, j domum, et ij purpresturas, et reddit per annum ad tres terminos *iijs. iiijd. ob'.* proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Michaelis *xvjd. ob'.* ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xixd.* et chersetum ut supra ; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *vjs. iiijd.* Nicholaus Martin tenet dimidium virgate terre, preter j acram, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales iijs. *iiijd.* proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xixd.*, et chersetum ut supra ; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *vjs. iijd.* Radulphus Hach tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit per annum ad Natale Domini *xijd.* ; ad Pascham *xijd.* ; ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste *ixd.* ; ad festum Sancti Michaelis nichil, pro quodam prato tenementi sui capto in dominico ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xixd.*, et chersetum ut supra ; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro suis operibus *vjs. iijd.* Johannes Attebrok tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit per annum in omnibus sicut predictus Radulphus, et *jd.* plus ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Nicholaus Kinich tenet dimidium virgate terre, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales iijs. proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini *xixd.*, et chersetum ut supra ; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro suis operibus *vs. vijd. ob'.* Sibilla Galye tenet j ferlingatam terre, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *ijs.* proportionaliter ; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij *ixd.*, j gallum, et tres gallinas ad chersetum ; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *ijs. viijd.* Thomas Galye tenet et reddit per annum in omnibus sicut predicta Sibilla. Alicia Henton tenet et reddit in omnibus per annum similiter. Arnulphus Attemulle tenet et reddit in omnibus per annum similiter. Alicia Peccatorum tenet et reddit per annum in omnibus similiter. Edmundus Red tenet et reddit similiter in omnibus per

annum. Johannes Cole tenet j ferlingatam terre, j purpresturam, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predicta Sibilla, et *jd.* plus ad festum Sancti Michaelis de redditu purpresture. Willielmus Attebrigge tenet j ferlingatam terre, et reddit per annum in omnibus sicut predicta Sibilla, et *xiiijd.* plus pro operibus suis proportionaliter ad supradictos duos terminos. Willielmus Hymek tenet j ferlingatam terre, j seldam, et j molendinum aquaticum, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos principales *vjs. vjd.* proportionaliter, et ad quartum terminum; videlicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijs. jd.*; ad festum Sancti Martini *ijs.*, j gallum, et j gallinam ad chersetum; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xiiijd.* Adam Attebarewe tenet j mesuagium et j croftam, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xvj.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij *vjd.*, j gallum, et *ij* gallinas ad chersetum; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *js. ijd.* Adam Red tenet j mesuagium cum croftis, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xviij.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *vjd.*, et chersetum ut supra; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xijd.* Reginaldus Alwine tenet j mesuagium cum croftis, et reddit inde per annum in omnibus sicut predictus Adam. Willielmus Peccatorum tenet j mesuagium cum croftis, et reddit in omnibus per annum sicut predictus Adam. Willielmus Imeston tenet j mesuagium cum croftis, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *vij.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio *xijd.*, j gallum, et j gallinam ad chersetum; et ad predictos duos terminos pro suis operibus *xijd.* Rogerus Attebrok tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xd.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini de auxilio lardarij *vjd.*; et ad dictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xvj.* Thomas Harding tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *vjd.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *vjd.*; et ad dictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xijd.* Willielmus le Mak tenet j cotagium curtillagio, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xijd.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *ijs. ijd.*; et ad dictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xijd.* Gocelinus Uppelinche tenet j cotagium, et reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijd.*; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *ijd. ob.* Walterus le Carpenter tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xd.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *vjd.*; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *xijd.* Hugo Attelupegate tenet j cotagium cum croftis, et j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos *vjd. ob. q.* proportionaliter; et ad quartum terminum, videlicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijd. q.*; ad festum Sancti Martini *ijd.*; et ad duos terminos supradictos pro operibus suis *vjd.* Galfridus Attemerse tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et j placeam terre, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xijd.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *ijd.*; et ad duos terminos supradictos pro operibus suis *ijd. ob.* Walterus le Scodhurde tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio et purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos principales *iiij. ob.*; et ad quartum terminum, videlicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijd.*; ad festum Sancti Martini *jd. ob.*; et ad predictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *ijd. ob.* Nicholaus Monge tenet j cotagium, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *iiij.* proportionaliter. Anketil Biestbrok tenet j croftam, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xviij.* proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini *iiij.*; et ad supradictos duos terminos pro operibus suis *ijd. ob.* Alicia de Honteneford tenet j domum, et reddit inde per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijd.* Agnes Brabon tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xviij.* proportionaliter. Robertus Goding tenet j cotagium, et j purpresturam, et reddit inde per annum ad tres terminos principales *iiij. ob.* proportionaliter; et ad quartum terminum, videlicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis *ijd. ob.* Thomas le Carpenter tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde per annum ad quatuor terminos principales *xijd.* proportionaliter. Galfridus le Tamere tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde per annum ad eosdem terminos *ijs.* proportionaliter. Nicholaus Belamy tenet j cotagium cum curtillagio, et reddit inde

per annum ad predictos quatuor terminos viijd. proportionaliter; ad festum Sancti Martini ijd. Edith Prior tenet j domum, et reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Michaelis vjd. Robertus Galye tenet j domum, et reddit per annum ad quatuor terminos iiijd. proportionaliter; et jd. pro operibus.

“Dicunt eciam quod Nicholaus Gomme tenet dominicum quod fuit Ricardi de Borton ad firmam; videlicet, j mesuagium, xlix acras terre, super montes vij acras et dimidium, subtus montes iij acras prati, et pasturam ad bidentes que valet ijs. per annum; et reddit inde per annum ad Pascham, et ad festum Sancti Michaelis, xxxjs. proportionaliter, pro omni servicio.

“Summa tocius redditus assisi et lardarij, cum cherseto, et cum consuetudinibus, et serviciis, xxvj*li.* xvij*s.* vjd.

“Dicunt eciam quod est ibi quedam consuetudo mercatorum, que vocatur Scottale, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et valet per annum vjs. viijd. Item est ibi quoddam Hundredum, quod valet in certo et turno Vicecomitis et tethingpeni iii*li.* iij*s.* ijd. per annum; de quibus Decena de Kingeston reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini ijs. vjd. *ob'*.; ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie viij*s.*; et ad Hokeday ijs. vjd. *ob'*. Decena de Chadenwich reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini ijs. vjd. *ob'*.; et ad Hokeday ijs. vjd. *ob'*. Decena de Cnowel reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini ijs. vjd.; ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie iij*s.* viijd.; et ad Hokeday ijs. vjd. Decena de Sturton reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini vs. jd.; ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie vij*s.*; et ad Hokeday vs. jd. Decenne [*sic*] de Seles reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini xs. ijd.; ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie vs.; et ad Hokeday xs. ijd. Decena de la Wodelonde reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini iij*s.* vjd.; et ad Hokeday iij*s.* vjd. Decena de Mere reddit per annum ad festum Sancti Martini ijs. viijd.; et ad Hokeday ijs. viijd. Johannes de Burton et Eustachius de Borton reddunt per annum ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie xvij*jd.*

“Dicunt eciam quod placita et perquisita ejusdem hundredi et halemoti cum finibus et herietis valent per annum cs.

“Summa Hundredi cum Scotallo et perquisitis ix*li.* ix*s.* x*l.*

“Summa tocius valoris Manerii predicti lxx*li.* xvij*s.* vjd.

“Et dicunt predicti Jurati quod dominus Edwardus, Rex Anglie, est propinquior heres dieti Edmundi, et est plene etatis. In cujus rei testimonium huic Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.”

STOURTON.

ARRAIGNMENT, TRIAL, AND EXECUTION OF CHARLES LORD STOURTON, FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM HARTGILL, ESQUIRE, AND HIS SON.

THIS cruel and unfortunate event, to which I have alluded at p. 45, has been mentioned by several writers (some in manuscript and others in print); of whom Strype, in his "*Historical Memorials of Events under the Reign of Queen Mary*," (vol. III.) has been the most circumstantial in recording this transaction; I shall therefore copy his own words:

"Anno 1556, January 17. The Lord STOURTON came from the Tower, with one of his men, unto Westminster, before the Council and Judges; where the evidence was declared before his own face, and he could not deny it. And on the next day four of his servants came from the Tower unto the L. Privy Seal's, before certain of the Council; and were there examined of the death of Mr. Hartgil and his son, and after carried back again.

"On the 26th the Lord STOURTON was arraigned at Westminster Hall before the Judges and divers of the Council, as the Lord Chief Justice Brokes, the L. Steward, L. Treasurer, and divers other Lords and Knights. It was long ere he would answer; till at last the Lord Chief Justice stood up, and declared to him, 'that if he would not answer to the charge laid against him, that he was to be pres't to death by the laws of the land.'

"After which he made his answer, and was cast by his own words, and condemned to be hanged, together with his four men; and so to be carried to the Tower again, till they had a further commandment from the Council."

ARRAIGNMENT OF CHARLES LORD STOURTON.

"HENRY FITZALLAN, Lorde of Arundell, Lord Maltravers, and Lord Steward of her Majesties Houshold, was Lord High Steward of England at the Arraignment of CHARLES Lord Stourton.

"Who beinge indicted for a very shamefull and wretched murder comitted by him upon two gentlemen, the father and the sonne, of the surnames of HARGILL (Hartgill), which were his neere neighbors, whome hee caused to bee first smitten downe with clubs, then their throates to bee cutt, and after to bee buried in his owne howse fifteene foote deepe.

"And although the Queene seemed to favor him much, as one professinge the Catholique religion, yet when shee understood the trueth of the hostile deed, shee abhorred him, and demaunded that hee should be used according to justice.

"Whereupon shortly after he was brought to Westminster, and there arraigned, and found guilty, and had judgment, as a murtherer, to be hanged. And for the same fact were likewise condemned fower of his servants. And the second day of March next followinge the said Lord with his fower servants were conveyed by the Queenes guard from the Tower of London, through the Cittie, hee having his arms pinioned att his back, and his leggs bound under the horse belly, and soe carryed to Salisbury; where, the sixt day of March next, he was hanged in the markt-place, and his fowre servants were hanged neere unto the place where the murther was committed."

TRIAL OF CHARLES LORD STOURTON.

“ Anno 1556. On the 28th January was the Lord Stourton had to the Tower, for the death of two gentlemen, father and son, basely by him and his men murdered.

“ On the 17th February the Lord Stourton came from the Tower, with one of his men, to Westminster, before the Council and Judges; where the evidence was declared before his own face, and he could not deny it.

“ And on the next day four of his men came from the Tower unto the Lord Privy Seal, before certain of the Council, and were there examined of the death of Mr. Hartgill and his son, and after carried back again.

“ On the 26th the Lord Stourton was arraign'd at Westminster Hall before the Judges and divers of the Council, as the Lord Chief Justice Brokes, Lord Steward, Lord Treasurer, and divers other Lords and Knights. It was long ere he would answer; till at last the Lord Chief Justice stood and declared to him, that if he would not answer the charge laid against him, that he was to be prest to death by the laws of the land. After which he made his answer, and was cast by his own words, and condemned to be hanged, together with his four men; and to be carried to the Tower again, till they had a farther commandment from the Council.

“ On the 2d of March the Lord Stourton rode from the Tower with Sir Robert Oxenbridge, the Lieutenant, and four of his servants, with certain of the guards, through London, towards Salisbury, where he was to be executed. The first night they lay at Hounslow; the morrow they came to Stains; thence to Basingstoke; and so to Salisbury, where he suffered the death he well deserved, for his and his men's crimes were heinous, as shall be shewed hereafter. Execution was done upon him, March the 6th, in the markett-place, and them in the country near the place where the murder was done. This Lord made great lamentation at his death for his wilful and impious deeds.

“ In the latter end of this year, in the month of March, was Charles Lord Stourton hanged at Salisbury, with four of his servants at other places, for the barbarous murder of Mr. Hartgill and his son, two gentlemen of Kilmington in Somersetshire. They had been, out of a shew of kindness, and making an end of a long quarrel, invited to meet that lord, and so were set upon by a great many of his servants, bound, knocked on the head, their throats cut, and buried fifteen feet deep in his house. Our Historians do not relate more of this murder; but it hath so many circumstances of baseness and other matters in it worthy of taking notice of, that I shall give a more particular account of the first original, and the progress of it, from an authentic MS. written about that time.

“ In the time of King Edward the 6th, William Lord Stourton, having charged one of the King's pieces near Bullogu, died. Shortly after whose death, Charles Lord Stourton, son and heir of the said Lord William, came to Kilmington, in the county of Somerset, to the house of one William Hartgill, Esq. where Dame Elizabeth, late wife of the said Lord William Stourton, and mother of the said Lord Charles Stourton, did sojourn; and then and there was earnestly in hand with the said William Hartgill to be a mean unto the said Dame Elizabeth, that she should enter into bond to him the said Lord Charles, in a great sum of money, that she should never marry; which the said William Hartgill refused to do, unless the said Lord Charles Stourton would assign out some yearly portion for his said mother to live upon. On discoursing this matter, the said Lord Charles Stourton fell utterly out with the said William Hartgill.

“ And shortly after, upon Whitsunday in the morning, the said Lord Charles Stourton came to Kilmington church, with a great many men with bows and guns; and when he came almost to the church-door, John Hartgill, son of the said William Hartgill, being a tall lusty young gentleman, being told of the said Lord Stourton's coming, went out of the church, and drew his sword, and ran to his father's house adjoining fast to the church-yard side; divers arrows

were shot at him in his passing, but he was not hurt: his father, the said William Hartgill, and his wife were old folks, were driven to go up into the tower of the church, with two or three of their servants, for safeguard of their lives. When the said John Hartgill was come into his father's house, he took his long bow and arrows, and bent a cross bow, and charged a gun, and caused a woman to bring the cross bow and gun after him, and himself with his long bow came forth, and drove away the said Lord Charles and all his men from the house, and from about the church, so that not one of his company tarried, saving half a score that were entered the church, amongst whom one was hurt in the shoulder with a hail-shot by the said John Hartgill. And when all that were abroad were fled, the said John Hartgill asked his father what he should do? To which his father answered and said, 'Take your horse and ride up to the Court, and tell the Honourable Council how I am used.' Whereupon, when the said John Hartgill had taken order to provide meat and drink to be pulled up into the tower of the church, to relieve them that were there, he rode away; and the Monday, towards evening, he told the Honourable Council how his father was dealt withal; whereupon they sent down Sir Thomas Speake, Knight, the High Sheriff of Somerset, not only to deliver the captives, but also to bring up with him the said Lord Charles Stourton, whom, when he came, the said Honourable Council committed to the Fleet, where he tarried not long.

"It is to be remembered, that as soon as John Hartgill was ridden towards London, to the Honourable Council, the Lord Stourton's men returned to the church at Kilmington, and about Hartgill's house again, and so continued till the coming down of the said Sheriff, which was the Wednesday in the Whitsun week; during which time the said William Hartgill and his men were kept in the church-tower. Mary, the said Hartgill's wife, was permitted to go home the Whitsunday, towards night. In the mean time the said Lord Stourton's men went to the pasture of the said Hartgill, and there took up his own riding gelding, being then worth eight pounds, and carried him to Stourton park-walls, and there shot him with a cross bow, and killed the gelding; noising abroad that the said William Hartgill had that night been hunting in the said park upon the gelding. Thus Lord Stourton continued his malice on still during all King Edward's reign; and with violence and force took from the said William Hartgill all the corn and cattle that he could any ways come by which was the said Hartgill's.

"When King Edward was dead, the said William Hartgill and his son made humble suit to Queen Mary her Honourable Council for some redress, her Majesty lying then at Basin-end in Hampshire; which said Council called the said Lord Stourton and the said William Hartgill before them; and there the said Lord Stourton promised, that if the said William Hartgill and his son would come home to his house, and desire his good will, they should not only have it, but also be restored to their goods and cattle that he had of theirs. Whereupon they, trusting his faithful promise made before such presence, took one John Darkcombe, Esq. with them to be a witness of their submission; and when they came nigh Stourton-house, in a lane, half a dozen of the Lord Stourton's men rush'd forth, and letting Mr. Darkcombe and the said William Hartgill pass them, stept before the said John Hartgill; and when he turn'd his horse to have ridden away homewards again, six other of the said Lord's men were there with weapons to slay him. And so, being beset both before and behind, they strake at him; and before he could draw his sword and get from his horse, they had wounded him in three or four places: then he got his back to a hedge, and defended himself as well as he could. Albeit they wounded him in the hand, body, and legs, and left him for dead: nevertheless, when he had lain so almost half an hour, he came to himself again, and, by the help of a cook of the said Lord Stourton's, who took pity upon him, he got upon his horse, and so rode to the house of one Richard Mumpesson, of Maiden Bradley, gent.

"This at last became a Star Chamber business; and, in fine, the matter appear'd so heinously base on the said Lord Stourton's side, that he was fined in a certain sum, to be paid to the Hartgills, and was imprisoned in the Fleet, from whence he obtained licence, upon

some pretence, to retire for a while into his house in the country, where he took his opportunity to murder both these gentlemen in a most horrible manner. For this, having been arraigned and condemned at Westminster, he was sent down to Salisbury, and there hanged in a silken halter, which halter was hung up and shewn in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury till of late years.

“ This Lord thought to bear out himself because he was a Papist, and the Hartgills favourers of the Gospel. But the Queen and Council (saith Cooper in his Chronicles) were much displeased with this act, and therefore, fearing lest the example might take place in others, willed process and judgment to proceed against him.

“ But I will now relate more particularly the treacherous, false, and inhumane proceedings of this Lord with these poor Gentlemen, as I transcribe them out of my papers.

“ Being licensed, a little before Christmas, for certain considerations, to repair into his country, upon bond of two thousand pounds to render himself prisoner again in the Fleet the first day of the Term, promising faithfully, in the mean time, to pay unto the Hartgills such sums of money as he was condemned to pay them, he devised, within three or four days after his arrival at his house of Stourton Candle, to send certain personages to the said Hartgills, to declare unto them that he was ready to pay unto them the said sums of money, according as it was ordered by the Star Chamber, and to commune with them also for the further ending and quieting all matters between them: for the which purpose he desired a place and time to be appointed of meeting together. The two Hartgills received this errand with much contentation; and albeit they stood in some fear that my Lord meant not altogether as he had caused to be declared unto them, and therefore stood in much doubt to adventure themselves, yet were they in the end content to meet with him at Kilmington church the Monday after Twelfth-day: at which day, being the eleventh of January, about ten of the clock, the said Lord Stourton came to Kilmington, accompanied with fifteen or sixteen of his own servants, and sundry of his tenants, and some gentlemen and justices, to the number of sixty persons in all.

“ The Hartgills attending at the place appointed, seeing my said Lord Stourton to be at hand, and to come with such a very great company, began very much to dread. My Lord came not to the church, but went to the church-house, being forty paces distance from the church-yard; from thence he sent word to the Hartgills, who yet were in the church, that the church was no place to talk of worldly matters, and therefore he thought the church-house to be a fitter place. The Hartgills came out of the church, and being within twenty passes of my Lord, old Hartgill, after due salutation, said, ‘ My Lord, I see many of mine enemies about your Lordship, and therefore I am very much afraid to come any nearer.’ My Lord assured him first himself, and after him Sir James Fitzjames, Chaffin, and others emboldened him as much as they could; saying, they durst be bound in all they had they should have no bodily hurt. Upon this comfort he approached to my Lord’s person, and then my Lord told him he was come to pay them money, which he had brought with him, and would have them go into the church-house to receive it. But they, fearing ill to be meant unto them, refused to enter into any cover’d place, the church excepted.

“ Whereupon some being present thought good that a table should be set upon the open green; which was done accordingly. My Lord laid thereupon a cap-case and a purse, as though he had intended to make payment; and calling near unto him the said two Hartgills, said unto them, that the Council had ordered him to pay unto them a certain sum of money, which they should have, every penny. Marry, he would first know them to be true men. This was the watch-word that he gave to his men as he came by the way thitherward; and therewith he laid hands on them both, saying, ‘ I arrest you of felony;’ and therewith his men, which to the number of ten or twelve stood purposely round about him, laid hold on them, and with all cruelty strait took them both, and by violence thrust them and drew them into the church-house, where, with his own hands, he took from them their purses, of the which, one

of them falling from him, was, by a servant of his, named Upham, taken up, and afterwards brought by him to Stourton, where my Lord received it, and finding a Turquoise^a therein, he made thereof a present unto my Lady: and then the said Lord Stourton, having in a readiness two blue bands of inkle, which that morning he had purposely brought with him from Stourton, delivered them to his men, to bind the said Hartgills withall in the said church-house; and whilst they were binding, he gave the said Upham, being one of the men, two great blows, because he went about to pinion them, and did not tie their hands behind them: and to the younger of the Hartgills, being bound, he gave a great blow in the face for that he said the cruelty shewed to him was too much. And coming out of the house with his naked sword, finding at the door the said young Hartgill's wife, first spurn'd at her, then kicked at her as with his spurs, he rent a great piece of one of her hosen from her leg; and finally he gave her with his said sword such a stroak between the neck and the head as she fell therewith to the ground as dead, so as in three hours the company had much ado to keep life in her; of the which stroak she keepeth yet her bed, and lyeth in such case as God knoweth what will become of her. From thence, being fast bound, he caused them to be conveyed to the parsonage of Kilmington, where all that day they were kept, their arms being bound behind them, without meat or drink; on the which place, had he not been otherwise persuaded by one of his men, they had that night been murdered.

“About one or two o'clock in the morning they were from thence conveyed to a house of his called Bonham, two miles off, within a quarter of a mile of Stourton, where my Lord himself lay; where arriving the Tuesday, about three of the clock in the morning, they were laid, fast bound, in two several places, without meat or drink, fire, or any thing to lie upon. About four of the clock in the afternoon my Lord sent unto them two Justices of the Peace to examine them, whom he made believe he would the next morning send them to the gaol; and to that end he caused the said Justices to put their hands to a mittimus. As soon as the Justices came into the house, finding them bound, they caused them to be loosed, and advised my Lord's men that kept them to suffer them so to continue, saying, that there was no doubt of the escaping of them.

“But as soon as the said Justices were departed, my Lord sent, first, Saunder Moor, and then Frank, and finally Farree, being all three his men, to cause them to be bound again, and to be laid in several places; commanding, further, all the keepers to come away, saving such as he had especially appointed for the murder which ensued, whom he had before procured to do the act, promising they should do no more than he himself would do. About ten of the clock my Lord sent to Bonham William Farree, Roger Gough, John Welchman, and Manuel Jacob, commanding them to fetch the said Hartgills to the place appointed; warning them, that in case, by the way, the said Hartgills, upon suspicion what was meant to them, should make any noise, to rid them of their lives before the coming of them to the said place. The four above-named finding at Bonham Henry Syms, who was appointed to watch the house, went into the same, and brought out the two Hartgills, and bringing them into a close adjoining hard to Stourton, they were knocked on the head with two clubs, wherewith, kneeling on their knees, and their hands fast bound behind them, being at one stroke felled, they received afterwards sundry stroaks, till the murderers thought they had been stark dead, my Lord, in the mean season, standing at the gallery-door, which was not a good coy't's cast from the place of execution. This done, they wrapped them in their own gowns, and so carried the bodies among them through a garden into my Lord's gallery, at the door whereof they found my Lord, according as he had promised; and from thence into a little place in the end thereof, my Lord bearing the candle before them, where he that carried old Hartgill, missing a plank, fell down into a hole, and the body with him.

^a A Turkish stone.

“This place was hard by my Lord’s chamber; to which place the bodies being brought, not full dead, they groan’d very sore, especially the elder Hartgill; which hearing, William Farree, one of the murderers, swearing by God’s blood they were not yet dead, and Henry Syms saying it were a good deed to rid them out of their pains, and my Lord himself bidding their throats to be cut, lest a French Priest lying near to the place might hear, the said Farree took out his knife, cut both their throats, my Lord standing by with the candle in his hand.

“And one of the murderers then said, ‘Ah, my Lord, this is a pitiful sight! Had I thought that I now think before the thing was done, your whole land could not have won me to consent to such an act.’ My Lord answered, ‘What faint-hearted knave! Is it any more than ridding of two knaves, that living were troublesome both to God’s love and man’s? There is no more account to be made of them than the killing two sheep.’

“Then were their bodies tumbled down into a dungeon, my Lord walking by, up and down, and after Henry Syms and Roger Gough were conveyed down with cords (for there were no stairs thereunto), who digged the pit for them, and there buried them both together, my Lord oftentimes, in the mean time, calling unto them from above to make speed, for that the night went away.

“The bodies have sithen been diged up by Sir Anthony Hungerford, sent purposely to the place for that purpose, and were found in the self-same apparel that they were taken in, buried very deep, covered first with earth, and then with two courses of thick paving, and finally with chips and shavings of timber, above the quantity of two cart-loads.

“In the examination of these matters it is fallen out, that he caused not long sithen, that a barn of one Thomas Chaffin to be set on fire by three of his servants; against which Chaffin, for that he said it was not done without the knowledge of the said Lord Stourton, or of some of his servants, he took an action upon his case, and recovered of him an hundred pounds damage; for the payment whereof, he took out of his pasture, by force, twelve hundred sheep, with the wool upon their backs, and all the oxen, kine, horses and mares, that he could find in the said pasture.

“From one Willoughby he caused to be taken, for his pleasure, an whole team of oxen, whereof two were found at this present, a fattening in the stall of his house.

“His other routs, riots, robberies and murders, were too long to write: and thus ends this relation, which was writ soon after this bloody act was done upon the Hartgills, from whence I transcribed it.”

This unfortunate Nobleman was interred in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, where a tomb (removed from its original situation at the East end of the Church) records his memory. It is a plain tomb of singular construction, having three circular apertures on each side, intended to represent the armorial bearings of the family, which were derived from six springs, or wells, rising in the ancient park at Stourton, which have been already described, as well as the arms.

Mr. Dodsworth, in his description of Salisbury Cathedral, (page 198,) says, “A twisted wire with a noose, emblematic of an halter, was hung over the tomb, as a memorial of his crime, till about the year 1775.”

The family of Hartgill has continued in the same parish of Kilmington ever since the above unfortunate event, but the only surviving legitimate descendant is Dolly, the daughter of Ferdinando Hartgill and Dolly Snooke, his wife, who was baptized in the year 1760.

In the year 1735-6 Ferdinando, son of John Hartgill, sold the manor of Kilmington to the late Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, Esq.

The Parish Register contains the names of forty *legitimate* and nine illegitimate descendants of William and John Hartgill.

BIOGRAPHY.

This article will not engross much of our time or attention ; yet, trifling as it may prove, it is absolutely necessary towards the illustration of each individual hundred.

I could have wished to enliven my narrative by some account of a distinguished character, Sir FRANCIS COTTINGTON, Knight, whose place of birth has been assigned by Fuller and other authors at or near Mere ; but the real residence of his family was at Godminston, near Bruton,^b an estate now belonging to the Earl of Ilchester.

MERE.—This parish furnishes very few biographical memoirs, and these are chiefly confined to *Francis Potter*, who was Vicar of Mere in the year 1678, and afterwards Rector of the adjoining church at Kilmington ; but no memorial of this personage exists, except by tradition.

In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (vol. II. p. 613) I find the following account of this Reverend Divine :

“ *Francis Potter* was born in the vicarage-house at Mere, on Trinity Sunday, anno 1594, and was educated in grammar learning in the King's School at Worcester, under Mr. Henry Bright; became a commoner of Trinity College, under the tuition of his elder brother, Hannibal Potter, in the latter end of the year 1609; took the degrees in arts, and one in divinity; continued in the college a close student till the death of his father in 1637; at which period he succeeded to his parent in the rectory of Kilmington, an adjoining parish in Somersetshire; and, quitting the university, retired to that place; led a single and monkish life, without the conversation of ingenious men, till the day of his death.

“ He was, from a boy, given to drawing and painting, and the founder's picture that hangs in the refectory in Trinity College is of his copying. His genius lay the most in mechanics; he had an admirable mechanical invention, and excellent notions for the raising of water, and making water-engines; many of which inventions, being presented to the Royal Society, were highly approved of, and forthwith the members thereof admitted him one of their number. About the year 1640 he entertained the notion of curing diseases by transfusion of blood out of one man into another; the hint whereof came into his head from Ovid's story of Medea and Jason; which matter being communicated by him to the Royal Society, was entered in their books. He published a book, containing ‘An Interpretation of the Number 666;’ which was answered, though never printed, by one Lambert Moorhouse, Minister of Pertwood, cō Wilts, who gave the MS. of this controversy to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1668, before which time he had been preferred by Dr. Henchman, Bishop of Salisbury, to the spiritual cure of Little Langford, cō Wilts, where he died about 1672.

“ Our author, *Francis Potter*, lived to a good old age; died, perfectly blind, at Kilmington, between Easter and Whitsuntide, in the month of April (I think) in 1678, and was buried in the chancel of that church.

“ His memory is preserved in Trinity College by a dial that he made and set up on the North side of the old quadrangle, where it doth yet remain. His father's name was Richard Potter, an Oxfordshire man born, some time fellow of the said College of the Holy Trinity, and afterwards vicar of a little market-town in Wilts (Mere), and rector of Kilmington in Somersetshire.”^c

^b Godminston is a tything of Discove, adjoining to Redlynch, a seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

^c The earliest record I can find of Richard, the father of Francis Potter, is in the register of Kilmington parish, where he was Rector. In 1636 the name of Francis his son and successive Rector occurs; the burials of neither father nor son are recorded in the register, which is deficient as to burials, from 1668 to 1687; but a MS. note in it mentions John Phipping as successor to Francis Potter in 1677.

The name of HUGH GROVE, whose descendants now reside at Mere, must not be omitted, though the most important parts of his life have already been mentioned, together with many of his own Wiltshire countrymen, Willoughby, Penruddock, and others. He took an active part in the troubles of 1655, for which he forfeited his life. His speech on the scaffold was bold and animated; portraying the character of a brave man, and of one who, in a cause he thought good, was not afraid of sacrificing his mortal career of life

PRO LEGE ET REGE.

MAIDEN BRADLEY.—This parish can boast of many distinguished personages, who were resident or connected with it, especially Sir Edward Seymour Lord Protector, &c. and his successor, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons, together with others who have been before mentioned.

Few noble families have experienced greater vicissitudes of good and adverse fortune; and, on reviewing their situations, I think we may distinguish six remarkable *epocha* in their history:

1. On their quitting Penhow Castle, in Monmouthshire, upon the marriage of Roger St. Maur, with Matilda, daughter and coheir of William Esturmy, of Wolf Hall, in the county of Wilts.
2. The great accession of landed property which the family of St. Maur (now having taken the name of Seymour) obtained by his marriage with ESTURMY.
3. The distinguished honours conferred on this family by the royal marriage of King Henry VIII. with Jane Seymour, and the immense patronage which the Lord Protector and Lord High Admiral received during their life-time.
4. The sad reverse of fortune which befell the illustrious brothers, after having each attained the summit of human wishes.
5. The unexpected mortification which the descendants of the first marriage experienced, by being deprived of their just inheritance, and being disinherited in favour of the younger branch.
6. At length, after the lapse of several years, justice re-assumed her rights, and the elder branch was restored to their long lost honours, which they continue to enjoy at the present period.

But before I quit the field of Biography, I hope I shall not be accused of an improper vanity in recording the names of my own ancestors, and of myself: for it is the duty of the Topographer not to omit any particulars which may throw a light on the district he has undertaken.

It is with a heartfelt satisfaction that I look back on my ancestor, the first Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. as well as on his son Henry, who first settled at Stourton; whose joint characters were marked by a true sense of honour and religion. My worthy predecessor also, Henry, son of the aforesaid Henry, deserves my warmest gratitude, not only for having added so materially to the landed property, and natural ornaments of his demesne, but for having left me his successor.

To speak impartially of *oneself* is both a delicate and an arduous task. Suffice it only to say, that in my youth I was initiated in the business of our family bank, till my grandfather removed me from it, and gave up to me, during his own life-time, all his landed property. An early habit of application to business induced me to have recourse to the pen and pencil; for, without some mental amusement, life, ultimately, must produce tedium and ennui; and, thanks to Providence! I now, in my advanced age, feel the benefits of an early habit of application.

Five years were spent on the Continent, from the year 1785 to 1791. Port-folios were filled with drawings of the most interesting objects that occurred; an account of which I was induced to record in print, for the gratification of my family and friends, and thus

recalling to my recollection the many pleasant hours I had passed in search of pleasure and information.

During the convulsed state of Europe, when a *veto* was put on all foreign travel, my resources were confined within my native country; and Cambria presented itself as an object worthy of attention: but as travelling without a pursuit becomes tedious, I resolved to take GIRALDUS as my guide, and to enlist myself as one of his followers through his *iter laboriosum*. This work, illustrated by numerous plates, and admirably printed by Bulmer, was presented to the public in the year 1806.

Another object of amusement in the same district occurred soon afterwards in making the tour of Monmouthshire with my friend Archdeacon Coxe, and in furnishing drawings for his description of that interesting county.

The Principality of Wales having been traversed in every direction, my attention was next attracted by the neighbouring Province of Hibernia, which I visited in the year 1807, and published an account of this short excursion, to afford my countrymen the information I had gleaned in a country so little visited, and so much deserving of notice.

The next and grandest object in view was the History of my own County, in which the remarkable relicks of British Antiquity were situated; i. e. ABURY and STONEHENGE. From a neighbouring Antiquary, Mr. W. CUNNINGTON, of Heytesbury, who, during his rides over our open downs, had made many new and important discoveries, especially as to the history of our ancient British inhabitants, I became infected with the *mania* of Antiquarianism; which increased to such a degree as to enable me to complete, in 1821, two folio volumes of the "History of Ancient Wiltshire." Being still blessed with a tolerable degree both of health and energy of mind, I am anxious that the *modern* History of our County should be the sequel of the former work; and am now, in this Hundred of Mere, laying the foundation of a structure which I earnestly hope a future generation will see advanced to a happy termination.

However depressed in present circumstances, the principal town of this Hundred, MERE, may boast of having witnessed better days, when the Royal Castle existed on its elevated knoll, and when JOHANNES DE BETTESTHORNE and JOHANNES DE MERE founded their respective Chantries; and when, in after times, the families of Awbrey, Doddington, Coventry, Andrews, and Chafyn resided within its precincts.

ON THE GENERAL STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE HUNDRED OF MERE,
ITS SOIL, STRATA, &c. &c.

Nature seems to have formed three distinct strata of stone and soil within this Hundred; viz.

1. Chalk, mixed with flint, and covered with a very shallow layer of soil.
2. A sandy loam, beneath which is a species of stone harder than chalk, but partaking, in some degree, of its nature.
3. To the above succeeds a green sand, and beneath it a hard stone of the same colour, full of shells and fossils, of a durable nature, and very difficult to be worked.

In the stratum of N^o 2 the fossils bearing the name of sharks' teeth are frequently found; and in the green stone stratum the variety is very great.

I am neither sufficiently skilled in mineralogy or botany to attempt a description of the fossils or plants which our County contains; but in a future portion of our work they will be classed together, and form a distinct part of the General History of our County; and I am happy to say that each department is placed under able and scientific hands.

By drawing a line from the ancient entrenchment on Whitesheet Hill to Alfred's Tower, all these different strata may be found in progressive order.

The chalky stratum preponderates throughout the Eastern and downy part of this Hundred; and its termination forms many singular sinuosities and remarkably isolated knolls, which have been left by the alluvion of waters. On one of these the Royal Castle at Mere was formerly situated, and when existing in its state of prosperity must have appeared both a grand and conspicuous object from all the surrounding country. Farther Eastward a small knoll of chalk has been left adjoining to a copse called Norwood; and still farther, in the same direction, in the parish of Stourton, is another small chalky eminence called Breach Hill. But the most remarkable ridges of chalk are those within the parishes of Maiden Bradley and Kilmington, distinguished by the names of Bradley Knoll and Long Knoll; the former situate within the inclosure of the Duke of Somerset's park, the latter extending in a very long and narrow ridge from East to West, and forming a boundary between the counties of Wilts and Somerset. This is the last and most westerly appearance of chalk in our county; and the most extreme point of this lofty eminence was marked by the interment of a Roman or Romanized Briton, under a barrow very slightly elevated above the surface of the ground, which I ordered to be opened, and discovered the sepulchral deposit of human bones, which were intermixed with many small coins of the Lower Empire. The elevation of this hill is 973 feet above low-water mark. It commands a most extensive prospect; and, from the above discovery, was probably made use of as a *speculum* or beacon in remote times, by some Romanized Briton.

The turnpike-road leading from Mere to Hindon nearly separates the two strata, though a small portion of chalk is still continued on the right hand side of the road, in the parish of West Knoyle.

The downy district is in many parts of a fine quality, and has fortunately escaped the encroachments of the plough. Some parts of it are so level, between the Down Farm and Whitesheet Hill, that in the year 1733 a Horse-race took place on Mere Down, which was patronized by all the leading Gentlemen of the County; and as such I have deemed it worthy of insertion.

“ARTICLES to be observed at the Running for a Purse of Thirty Pounds, on Mere Down, on Monday the 3d of September, in the Year 1733.

“Imprimis, to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying ten stone, with bridle and saddle, the best of three heats.

“Item, no horse, mare, or gelding, to start that hath ever won a King's Plate.

“Item, the horses, mares, or geldings, to be entered and shewn seven days before they run, with Mr. Peter Davis, at the sign of the Ship, in Mere aforesaid. For each horse to pay one guinea entrance if a subscriber; two guineas if not a subscriber; three guineas at the post. The stakes or entrance-money to go to the second best horse; the winning horse excluded the stakes: and in case all the rest shall be distanced, they may all start again, except the winning horse. No crossing, jostling, or whipping allowed.

“There will be a Galloway Plate of Ten Pounds run for Tuesday following; each galloway to carry nine stone, the highest allowing weight for inches: to be entered a week before they run, at the house aforesaid; each galloway paying half a guinea entrance-money, or one at the post; the stakes for the second best horse, as above.

“And a Hunter's Purse of Twenty Pounds will be run for on the Wednesday following, according to the Articles for Monday the 3d, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying twelve stone, with bridle and saddle, which were deemed as actual hunters for the season before, and not kept for any other use.

“Item, the horses, mares, or geldings, to start between the hours of two and four in the afternoon.

“Item, if any difference arise, either in entering or running, or otherwise, the same to be determined by the majority of the contributors then present.

“ More than three horses must start for each Plate. No subscriber to enter any horse, &c. but what is his own.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
“ The Right Honourable Thomas				Mr. Hillman	1	1	0
Lord Viscount Weymouth - -	5	5	0	Sir William Napier	1	1	0
The Right Honourable Thomas				George Chafin, Esq.	1	1	0
Lord Stourton - - - - -	1	1	0	George Daubney, Esq.	1	1	0
The Right Honourable James				M. Harvey	1	1	0
Earl of Castlehaven - - -	1	1	0	John Talbot	1	1	0
Henry Hoare, Esq. - - - -	5	5	0	Charles Michell, Esq.	1	1	0
The Hon. Samuel Masham, Esq.	3	3	0	Henry Ludlow Coker, Esq.	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Hoare - - - -	2	2	0	The Hon. S. Wm. Wyndham	1	1	0
Richard Willoughby, Esq. - -	1	1	0	Thomas Strangways Horner, Esq.	1	1	0
Col. Descury - - - - -	1	1	0	Thomas Proctor, Esq.	1	1	0
John Kent, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0	Charles Brune - - - - -	1	1	0
Mr. Du' Vie - - - - -	1	1	0	The Rev. Mr. Grove - - - -	1	1	0
Dr. Wright - - - - -	1	1	0	Thomas Clarke - - - - -	1	1	0
Mr. Ball - - - - -	1	1	0	John Fry - - - - -	0	10	6
Thomas Frye, Esq. - - - -	1	1	0	Joshua Cox - - - - -	1	1	0
William Colman, Esq. - - -	1	1	0	William Mildmay - - - - -	1	1	0
Lionel Seaman, Esq. - - -	1	1	0				
John How, Esq. - - - - -	1	1	0	Mr. William Madox - - - -	0	10	6.”

The district South of Mere differs totally both in soil and general appearance, being flat, and chiefly pasture land. A very extensive tract of rich land was for many years totally lost to the public, and served only as a shelter to rogues and horse-stealers.

In the year 1806-7 an Act of Parliament was passed for inclosing the waste lands in the parish of Mere; and by this laudable act 3082 acres of good land were brought into cultivation. Twenty-five acres and three quarters sold for the sum of £1644, at the price of £63 per acre; and some few lots sold as high as £68 per acre.

The manor of Mere contains 7734 acres 3 roods 28 perches; of which the lands allotable by the inclosure act amounted to above 3000, as follows:

	A.	R.	P.
Arable lands, amounting to	2242	0	23
Common pastures	698	1	10
Common meadow	142	2	1
	<hr/>		
	3082	3	34
Old inclosed lands, and other lands not commonable, including roads, make out the residue of	4651	3	34
	<hr/>		
Total	7734	3	28

The essential benefit derived by the public from this extensive inclosure is too evident to be here discussed; above 800 acres of pasture were brought into cultivation and into use; and the valuable growth of turnips introduced into the course of field crops, which in the uninclosed state of the arable lands could not be adopted.

COURSE OF CROPS.—The old and bad system of husbandry is at length gradually giving way to the more improved usages. The *old* was the four field course, viz. wheat, barley, clover, and fallow; the *new* is known by the Norfolk system, and takes a course of *five* instead of *four* crops, by introducing turnips, or a green crop, between the white ones. This last system is particularly suited to the downy district, where a good example may be seen of it on the Hill Farm, tenanted by a very spirited and intelligent farmer, Mr. John Philips, of Chadenwyche

Farm, who, in the year 1813, introduced into this part of England the Heligoland bean, distinguished by its very abundant produce.^c The Swedish and Aberdeen turnips are now generally cultivated for spring food; and they have been found to resist equally the effects of hard winter, and not to impoverish the land so much as the Swedes. The breed of sheep has, in my own time, been totally changed by the introduction of the South downs from Sussex, and by crossing them with the old Wiltshire. This old native sheep was a very large, long-legged, and awkward-horned animal; still, from their weight, they were well calculated to tread down the light soil of our downs; and perhaps, if the same attention had been paid to them in former days, by crossing, they might still have preserved a portion of that reputation which they seem now to have totally lost. But they are now become nearly extinct. Mr. Riekward, an intelligent farmer of Longbridge Deverill, first introduced the South downs into this neighbourhood; and my own flock was the first which visited the parish of Stourton.

CATTLE.—The high and cold exposure of our district will not admit of a tender, thin-coated animal; the long-horned breed of cows is therefore esteemed the best for our dairies; though the finer-coated Devonshire oxen are employed in agriculture.

SPRINGS AND RIVERS.—This Hundred has in many parts of it been very abundantly favoured by Nature with springs of the purest water. A most copious stream issues from under a chalk hill adjoining the first bridge on the road between Mere and Hindon. It bears the name of Ashfield Water, and takes a South-west course till it unites itself with the river Stour near Gillingham, the source of which, with other particulars, has already been described. This Hundred can boast also of another river, the *Wily*, which gives name to the county of Wilts. Its first source is from a spring in the adjoining parish of Kilmington, called Batchwell, from whence its course is very capricious, and generally hidden under ground, till it reaches the village of Kingston Deverill, where it becomes a permanent stream. It then runs through the several parishes of Monkton, Brixton, Hill or Hull, and Longbridge Deverill, giving the name of Deverill or Dive-rill to each of them; and at a short distance from Boreham mill it is joined by the little river WERE, flowing from Warminster or Weremminster. The united streams then pursue their course through a rich vale to Heytesbury, Knook, Upton Lovel, Boyton, Codford, Fisherton de la Mere, Wily, Stapleford, Wishford, South Newton, Chilhampton, &c.; and at Wilton they are joined by the river Nadder, which flows hence from the Donheads, Tisbury, Dinton, and Barford. At Salisbury these united streams are reinforced by a copious supply from the river Avon, flowing from the North, through the parishes of Uphaven, Enford, Fittleton, Millston, Durrington, Bulford, Amesbury, Wilsford, Durnford, Woodford, and Stratford Dean. After these several junctions the Wily and the Nadder lose their original names, and under that of Avon continue their course to Christ Church, where they, together with the Stour, contribute their respective streams to the Ocean.^d

With such a general abundance of the finest springs throughout the whole Hundred, the Parish of Maiden Bradley may be deemed unfortunate in having no spring or vein of good water, the whole having a brackish taste.

^c In the year 1813 the produce of one half acre of land was thirteen sacks, and in 1814 they produced in another field nineteen sacks per acre. In some counties wheat is sown after them, as they are ripe at least a fortnight earlier than the common sorts.

^d In the Survey of our County it is my intention to follow the course of these rivers through their different hundreds, beginning with the Wily.

ANTIQUITIES.

On a reference to our map it will be seen that the Hundred of Mere is nearly equally divided between hill and vale, or downy land and pasture. It is in the former line only that we may generally expect to find existing relics of the British and Roman æra; and although this district is not so fertile in either of them as some of the adjoining hundreds, yet it is not entirely unproductive.

Let us therefore commence our researches from the East, and pursue a line towards the West, i. e. from Hindon and Pertwood, over the downs, &c. as far as Alfred's tower.

Between Hindon and Fonthill we meet with Cold Harbour, a name indicatory either of British or Roman antiquity in its vicinity. To the South of the road we are now pursuing, there are a few barrows dispersed over the down, and on the right there was a British village, described in my History of Ancient Wiltshire. We find also other tumuli scattered over the down occasionally on the right hand side of the turnpike, in a line towards Pertwood. Having passed the gate at Willoughby hedge, we perceive evident signs of an extensive British cultivation in the ridges on the downs, and a few barrows, one of which produced a very rude small urn or cup, which has been described and engraved in Ancient Wiltshire.^e

Pursuing the same direction over a smooth and verdant down, the trackway traverses a small British earth-work, whose vallum is nearly obliterated. We then pass near a solitary farm called Mere down, on the right, and enter a very smooth and level piece of ground, on which I imagine the horse race was held, which has been alluded to in this work. Still further on to the left of the trackway, my worthy friend Mr. Fenton discovered a very low barrow, scarcely rising above the surface, which contained an interesting deposit, and, though already described in Ancient Wiltshire, deserves some notice in this place.^f

At the depth of three feet and a half, we discovered a cist, six feet in length from East to West, containing the skeleton of a large man, with his limbs gathered up (according to the most ancient mode of interment), and that of a younger person by its right side. From the position of their heads, they seem to have been placed in the affectionate attitude of embrace, as the two skulls nearly touched each other. Close to them was a richly ornamented drinking cup, and near the left side of the adult, was a small lance-head of brass, and a piece of grey slate stone, perforated at the ends; there were also a small instrument of bone, and two circular ornaments of thin, but pure gold, which were perforated, and used probably, as ornaments of dress.^g

We now approach a strong earthen work bearing the name of Whitesheet camp, situated on a hill of the same name; ^h but before we approach it, we cross a large bank and ditch which intersects the whole ridge of the hill, which is very contracted at this point. This fine earth-work is placed on the brow of one of those hills where the chalky stratum terminates, and is strongly fortified on three sides by nature, and on the fourth, having no natural defence, and exposed to the open plain, where the ground is level, it has been strengthened by the hand of art. On this side, the entrances to the area of the camp are formed, into which you traverse three different valla into the area which includes fifteen acres, the circuit of the outward ditch being four furlongs and one hundred and fifty-two yards. But before I descend from this hill, I must dwell a little longer on the chalky region, for the first step on it, from the vale beneath, involves us amidst the rude traces of British antiquity. On the immediate summit of the ascent, the road intersects an earthen work, which, from the slightness of its vallum, bears

^e Ancient Wiltshire (Plate Tumuli N^o I.) and page 45.

^f See Ancient Wiltshire, page 44.

^g The gold ornaments, &c. are engraved in Ancient Wiltshire, Plate II. Tumuli.

^h Engraved in Ancient Wiltshire, page 42-3.

marks of a British origin; and near it is a large barrow, which, on investigation, we found had been previously opened, as well as several others in its vicinity, and which have been minutely described in *Ancient Wiltshire*, page 42.

That there was a British trackway over these hills is evident, from the barrows, earthen works, and marks of ancient inclosures, which now remain; but still these antiquities are not merely confined to the immediate course of the trackway, for we find many of them dispersed over the neighbouring high ground.

Immediately behind the Down farm, towards the North, are two other points of hill, terminating in the vale of Wily: the first of these bears the name of Middle hill; the second, that of Rodmead hill. Each boasts of their vestiges of British antiquity. On the former, on opening a tumulus, we discovered an interment of burned bones, deposited within a cist, and amongst them, above forty beads of amber and jet, with a very curious ornament of the first, consisting of six separate pieces, together with the fragments of a small ornamented cup and a little brass pin. All these articles have been engraved of the same size, in *Ancient Wiltshire* (Tumuli, Plate III.) From the nature and diminutive size of these articles, we may rationally conclude it contained the relicts of some distinguished female. Other barrows were opened in this district, but contained nothing worthy of particular notice.

From Middle hill, we must proceed in a northerly direction to Rodmead down, which contains some British antiquities. Two barrows on this spot, marked by some thorn bushes growing upon them, attracted our attention; though, from their outward appearance, they seemed to have undergone a previous investigation. This, however, was not the case; for, in the most northerly of the two, we found an interment of a different nature, as well as æra, from the former; for the articles found within it being chiefly of iron and brass, gilt, bespoke a more modern date, and probably Belgic.

Nam prius æris erat, quam ferri cognitus usus.

This tumulus discovered a skeleton, extended at full length, with its head towards the North-east, accompanied by a variety of articles, which have been engraved in *Ancient Wiltshire* (Tumuli, Plate III. page 46.) The most interesting and novel of these articles, is a vessel of brass, the inside of which was gilt, and the outside protected with wood, and small strips of brass; it had a long handle of brass also curved at the extremity. A large cone of iron, formed the *umbo* of a shield, and was affixed to wood, some of which still adhered to it. Near it were found two studs, plated with silver, and a buckle and clasp of brass, all of which appertained, probably to the shield. Besides the above articles, this warrior had a variety of iron arms buried along with him; viz. a two-edged sword, of the length of two feet and a half, and one three quarters wide; a knife eleven inches long, and another of three inches; one spear-head of eleven inches, and another of six inches and a half.

Having opened other barrows in this line of country, in which we found nothing particularly worthy of record, we proceeded to the extremity of the down, overlooking the village of Kingston Deverill, on which is a large and conspicuous barrow, which, from its contents, we have denominated the Flint Barrow.¹

Here we were foiled by the Briton, after a great deal of arduous labour; for though we descended to the floor, and discovered vestiges of sepulchral rites, yet we could not discover any interment; and were obliged to abandon our researches. We were, however, indebted to mere chance for the history of this tumulus, occasioned by the fall of earth from the summit, which brought to light three urns placed near each other, the largest of which contained a deposit of burned bones, and a small spear-head of brass.

On a piece of down belonging to West Knoyle, and not far North from Willoughby-hedge turnpike, we opened two long barrows, in the smallest of which we found a skeleton, extended

¹ See *Ancient Wiltshire*, page 47.

at *whole length*, with an iron *umbo* of a shield placed between his knees, similar to the one before described on Rodmead down; also a spear-head and knife of the same metal.

Before I quit this interesting ridge of hill, it is necessary that I should add a few words respecting the trackway which extends along it, and which I have no doubt was made use of by the ancient Britons, as it is now by the modern. The British trackways must be distinguished from the subsequent Roman roads: the former generally followed the elevated ridges of our downs, where their course is still marked by the evident vestiges of their villages and settlements, and by their sepulchral memorials, which exist in numerous tumuli; these were irregular, and guided by the nature of the country and the position of their places of residence. I have no doubt but one of these existed on the line I have described, as the further progress of it is marked, immediately on its leaving Whitesheet hill, by a long and straight road bearing the name of Long Lane, which forms a boundary between the counties of Wilts and Somerset. From hence the line tends to Kingsettle hill, on which stands Alfred's tower; and at a short distance to the North of it is a barrow, which has for many years borne the name of *Jack's Castle*, but now, more appropriately, that of *Selwood Barrow*, for it was raised within the limits of that extensive forest, and from its elevated situation was distinguishable for a great distance, especially from the vale beneath, as well as from the corresponding barrows on the brow of Whitesheet hill.

During the barrow *mania* with which for many years I was infected, this mound attracted my notice, and I was not disappointed in its investigation, for I found it inviolated, and of the very primitive age when stone supplied the want of iron; for, together with an interment of burnt bones, and a small lance-head, we had the satisfaction of discovering a most perfect axe or hammer of stone, perforated, and the first I had ever personally found, though my coadjutor, Mr. Cunnington, had enriched our museum with many of a similar form from tumuli in his neighbourhood. This stone axe is engraved in Ancient Wiltshire, Tumuli Plate I.

ROMAN ÆRA.

Though the Hundred of Mere is more productive of British than of Roman remains of antiquity, yet it is not totally destitute of the latter; for I have traced, with the greatest certainty and satisfaction, a Roman road issuing from Old Sarum (SORBIODUNUM) and proceeding through the extensive woods of Groveley and Great Ridge, in a Westerly direction, to the Mendip hills in Somersetshire, and to the Severn, near Uphill, where it terminated.^k In its course it passed through a part of the hundred which now occupies my attention. It enters the Eastern part of Monkton Deverill, and proceeds, through Kingston Deverill, to the parish of Maiden Bradley;^l at which places it is recorded by the following grants of King Edgar:—In the first instance, Bradley is mentioned under the name of *Bradanelega*, i. e. *latum campum*. The second relates chiefly to the Deverills, which are situated in the same tract. “Hi sunt xx hidarum terræ apud DEFERÆL termini. Imprimis, a *Deferael* ad veteram fossam,^m et sic per fossam ad *Langan beorgam* (i. e. collem longum) inde ad viam *militarem*; per viam ad mansionem PUDELENHAM dictam: inde ad HEANLEGAM (campum sic dict.) inde ad mansionem PEOCESHEM dictam; a mansione ad viam *patriam*: a viâ ad veterem fossam; a fossâ ad viam *militarem*, per viam ad collem EFERBEORH (i. e. collem aprinum) dictum; a colle iterum ad DEFERÆL.”

I have endeavoured, both by enquiry of the natives and by personal researches, to make out

^k A minute account of this Roman road, illustrated by an accurate map and description of the stations upon it, are given in the second volume of “Ancient Wilts.”

^l Additamenta in Dugdale *Monastica*, vol. II. p. 863.

^m These *fossæ* are very common all over our downs, and were probably made as boundaries to different property.

these boundaries ; but the alteration of names has prevented success. We learn, however, the distinction between the *via militaris* and *patria*; the one being the Roman, the other the country road. The name of *collis aprinus* is still preserved in the modern appellation of Boar hill, between Longbridge Deverill and Warminster.

From this summit a road named *Hardway* leads Westward, and probably towards the British town of ISCALIS, now Ilchester.

From the numerous earthworks in this neighbourhood it appears that the district was strongly contested and defended; for there is another small camp in Stourton old park; a second, at no great distance, on New park hill; a small one in a wood belonging to Lord Ilchester, named Cockroad; and another adjoining Pen pits, called Castle Orchard.

So much for the Eastern part of our Hundred, as far as regards British antiquity. The South-west part of it contains a few remnants only, and scarcely worthy of remark; they only tend to shew that these places, as well as those of a more elevated position, were inhabited also by the Britons: for when the Mere inclosure of the common lands took place, several barrows, containing urns of very rude pottery, were discovered on Mappedore common. I also opened one on a hill near the manor-house at West Knoyle, which contained an interment, and is described in Ancient Wiltshire, p. 48.

CENSUS OF THE POPULATION WITHIN THE HUNDRED OF MERE.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	Total.
MERE, with the Tythings of Woodlands, Zeals, and Chadenwyche	2091	2211	2422	6724
WEST KNOYLE, alias ODIERNE	184	210	208	602
STOURTON, cum Gasper, cō Somerset	649	635	658	1942
MAIDEN BRADLEY, cum Yarnfield, cō Somerset	510	603	620	1733
KINGSTON DEVERILL	292	285	328	905
	<u>3726</u>	<u>3944</u>	<u>4236</u>	<u>11906</u>

By the above Census the increase of our population becomes evident; viz. from 1801 to 1811 it increased in number 218; and from 1811 to 1821 the farther increase was 292.

INSTITUTIONES SPECTANTES HUNDREDUM DE MERE.

As the Institutions to Livings in each Parish within the Hundred may tend to throw an important light both on the Patrons who presented and on their Incumbents, I have thought proper to collect them from the Registers of the Diocese of Salisbury, to which, by the kind assistance of the Bishop, Dean, &c. we have had a ready access. I have already described the Churches within this Hundred, viz.

MERE, being under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean, and no Institutions from him being in existence before the year 1548, we can only find the VICARS since that time.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, being only a Curacy in the nomination of the Abbey of *Noteley*, and afterwards of Christ Church, Oxford, no institutions or admissions can be found.

KNOYLE PARVA, OF WEST KNOYLE, being a Chapel annexed to the Rectory of North Newington, which was a Prebend in the Conventual Church of Wilton, the Rectors or Prebendaries of that place are Incumbents of WEST KNOYLE.

STOURTON and KINGSTON DEVERILL are Rectories.

MERE VICARIA.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1405.	Dean of Sarum. - - - - -	Nicholas Modeforde.
1409.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ditto.
14 . .	Ditto. - - - - -	Ditto.
	[HIATUS.]	
	Ditto. - - - - -	John Swinnerton.
1554.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Roberts, p. m. Swinnerton.
	Ditto. - - - - -	Ric'us Chafyn.
1586.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ric'us Potter, p. m. Chafyn.
1630.	At this time Leonard Chafyn, of Zeals, and his widow Lucy, were patrons by lease from the Dean.	Thomas Chafyn, D. D.
1661.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Bayly.
1691.	Ditto. - - - - -	Edward Garrard, p. m. Bayly.
1695.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Harcastle, p. m. Garrard.
1734.	Ditto. - - - - -	Caleb Perfect, p. m. Harcastle.
1744.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Staples.
1775.	Ditto. - - - - -	Charles Wager Allix.
1796.	Ditto. - - - - -	Lancelot Greenthwart Holton.
1802.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Grove, p. cessionem Holton.
1809.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Hopkins, p. m. Grove.
1812.	Ditto. - - - - -	Henry Wake, p. resig. Hopkins.

STOURTON RECTORIA.

	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1316.	Isabella Paene. - - - - -	Joh'es de Weston.
1318.	Ditto. - - - - -	Eudonis ult. Rect. Ditto vice
1328.	Robertus filius Pagani, or filz Pagen. ⁿ	Ric'us de Lusteshull (forsan Luggershall.)
1329.	Ditto. - - - - -	Adamus Payn, per resig. R. de L.
1349.	Episcopus. - - - - -	Joh'es atte Putte, exchanged with Payn.
1384.	Thomas de Audeleigh. - - - - -	William Dalton.
1396.	Ricardus Rex. - - - - -	John Burewell, exchanged with Dalton.
1398.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Bowne, per exchange.
1403.	Henricus Rex. - - - - -	William Werkman, exchanged with Bowne.
1428.	John Stourton, Armiger. ^o - - - - -	Walter Wadham.
1430.	John Stourton, mil. - - - - -	} Joh'es Braban.
	Robert Shotesbrook, mil. - - - - -	
	Thomas Kingeston, mil. - - - - -	
	John Stourton, de Preston. - - - - -	
	William Tarent. - - - - -	

ⁿ The family of Lovell, or Lovell, appear to have been proprietors of this advowson before Fitz-paine. I have before stated (page 49), that Robert, the son of Pagan (Paine), held the manor of Stourton of Richard Lovell.

^o It appears that the manor and advowson of Stourton were held at the time of his death, in 1414, by William Stourton, of Alice, the daughter and heiress of Richard de St. Mauro.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1430.	John Hody. - - - - -	} Joh'es Braban.
	Richard Elton. - - - - -	
	Thomas Husey. - - - - -	
	Robert Squybbe. - - - - -	
	Robert Collingbourne. - - - - -	
	Gilbert Wyke, or Wake. - - - - -	
1435.	The Feoffees of John Stourton, Knt.	Will'us Ashe.
1444.	John Stourton, mil. - - - - -	Will'us Pole, p. resig. Ashe.
1451.	[A leaf lost.]	
1473.	William Lord Stourton. - - - - -	John Edmunde, per mortem Joh'is Winford.
1489.	Sir John Cheyne, and his wife Lady } Margaret Stourton.	Rob'tus Elyot, per mort. Edmunde.
1503.	William Lord Stourton. - - - - -	John Hill, p. m. Elyot.
1507.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Sely, p. m. Hill.
1539.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ralph Hayes, B. A.
1541.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Stacy, p. m. Hayes.
1551.	William Faunt le Roy, et Cecilia uxor, } per concess. William Lord Stourton.	Walter Wealshe.
1556.	Charles Lord Stourton. - - - - -	Ric'us Williamson, p. m. Wealshe.
1605.	Rex Jacobus. - - - - -	John Kinge, p. laps.
1631.	Edward Lord Stourton. - - - - -	} Nathaniel Field, presented by the former Rec- tor, <i>Patronus, pro hac vice.</i>
1666.	Thomas Philips de Gillingham, <i>pro hac</i> <i>vice.</i>	
1671.	Edward Morris, Gent. <i>pro hac vice.</i>	John Drew, p. m. Darby.
1627.	Osmund Hill, de Mere, <i>pro hac vice.</i>	John Hill, p. m. Drew.
1755.	Henry Hoare. - - - - -	Montague Barton, p. m. Hill.
1790.	Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. - - -	John Warner, D. D. p. m. Barton.
1800.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Coxe, p. m. Warner.
1812.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Partridge, per resig. Coxe.

KINGSTON DEVERILL RECTORIA.

1302.	Rob'us de Vernoun, mil. - - - - -	Joh'es Cokerel.
1334.	Ric'us de Vernon. - - - - -	Will'us Alfred de Alderborne.
1375.	Elene Vernon. - - - - -	Roger Typulle, exchanged with Atte-wel.
1390.	Rob'us Latymer, Armiger. - - - - -	Rob'tus Peel, exchanged with Typulle.
1411.	Peter Stanter, Domicel. - - - - -	Will'us Erl, per resig. Blounham.
	Ditto. - - - - -	John Blounham, per resig. Erl.
1472.	Feoffees of Alexander Stanter. - - -	Thomas Aleyn, p. res. Wedyngham.
1511.	John At-Yate, <i>pro hac vice.</i> - - -	Will'us Ravyn, p. m. Aleyn.
1516.	Peter Stanter, de Horningsham. - - -	Roger Roo, p. m. Ravyn.
1524.	The Feoffees of Peter Stanter. - - -	Richard Dudd, p. m. Roo, alias Clippe.
1548.	John Stanter, Armiger. - - - - -	Thomas Drinkall.
1562.	Roger Stanter, de Horningsham. - - -	Anthony Forrest, p. m. Trynncolle.
1576.	Roger Stanter, Gent. - - - - -	Edmund Lillie, p. m. Forrest.
1616.	Edmund Ludlow, mil. - - - - -	Edward Vernon.
1616.	(No Patron named.) - - - - -	Thomas Newland, p. res. Vernon.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1643.	(No Patron named.) - - - -	Thomas Aylesbury.
1660.	Henry Coker, et Eliz. uxor. - - -	John Berjew, p. m. Aylesbury.
1688.	Henry Coker, de Hill Deverill. - -	Edmund Ludlow Coker, p. m. Berjew.
1705.	Eliza Coker, vidua. - - - -	John Drew.
1728.	Henry Coker, Armiger. - - - -	Benjamin Coker, p. m. Drew.
1732.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Benjamin Coker, p. m. Coker.
1741-2.	John Howe, Baron Chedworth. - -	Thomas Howe, p. m. Coker.
1770.	Thomas Viscount Weymouth. - -	M. M. Jackson, p. m. Howe.
1813.	Marquess of Bath. - - - - -	Josiah Thomas, p. cess. Charles Phillott.
1820.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Hon ^{ble} Hen. Edw. Bridgeman, p. m. Thomas.

By the above Institutions, we learn that in the first instance the *Vernons*, then the *Stanters*, and in later times, the *Ludlows* and *Cokers*, presented to the living of Kingston Deverill, until it became vested in the hands of the Marquess of Bath, of Longleat.

In my description of the shields of arms in Mere Church, I stated N^o 16 to belong to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, which are described by Tanner, in his *Notitia*, as per pale *Sable* and *Argent* counter-changed. At that time I could gain no better intelligence: but though the bearings are the same, yet the colors differ: for the shield above mentioned is per pale *Argent* and *Sable*, instead of *Sable* and *Argent*; and on referring to Edmondson, I there find that the family of Lawson, of Cumberland, bore precisely, in every respect, the arms figured in Mere Church; viz. *Argent* and *Sable*, with a chevron counterchanged.

I have seen the name of Lawson in a *firma dimissa* cō Wilts.

I have also discovered, since the former pages went to the press, a more specious reason than the first (page 10) concerning the shields of arms which are painted in Mere Church, especially those of Bettisthorpe, N^o 13—Clivedon, N^o 2—and Berkeley, N^o 10; for it appears, by Edmondson's *Baronagia*, "that Thomas Lord Berkeley, who died anno 1361, had for his second wife Catharine, daughter of Sir John Clivedon; and by her had issue Sir John Berkeley, who was born in 1351, and died in 1418." It appears that he married Elizabeth, daughter and *heir* of John Bettisthorpe; from which union descended the Berkeleys of Beverston in Gloucestershire.

By these connexions we are enabled to ascertain the causes for which the arms of Bettisthorpe, Clivedon, and Berkeley, are introduced, amongst others, in the pannels of the rood loft.

I am also enabled, by a more minute reference to the Dean's Register, to throw some additional light on the Chantries at Mere, and on the possessors of the manor of Chadenwyche.

By the aforesaid marriage of Sir John Berkeley with Elizabeth *heir* of John Bettisthorpe, the manor of Chadenwyche came into his possession, of which he is styled Lord in the Dean's books; and where also he is stated to be the *founder* of the Chantry of St. Mary in the Church of Mere.

In one of these documents the aforesaid Chantry is said to have been founded by Sir John Berkeley and his *progenitors*, *ante* 1408.

This latter statement alludes to Bettisthorpe, whose daughter Berkeley married; and by the word *founder*, we are not to take it in a *literal* sense of the person so mentioned being the *actual founder*, but as alluding to his *progenitors* as the real founders: and such appears to have been the case in this instance, and in many others, where the person styled *founder* was not the real founder, but only descended from the *first founder*.

LOCAL ADDITIONS

TO THE

HUNDRED OF MERE.

LOOKING over the General Map of our County, the eye is naturally attracted by the singular intermixture of distant Hundreds, as in the following parcels :

1. KINGSTON DEVERILL, a portion of which belongs to the Hundred of Amesbury.
2. MONKTON DEVERILL, though locally situated in the Hundred of Mere, belongs to Damerham South.
3. PERTWOOD, the next parish, appertains to the Hundred of Warminster.
4. KNOYLE Episcopi, or East, with the borough town of Hindon, form a part of the distant Hundred of Downton.

In order to render the description of our county less confused and more intelligible, I have considered the *local* situation of each parish, and have placed those dismembered portions of distant hundreds in that position, to which, from *locality*, they seem to appertain.

The four above-mentioned parishes will therefore be annexed to the Hundred of MERE; but before I commence this survey, it will be necessary to give some probable reason for the ancient dismemberment of particular districts.

ON HUNDREDS AND TYTHINGS.

I have already mentioned in my Introduction, that to our illustrious West Saxon Monarch, ALFRED, we owe the division of our kingdom into *satrapias*, or shires; into *centuriæ*, or hundreds; and into *decennæ*, or tythings; though probably before his time, and previous to his new regulations, some partial divisions existed, which may account for the fact of one hundred consisting of places lying so distant from each other, in different parishes.^a

We may also find a similar mode of division amongst the ancient tribes of Germany; and the earlier Saxons may be supposed to have derived this arrangement from them, which was perhaps purely military.^b

^a A^o 894, Rex republicam ordinat novasq. leges, novamq. totius regionis partitionem instituit. *Asser, Vita Alfredi*, p. 103.

King Edgar refers to Hundreds as an ancient institution: — Quærat^rur centuriæ conventus, sicut anted institutum erat. *Wilkins*, pp. 87, 136.

The *Decanus* and *Centenarius* of France and Lombardy were chosen by the people subject to them, and in point of jurisdiction, answered to the Saxon *Tythingman* and *Hundredary*.—*Vide Hallam*, vol. I. p. 192.

The authority of these officers was very early confined to the less important subjects of legal inquiry; for, by a capitulary of Charlemagne, 812, "Nullus homo in placito *Centenarii*, neque ad mortem, neque ad libertatem suam amittendam, aut ad res reddendas vel mancipia judicetur. — *Baluz*, p. 497.—*Idem*; also *Not. Brotier in Tac. Germ. cap. 12*.

^b "Centeni ex singulis pagis sunt; idque ipsum inter suos vocantur: et quod primò *numerus* fuit, jam *nomen et honor* est."—*Germ. cap. 6*. On this passage BROTIER gives the following note: "Ut hæc intelligantur, observandum Germanos divisos fuisse in *pagos*, *pagos* in *vicos*. Germani appellavere *pagos* suos *Gowen*; sic adhuc Helvetii in *pagos*, Gallicè *en cantons*, dividuntur. Vici autem dicebantur HUNDERT. Inde originem sumpsère *Anglorum* HUNDREDS. Centeni ex singulis pagis legebantur; et quod

The chief or leader of the *Pagus*, from having been the *Centurion* in battle, may have acquired something of the authority of a civil judge during their short and uncertain intervals of peace, at least in matters of minor moment; and, in after times, when lands acquired by conquest were to be permanently allotted, it is natural to suppose that these allotments would be made, not to *individuals*, but to whole *Pagi*, Hundreds, or military companies, leaving it perhaps to the leader to arrange the subdivision according to the merits or capabilities of his followers. These from long acquaintance, affinity, and consanguinity (as we know their wives and children accompanied them), would prefer residing near each other, to being scattered widely and indiscriminately over a whole country; their proximity would afford mutual defence, and it is difficult to suppose a method of dividing conquered lands more agreeable to the former habits of the Conquerors, or more gratifying to their present inclinations: and what, perhaps, was of still higher consequence in the view of the great military chiefs, by being thus *located together*, they could be very readily collected in case of emergency, and made again available to purposes of warfare or depredation.

It must be borne in mind, that the settlement of the Saxons in this island was that of *Conquerors*; some division of the lands must therefore have taken place, and I submit whether any is so likely to have been adopted, all circumstances considered, as the one suggested; whether in fact it is not highly probable that the German Centeni and the Saxon military companies, were not the original *hundredors* of our county. Alfred may have re-modified these ancient distinctions; he may have instituted the Hundred Courts, and given the whole a character of civil polity not before known, and this I think is the very utmost which can be attributed to him.

We may pass over the allusions which are made to Hundreds and Tythings in the early laws of France and Lombardy; and the British *Cantred* or *Cantref* which contained a hundred *trefs* or *mansiones*, and had its courts of Justice — though they afford us some proof that this principle was pretty widely acted upon in former times — and proceed to consider the nature of these divisions among ourselves.

The hundred and tything evidently regarded not the *land*, but the *people*. The hundred consisted of that number of *free men*, and the tything was a tenth part of that number, or ten *free men*, as nearly located together as circumstances permitted. The *land*, if we may use the expression, followed the *men*, and not the *men* the *land*: so that whatever circumstance happened, or whatever crime was perpetrated on the land of any person, it was said to have taken place within that hundred and that tything to which the proprietor of the land belonged.

And here, I think, without going farther into the question, we see cause for almost infinite irregularity in the boundaries of hundreds, and variation in the quantity of land, the number of persons, and even the number of tythings which they contained. The felling part of a primeval forest or sacred wood, the draining of a marsh, or the cultivating of a waste by any one individual, would extend the liberties of the hundred in that direction, and, in fact, what-

primò numerus fuit, jam nomen et honor est. Nempe auctore erudito Dithmaro vocabantur *DIE HUNDERTE*, seu *CENTENI*."—*Not. Tac. Germ. cap. 6.*

Brotier also, in a note on the 12th Chapter of Tac. Germ. says, "Singulis pagis unus erat *princeps*, aut potius *Comes*, qui jura reddebat. Pagi subdividebantur in vicos, seu *Hundredas*, quæ centenæ centuriæ dicebantur, quod centum villas continerent. In unoquoque vico unus erat ex plebe comes, aut potius *Centenus*, qui et *centenarius* appellatus est. Coram *Centeno* centenariove minores causæ dirimebantur. Coram *Comite* causæ omnes, tam majores quàm minores, dignoscebantur ac judicabantur." He concludes the note by informing us, that "Sub dio, loco paulo editiore, ulmo, quercu, aliâve densâ arbore obumbrante, conventus celebrabantur."

Ducange, after noticing what Ingulphus says on Alfred's division of England into Counties, Hundreds, and Tythings, adds, "Hundredos seu Centurias, vel Centenas non primò instituit Aluredus, sed earum usum in Angliam invexit; non longè antea apud Francos nostros provinciæ in *Comitatus*, ique rursum in *Centenas* vel *Centurias*, denique eæ in *Decanias* distributæ erant, uti in his vocibus docuimus. Sed quod de securitate inter indigenas stabilitâ, ac *mutua vadatione* narrant scriptores, Aluredi prorsus videtur institutum." That is, I imagine, Ducange means to give Alfred the merit of instituting *View of Frank Pledge*, and nothing more.

See Ducange also under the words *Centena* and *Centuria*.

It appears from these notes, that Brotier considered the *Pagus* to answer to our County, and the *Vicus* to our Hundred.

ever was gained or lost by *purchase*, by *heirship*, or by *violence*, must have altered the boundaries; yet could have created no difficulty as to any circumstance taking place within its limits, as the legal question would be simply, “on whose land did it take place, and in what hundred or tything is he enrolled?”

To have drawn a map at this period, assigning boundaries to the hundreds, would have been like writing on sand, or like attempting to give a permanent representation of a surface of water when agitated by the wind.

The tythings within the hundreds must have been subject to not less change than the hundreds themselves; the exact number of *ten* free men in each tything, and *ten* tythings in each hundred, could not have remained long. The natural increase of the free population, and the manumission of slaves, which was common among the Saxons after they embraced christianity; and, on the other hand, the devastations of war and private hostility, must soon have destroyed all vestiges of regularity either in the *number* of free persons within an hundred, or the *division* of the land among them. Prodigality on one hand, and frugality on the other, would have their usual effect, and from purchase, heirship, bequest, and other causes, the land originally allotted to *one* person, became divided among *several* — the allotment of *several* became the property of *one* — and all traces of the original internal arrangement were necessarily lost: hundreds and tythings still existed, but no longer consisting of *hundreds* and *tens* of free-men; and the *land* which originally belonged to them was, from the circumstances mentioned, much altered in extent and boundaries.

I hope enough has been said to account for all the irregularities we meet with in hundreds and tythings lying CONTIGUOUS, and I now shall endeavour to account for the actual DISMEMBERMENT of those hundreds which lay scattered about in various directions, as if wild chance only had directed their formation.

Whether *Frank-Pledge* was an original Saxon institution, or whether introduced by Alfred or some other King from the Franks and Lombards, is not very material to our present purpose; we know that, in latter times at least, it made an essential part of the Saxon polity. Its object was to make all the free men of a tything mutually responsible for good conduct; so that, in case of a crime committed, the tything was compelled to produce the offender within thirty-one days, or to suffer a fine among them in proportion to the offence: and this mutual responsibility was called Frank-Pledge; *quasi*, the Pledge or Surety of the *Free Men*. To render this system generally effectual, the laws required that every free male, of the age of fourteen years and upwards, should be enrolled in some tything, under penalty of imprisonment or outlawry: of course it became an important subject of inquiry, at the ancient hundred courts, which the Sheriff visited twice every year (and which is called the Sheriff's *Turn*), whether any person had refused or neglected to comply with this necessary regulation. For this purpose all the inhabitants of the hundred were compelled to attend; and thus this inquisition, called *View of Frank-Pledge*, became inseparably incident to a Leet or Hundred Court.

In process of time many of the hundreds, which were no doubt originally ALL in the Crown, and thus subject to the *Sheriff's Turn*, were granted by different monarchs in *fee* to individuals. Thus Henry II. granted the hundred of Warminster in fee to Mauduit; and afterwards that of Heytesbury to Dunstanville, and that of Westbury to Pavely. Numerous other instances may be cited; but these are sufficient to shew the fact: and it is only necessary to add, that, since the statute of Edward III. no hundred *has been* or *can be* granted from the Crown to a subject.

Now it will appear very natural that a powerful Baron, having thus acquired a hundred, with all its rights and dignities, and possessing or acquiring some *other* land in fee, *not immediately* contiguous, should wish to connect that land to the hundred, and compel his tenants to do suit and service at his great court leet, which was held in his mansion or castle. In some

cases, perhaps, where the Lord was too powerful to be disputed with, this passed silently; the tenants from *another* hundred attended the hundred court of their *own* Lord, though locally situated at some distance from them; and what was at first an abuse, grew into an unalterable custom: yet I find *one* proof of this matter being warmly disputed, and with very powerful men. In the Hundred Rolls, 3 Edw. I. it is presented, on the complaint of the tenants of Chitterne, that their court used to be held by the Earl of Sarum twice a year at Chitterne; but that latterly the Bailiffs of the said Earl and John Giffard (of Brimsfield) had removed their court to Shrewton, and compelled them to attend there every three weeks, to their great injury, &c. It may be urged that this is only the removal of a *Court Baron* from one *place* to another; but it is also from one *hundred* to another, and therefore, I conceive, in point.

Generally, however, I believe that small detached parcels, lying in one hundred, yet reckoned in *another*, will be found to be properties which have escheated to the Crown, in early times, by treason, felony, or want of heirs, and been *re-granted* to some powerful Baron in the neighbourhood; who, if the hundred in which it was situated belonged to the Crown, took care to have inserted in the Charter View of Frank-Pledge, Return of Writs, and other privileges, which would have the effect of permanently identifying it with the hundred he previously possessed.

But here it may be asked, how comes it to pass that these properties, thus detached, should consist of just a *tything*, or what seems to have been originally the property of *ten free men*? In answer to this question it must be remarked that this definition of a tything was lost even early in the Saxon times; that it became, by custom, to mean only that body of neighbouring free men who were united in the mutual bond of *Frank-Pledge*; and that many *new tythings* were created by the Saxons themselves, in which *ONE PERSON* only constituted the whole tything. For it was provided, by the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, that any persons who held lands *per Baroniam* might keep their military tenants and servants in *their own Frank-Pledge*; or, in other words, that every separate manor or lordship might be made a separate tything, if it were not so previously, at the will of the Lord. The natural operation of this law must have been to separate *some* tythings, to unite *others*, and, in fact, to destroy all traces, if any yet remained, of the original number and extent of tythings within a hundred.

Hence also it may be observed, that wherever we now find a separate tything, there was once also a *separate lordship*; and that lordship held, *per Baroniam*, by some person of considerable note in his day, or else by some church or religious house.

But we return to the dismembered hundreds. What has been said of the granting of hundreds in fee to favourites and powerful barons, and their afterwards connecting to those hundreds other pieces of land lying at a distance, and within some hundred, the fee of which still remained in the Crown, will account for *some* of those anomalies which we observe in every part of our county. But there was another cause still more powerful than any yet mentioned, and to which the formation of those which are called *par excellence* the *ragged* hundreds, may be chiefly attributed. I mean the grants of lands from the Crown to churches and religious houses. I will take one of the *most ragged* of the ragged hundreds to explain my meaning. The Abbot of Glastonbury had a sort of grand country residence or abbatial palace at *Damerham*; here the Abbots frequently resided, and here their Tenants in Wilts met to perform suit and service to their Lord. The lands which belonged to that abbey in this county were granted by different Saxon Kings, and locally situated in many different hundreds. But the Abbots acquired, by the royal grants, not only the rents and profits of the lands, but view of *frank-pledge*, *return of writs*, power of *pit* and *gallows*, and all other rights and privileges. The Tenants, thus detached from the Leet of the King and his Sheriff, were dependent on the Abbot solely, and *thus* was formed the *hundred of Damerham*, so called because the Court was held at that place. The Abbot in all records is called Lord of that hundred, as he was also of every manor and tything within it, excepting only that of Compton Chamberlain; and even

that, I imagine, owed him some service, whereby it became attached to his Court. These very broken hundreds *always* belonged to the Church, and no doubt were formed, in a similar manner, out of other hundreds, by grants from the Crown. Thus the Prior of St. Swithin, Winchester, was Lord of the hundred of *Elstub*; and therefore *Stockton*, which is locally situated in Branch and Dole, was and still is part of the united hundred of *Elstub and Everley*. Examples of this may be given from the hundred rolls and other documents to any extent; but I hope enough has been said to establish the point, that we owe the *most disjointed* hundreds to grants from the Crown to the Church.

One more cause of the present great irregularity remains yet to be mentioned; and that is the union of *two* or more hundreds into *one*, and the division of *one* hundred into *two* or more; which have taken place at different times, at the pleasure of the Lord, and most probably for the *convenience* of his Steward or Tenants. Thus Branch and Dole, which were two separate hundreds, the fees of which were always in the Crown, were united in the time of Queen Elizabeth, or later. Cawden and Cadworth, Elstub and Everly, and others, have suffered similar consolidation. Other hundreds have been merged, as it were, and have entirely disappeared; thus the hundred of Roubergh-Episcopi, the fee of which was in the Bishop of Sarum, is sunk in that of Potterne and Cannings, which contains also the ancient hundred of Cannynge-Episcopi, and some part of Roubergh-Regis; while the remainder of Roubergh-Regis, and the whole of that of Stodfeld, is now lost in the extensive royal Hundred of Swanborough: and thus the once independent hundred of Knoyle, or Knowel Episcopi, which consisted only of Bishop's Knoyle, Hindon, and Fonthill Bishop's, was in after times united to that of Downton; the Bishop of Winchester being lord, and possessing all the lands in both these hundreds.

In giving this short statement of the changes which have taken place at different periods, in the arrangement of some of our hundreds, my object is not to account for every irregularity we meet with, but only to point out some of the most marked causes of these irregularities; and thus to suggest hints which may be useful in the further progress of our work. The topographer will regard this scattered distribution of property as so many fragments of ancient tenure, by paying attention to which, his labour in tracing descent will often be much diminished.

PARISH OF MONKTON DEVERILL,

IN

SOUTH DAMERHAM HUNDRED.

THIS Parish is in the Hundred of *South Damerham*, the fee of which was in the Abbot of Glaston, and which hundred seems to have been made up of the lands belonging to that abbey in this part of Wilts. It adjoins that of Kingston Deverill; and is bounded on the East by the parishes of Kingston Deverill and Mere; on the West by Pertwood; on the North by Brixton Deverill; and on the South by Mere and West Knoyle. It is distant $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Mere; and the resident population was, in 1801, 168; in 1811, 134; and in 1821, 179.

The Church appears to have been a separate vicarage till 14 Richard II. when the Abbot of Glaston, as lord and patron, having obtained the Royal patent and the consent of the Bishop for that purpose, annexed it as a chapelry to the vicarage of Longbridge Deverill, with which it still remains united, and is in the gift of the Marquess of Bath.

Being thus only a chapelry, it has neither house nor glebe. It received an augmentation by part of an estate mentioned in the Terrier of Longbridge Deverill. No pension is paid out of the chapelry; and the parishioners are charged with the repairs of the edifice and churchyard. The clerk is appointed by the vicar; he enjoys a cottage and garden by virtue of his office; and is paid one pound yearly by the parishioners, who appoint the sexton without salary.

The church is ancient and plain in its style of architecture, and has lately undergone very substantial repair.

From its having been a chapel annexed to another vicarage we can gain no information respecting it from the *Institutiones*; but from the *Chronica Johannis Glastoniensis* we learn that this manor was given, together with Longbridge Deverill, about the year 930, to that celebrated monastery, and that it then bore the name of *Over Deverill*, perhaps in the sense of *Upper*, to distinguish it from Longbridge, which is lower down the stream.

“*Athelstanus Rex concessit et confirmavit de dono WLFHELMI Archiepiscopi DEVERELL viginti hidas.*” p. 42.

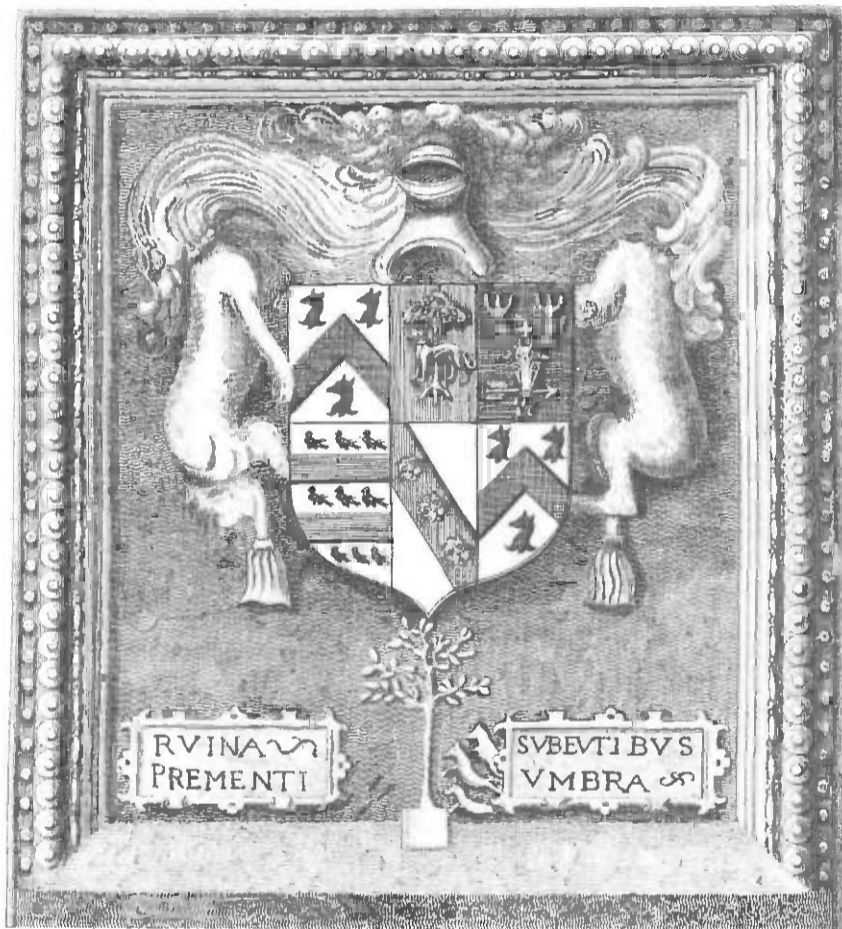
“*Wlfhelmus Archiepiscopus, assensu ejusdem Regis pro vestimentis monachorum dedit DEVERELL viginti hidas; et Offricus dux ad idem dedit OVER DEVERELL, id est EST-MUNKATON decem hidas.*” p. 113.

“*Ethelstanus de DEVERELL dat WLFHELMO, quam et ipse, &c. Glaston. Idem de UVER DEVERELL dat Osfritho, quam ipse, &c.*” p. 372.

In the above quotations it must be remarked that the *ten hide* Deverell, or *Over Deverell*, is the one now under consideration; which, according to our author, was granted by Ethelstan the Saxon, lord of this place, to Earl Offric or Osfrith, and by him to the Abbot of Glaston.—Accordingly we find that at the Norman Survey it belonged to that monastery:

“*Eadem ecclesia (Glaston) tenet Devrel. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatae. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae et 2 servi. Ibi 10 villani et 8 cosceæ cum 5 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 5 solidas, et 1 acra prati. Pastura dimidium leucæ longum et tantundem latum. De eadem terra tenet unus Tainus hidam et dimidium, nec potuit nec potest ab ecclesia hæc terra separari. Valuit manerium quando Turstimus abbas recepit 8 libræ, modo 10 libræ.*”

PLATE XII.



*Escutcheon of the Sudlow Arms,
now existing in front of a house at
Hankton, (Sweswell, E. Hants.)*

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| 1 and 6 | Sudlow. |
| 2 | Bygon. |
| 3 | Row-street. |
| 4 | Hare. |
| 5 | Coker. |

“The same Church holds DEVREL. It was assessed T. R. E. at 10 hides. Here are 8 ploughlands. Five of these hides are in demesne, where are 2 ploughlands and 2 servants. Ten villagers and 8 cottagers occupy 5 ploughlands. The mill pays 5 shillings, and here is 1 acre of meadow. The pasture is 3 quarters of a mile square. A Thane holds a hide and a half of this land, nor can he be removed from the services of the church. When the abbot Turstin took possession of this manor it was valued at 8 pounds, now at 10 pounds.” *Wyndham's Domesday*, p. 98.

The other *Devrel* of Domesday belonging to this abbey is clearly Longbridge, from the large wood which is allotted to it.

Monkton Deverill, or, as it was sometimes called, *Est-Munkton*, to distinguish it from another *Munkton* belonging to the same abbey, passed regularly with the other lands of Glaston until 14 Edward III. when it was annexed to the office of chamberlain in that monastery: and this office itself was afterwards appropriated by the abbots; so that, as appears by Harl. MSS. N° 142, Abbot Whyting, being then “chamerer,” held this manor as parcel of the revenues of that office. — In Pope Nicholas’s Taxation, 1291, this manor is rated at £40 per annum; and at the dissolution of religious houses, temp. Henry VIII. it is valued at £39. 17s. 2d.; at which rent it was held of the Abbot by Sir John Thynne, who afterwards purchasing the fee of the Crown, it descended from him to the Marquess of Bath, the present proprietor.

This manor contains about 1650 acres, and the Marquess of Bath, with his leaseholders, possess the whole, excepting a very few acres. An inclosure of the common fields took place in the year 1782. The lands are still titheable, and the great tithes are let by the Marquess of Bath to the several occupiers of land.

The church is small, and contains nothing within it worthy of attention. It measures 48 feet in length, and 17 in width. The font is plain, and of a circular form.

I noticed only one inscribed stone within the church, which was so defaced in parts that I could decypher little more than the name of *Beach*. There is another flat stone on the pavement to the memory of George Sude. The principal names on grave-stones in the church-yard are Whiting, Dredge, Phillips, Lambert, Folliet, &c.

In the church-yard, near the South porch, is the foot of an ancient cross; and in the close adjoining the church-yard on the West are traces of ancient building, perhaps the grange of the monastery.

The village of Monkton Deverill presents a mean appearance; but the traveller, on riding through it, will be somewhat surprised at seeing inserted in the wall of a dwelling-house, now occupied by a wheelwright, a very handsome escutcheon of arms engraved within a rich border; and as his curiosity will be naturally excited to know the *why* and the *wherefore* it became so degraded, I shall give him the best account of it I have been able to procure.

The shield incloses six quarterings. It is surmounted by a helmet, and has two animals as supporters. Beneath the escutcheon are two tablets with a tree in their centre, to which three animals (apparently dogs) are running for shelter. One of these tablets has these letters inscribed on it, RVINA PREMENTI; the other, SVBEVTIBVS VMBRA, the letter N being left out. The first and sixth arms on this shield are those of LUDLOW; viz. *Argent*, a chevron between three martins’ heads erased *Sable*. The second represents the arms of RYMER: *Gules*, a tree eradicated *Or*, surmounted by a greyhound *Argent*, collared *Sable*. The third those of BULSTRODE: *Sable*, a stag’s head caboshed *Argent*; between the attires a cross *Or*, transpierced through the nostrils by an arrow of the last, barbed and flighted of the second, vulned *Gules*. The fourth are the bearings of MORE: *Argent*, two bars *Azure* between ten martlets, four, three, and three, *Gules*. The fifth those of COKER: *Argent*, on a bend *Gules* three leopards’ faces *Or*, alluding to the marriage of Sir Edmund Ludlow with Bridget, daughter and HEIR of Henry Coker, of Mapowder, cō Dorset. These are the arms of Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, cō

Wilts, as annexed to the record of the pedigree of that family at the Heralds' Visitation of the County of Wilts, anno 1565.

The house into which this escutcheon is built was the last residence of *Thomas Coker*, Esq. to whom the Ludlow property descended, at least what remained of it after confiscation; its meanness sufficiently indicates the fallen fortunes of that family, and this Thomas lived long enough to see the end of their once ample possessions.

This shield, which, according to tradition, was removed hither from the ancient mansion-house of the Ludlows at Hill Deverill, demonstrates the different connexions of that family. The first and last bearings appertain evidently to the family of Ludlow; the other quarterings have been described, and will be accounted for in their pedigree.^a

The animals on each side the shield appear to be supporters; but being headless I am at a loss to know what animals they were intended to represent, but probably martins; and I cannot learn that this family had a right to supporters.

These pretended supporters can have no reference to those borne by Earl Ludlow, the lineal descendant of the Ludlows of Hill Deverill, viz. two stags: and I am inclined to attribute to EDMUND, son of Henry, of Tadley, this curious shield of arms, and the motto of *ruina prementis, subeuntibus umbræ*, with the device of three dogs running to a tree for shelter, might allude to the hard usage which the aforesaid EDMUND met with from his family, and of which he complains in his Will; and under the three dogs may be figured his three brothers, the authors of his persecution. (See Plate XII.)

A part of the tything of Whiteclift is in the parish of Monkton Deverill; but as the greater part of it lies in the parish of Brixton Deverill, I shall refer my account of it to that parish.

N. B. It will be here remarked that I have printed *Deverell* with an *i* instead of *e*, *Deverill* being a more proper appellation, from the before-mentioned circumstance of the river Wily *diving* for a considerable distance under ground.

^a This pedigree will be introduced in the Hundred of Heytesbury, which will form a sequel to that of Mere.

PARISH OF PERTWOOD,

IN

WARMINSTER HUNDRED.

THE next Parish which falls under our description is that of PERTWOOD, adjoining to that of Monkton Deverill on the East. It is situated in the Hundred of Warminster, though locally in that of Mere; and is distant from Hindon two miles and a half North-west.

It is a discharged Rectory, valued in the King's books at £.3. 1s. 5½*d.* The present Patron is Richard Rickward, Esq. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter. The resident population of this Parish in the year 1801, was 15; in 1811, 12.

Though perhaps the smallest parish in our district, or even county, it bears marks of antiquity, by being mentioned in Domesday Book.

“*Idem Episcopus tenet PERTEWORDE, et Osbertus de eo. Wlwardus tenuit T. R. E. et gel-dabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatæ. De hac terra est in dominio una hida et dimidium, et ibi 1 carucata. Ibi 2 villani et 3 bordarii cum 1 carucata. Ibi 20 acræ pasturæ, et 4 acræ sylvæ. Valuit et valet 40 solidi.*”

“The Bishop of COUTANCES^a (in Normandy) holds PERTEWORDE, and Osbert under him; WLWARD held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at two hides. Here are two plough-lands. One hide and a half is in demesne, where is one plough-land. Two villagers and three borderers occupy the other plough-land. Here are twenty acres of pasture, and four acres of wood. It was and is worth forty shillings.”

The whole parish consists of one farm, comprehending 448 acres, of which about 218 are arable, 200 pasture, and 30 wood; and the tythes are held by the proprietor of the estate.

It is bounded on the East by Sutton, Veny, and Little Sutton; on the West by Monkton Deverill; on the North by Brixton Deverill; and on the South by East Knoyle, and Chicklade.

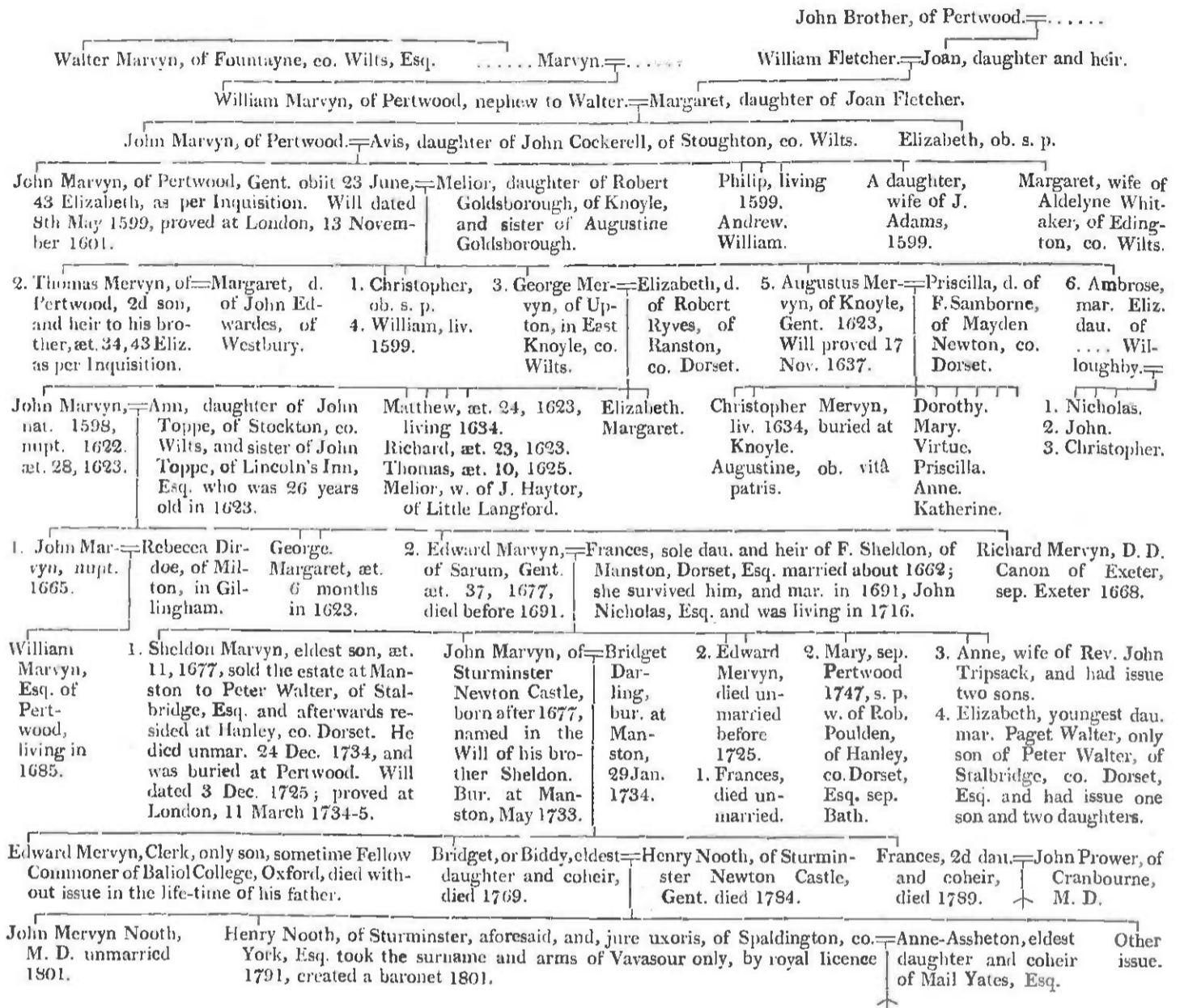
The MARVYN or MERVYN family were the ancient possessors of this estate. They bore for arms: *Argent*, a demi-lion rampant *Sable*, charged on the breast with a fleur de lis *Or*; but I cannot learn that they bore any crest. (*Plate of Arms, N^o XII.*)

It appears by the family pedigree, that this estate came to the MERVYNS from John BROTHER, possessor of PERTWOOD, who left a daughter named JOAN, who married William FLETCHER, whose daughter Margaret espoused William, nephew to Walter MARVYN, of Fownteyne.

These particulars are corroborated by the Institutions in the Register office, at Salisbury, wherein I find, that in 1471 William Fletcher presented to the living, and in the subsequent year both William Fletcher and his wife Joan presented. In the year 1539 John Marvyn appears to have had the patronage, which continued in his family to the year 1710, when Sir James Howe, of Berwick, presented; in the year 1766 it became the property of Henry Lee Warner, Esq. of Walsingham Abbey, cō Norfolk, who disposed of it, together with his estate, at Berwick, to John Bennett, of Pythouse, Esq. the present Member of Parliament for the County of Wilts, who re-sold it in 1810 to the actual possessor, Mr. Richard Rickward, who resides at Longbridge Deverill.

^a See an account of this diocese and their vast possessions in “*Alien Priories*,” vol. I. p. lvi.

FAMILY of MERVYN or MARVYN, of PERTWOOD, cō WILTS.

Arms: Argent, a demi-lion rampant *Sable*, charged on the breast with a fleur de lis.

THE CHURCH.

The Church is small, but has been lately repaired by the present possessor of the estate. Its dimensions in length are thirty-seven feet, four inches, and twelve feet and a half in breadth; a small circular arch separates the nave from the chancel. The font is of modern sculpture, and the only relic of antiquity is a niche for holy water on the south side of the altar.

On visiting this Church, I was in hopes of finding some interesting memorials of the ancient family of Mervyn, who resided for many years at this place; but I found only two, and those of a modern date:

N^o 1. Here lies the body of **SHELDON MERVYN**, son of Edward Mervyn, Esq. and Frances his wife, sole heiress of Francis Sheldon, of Manston, in the county of Dorset, who departed this life 6 December 1734, in the 68th year of his age.

N^o 2. Records the memory of Mrs. **MARY POULDON**, relict of Richard Pouldon, Esq. and sister of the aforesaid Sheldon Mervyn, Esq. who died 27 March 1747, aged 74.

These two memorials are inscribed on flat stones in the pavement of the chancel; on the one to the memory of *Sheldon Mervyn* there is a shield of arms; **MERVYN**, *Argent*, a demi-lion rampant, charged on the breast with a fleur de lys *Or*, quartering **SHELDON**, viz. a fesse *Argent*, between three sheldrakes *per pale*.

Tablets in the nave of the church, bear the following inscriptions :

John Folllott, obiit 3 July 1748, ætat. 68.

Mary, his wife, obiit 7 Nov. 1778, ætat. 94.

Walter Folllott, obiit 10 November 1779, ætat. 63.

Jane, his wife, obiit 2 February 1783, ætat. 63.

Mary-Anne, wife of Thomas Tilbrook, of Horningsham, and daughter of Richard Rickward, owner of Pertwood, obiit 2 March 1812, ætat. 25.

The ancient family of Mervyn (of which I annex a pedigree), derives some further elucidation from the visitations and other documents.

From Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, I learn that in the second parliament at Westminster in 1554, Sir John Marvyn, Knt. represented the county of Wilts.

In the fourth parliament (1572), James Marvyn represented the said county.

In the sixth parliament (1586), John Marvyn, of the Middle Temple, LL. D. was Member for the Borough of Hindon.

In the ninth parliament (1597), Sir James Marvyn, Knight, represented the Borough of Hindon, cō Wilts.

PERTWOOD OR PERTEWORTH RECTORIA.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1333.	Will'us de Sutton. - - - - -	{ Clemens de Bokyngham, per resig. Ricardi ult. Rect.
1376.	John Amberley. - - - - -	John Jour.
1380.	John Aumberleigh. - - - - -	Joh'es fil. Joh's Wyke.
1405.	Joh's Bryt de Hyndon, domicel. -	Nicholas Mason.
1408.	Ditto. - - - - -	Will' Chamberleyn, per resig. Mason.
1450.	John Elys, verus patronus. - - -	John Siwe, per mort. Bryton.
1469.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Russell, exchanged with Siwe.
1471.	Will'us Fletchar, <i>hac vice</i> patronus.	Edmund Burgess, per mort. Grene.
1477.	Will'us Fletchar, et Joan uxor. -	Simon Simmons al's Taylor, per resig. Cotele.
1518.	John Maton et Agnes Uxor, et John Ingram et Margaret uxor, jure hæreditatis uxorum. - - - - -	{ George Wody, per mort. Fletcher.
1539.	Robert Temys and John Marvyn, and Robert Temys cum Joh'ne uxore, domini manerii de Pertwood. -	{ Peter Guarrier.
1631.	Thomas Mervyn. - - - - -	Richard Mervyn, per mort. Arthur Fletcher.
1638.	George Mervyn. - - - - -	Lancelot Moorhouse, per mort. Mervyn.
1660.	John Mervyn. - - - - -	John Lambert, per cess. Moorhouse.
1662.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Lambert.
1671.	Ditto. - - - - -	Rob'us Olden, per mort. Lambert.
1710.	Sir James Howe, Bart. - - - - -	John Goldesborough, per mort. Olden.
1731.	Ditto. - - - - -	Will'us Nairn, per mort. Goldesborough.
1766.	Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk, Esq. - - -	{ John Nairn, per mort. Nairn.
....	Henry Rickward. - - - - -	William Norris.

I find no Institutions entered in the Bishop's Registers at Salisbury since the year 1766, when John Nairn was instituted.

KNOYLE EPISCOPI, KNOYLE MAGNA,

OR

PARISH OF EAST KNOYLE,

IN

DOWNTON HUNDRED.

THIS Parish derived its name from being appropriated to the Church of Winchester, of which the Bishop is the present patron, as well as the lord of the manor. It contains the tythings of MILTON and UPTON,^a and comprehends 5466 acres of land. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Fonthill Gifford and Tisbury; on the West by West Knoyle and Mere; on the North by Monkton Deverill and Chicklade; and on the South by Mere and Sedgell.

It is a rectory, valued in the King's books at £30. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester. The Church is dedicated to Saint Mary. The resident population, in the year 1801, was 853; in 1811, 905; and in 1821, was increased to 954.

It forms a part of the Hundred of Downton; but, on account of its local situation, I have thought fit to annex it to the Hundred of Mere. The Marquis of Winchester, who holds for lives under the Bishop of Winchester, is the largest proprietor of lands; and the family of STILL, residing at Clowdes, within the parish, possess another considerable portion. The remainder of the property is freehold and copyhold of inheritance.

In point of situation, it is one of the pleasantest villages in our Southern district; having on one side the advantage of an open healthy country, and on the other, a rich and beautiful prospect towards Dorsetshire and Shaftesbury.

I wish I could speak favourably of the Parish Church annexed to this valuable Rectory; especially as to its interior. It is, however, very pleasantly situated, and has a much better external than internal appearance. The building is turreted and embattled, and built with stone. Its design is cruciform; the tower being placed at the West end. The extreme length of the chancel and nave is 85 feet 9 inches; the breadth of the nave 21 feet 1 inch; length of the transept 54 feet 2 inches; and the height of the tower 66 feet. It has no side ailes, and the transepts are small; the only mark of any antiquity I could find, was in two stone trefoiled seats near the altar. There is nothing remarkable in the Font.

The whole inside of the chancel, as well as the modern round arch which separates it from the nave, is ornamented, and, I might say, almost covered with flowers, borders, figures, and texts of scripture, in raised plaster work (badly designed and executed), about the time, I think, of King James I. and perhaps in the early part of his reign, as the texts of scripture are quoted from the Bishop's Bible, and not from the modern translation made in that reign. These texts are inclosed in pannels of frame-work, and are written in roman capitals.

^a By the following passage in "Ludlow's Memoirs," 4to edition, page 131, I find that about the year 1649, he contracted with the trustees commissioned by the parliament, for the manors of EAST KNOYLE and UPTON, wherein he employed that portion which he received from his wife, and a greater sum arising from the sale of a part of his patrimonial estate."

In the North-east corner is represented "Jacob's Dream," but mutilated: next to this, on the North side of the East window, is the "Ladder," with the angels ascending and descending. To the South of the window the same subject is repeated; and in the South-east corner is "Jacob anointing the Pillar." Over the arch which separates the chancel from the nave is a groupe of figures, angels, &c. mostly mutilated and headless. This arch is low and circular, and decorated in the same style as the chancel; the capitals also bear inscriptions in the quaint style of the age. The inscription on the East side of the South column is ^{SIC}_{VT} PR^{AE}OSIS (*Sic præsis ut prosis*); and on the inner side of the same column ^{AM}_{ORA} (*ama, ora*). On the East side of the North column is VNVM NECESSARIVM; and on the inner side of the same pillar, A DEO ^A_{PTA}; which I suppose must be read *A Deo opta apta*. The whole is a strange and quaint performance.

The only tablet in the church is on the South wall of the chancel; viz.

Hic à laboribus suis requiescit

ELIZABETHA,

Gulielmi Seymour, Armigeri,

conjux amantissima;

ob. 22 Martii, 1741,

ætatis 26.

Hic etiam jacet sepultus

GULIELMUS SEYMOUR, Armiger,

filius natu minimus

Edwardi Seymour, de Bradley, Baronettus;

qui obiit 5^o Jan.

Anno Domini 1746,

ætatis suæ 33.

Under it, making part of the same monument:

H. S. E.

MARIA SEYMOUR,

Gulielmi Seymour, Armigeri,

conjux altera,

quam Samueli Hyde, Arm^o Lond.

filiam peperit charissimam,

prima conjux Elizabetha Keysar.

Nata est Feb. 19, 1726;

nupta 2^o Aug. 1745;

obiit 8^o Nov. 1753.

Triste sui desiderium relinquens.

Grave-stones. 1. Within the communion-rails:

In memory of the

Rev. CHARLES WAKE, LL. D.

fifty years Rector of this parish,

who died Oct. 30, 1796,

aged 75.

Also

of ELIZABETH, his first wife,

daughter of John Boys,

of Hode Court, in the

County of Kent, Esq.

who died March 13, 1752,
aged 32.

Likewise

of BATHSHUA BARBARA,
his second wife, daughter of
William Beckford, Esq.
of Fonthill,
who died Sept. 17, 1777,
aged 40.

2. Within the rails :

Here resteth the body
of CHARLES TRIPPET, Gent.
Rector of East Knoyle,
and Preben^d. of Sarum,
who dyed July y^e 7, 1707,
aged 58.

Here also resteth the body of ANN,
the wife of Charles Trippet, late Rector
of East Knoyle, who departed this life
December y^e 4th, anno Dom. 1707, aged 62.

3. Within the rails :

To the memory of Dr. JOHN SHAW,
Rector, and MARY his wife
(mostly illegible.)

4. In the middle aisle :

To the memory of ROBERT BURLETON,
who died July 15, 1714 ;
MARY, his wife, who died Jan. 14, 1714 ;
and MARY, daughter of William Burleton, who
died (mostly illegible.)

5. To the memory of WILLIAM BURLETON,
who died April 11, 1759. (partly illegible.)

6. In the middle aisle :

Here lyeth the body of
WILLIAM OBORNE, Gen.
who dyed the 27 of May,
anno Dom. 1697,
aged 83.

7. In the middle aisle :

Here lyeth the body of
JOHN DIRDO, Gent.
who dyed the 27th
day of December,
anno Dom. 1694.

8. Middle aisle. Grave-stone :

To the memory of **OBORNE** (illegible, except the name.)

In the church-yard, North of the chancel. A tomb :

Hic jacet corpus
GULIELMI HEWES, jun^r. Armⁱ.
qui obiit 29 die Aprilis,
anno Domini
1706.

North of the chancel, without, is the vault of **STILL**, inclosed with iron railings. The only inscription is,

Under this lies
Mrs. **MARY STILL**,
daughter of Mr. Robert Still
and Elizabeth his wife, who died
July the 7, 1753,
aged 29.

Near this, against the wall of the North transept, *without* :

M. S.
JOHANNIS LIPSCOMB,
Obiit 21 Octobris,
A. D. 1808,
annos natus 21.
Fratri dilectissimo
posuit frater.

(Erected by a curate to his brother, who died while on a visit to him.)

South of the chancel, *without*, is the vault of **Burbidge**, inclosed with iron railing. Two tablets :

1. In memory of
ANTHONY BURBIDGE,
who departed this
life Sept. 20,
1793, aged 84.

Also of
ELEANOR his wife,
who departed this life
August 23, 1782, aged 81.

2. In memory of
Jo^s. BURBIDGE,
who departed
this life
March 26, 1768,
aged 55 years.

Under this lies
MARY, late wife
of **Jo^s. Burbidge**,
who died Dec^r.
y^e 24, 1753,
aged 31 years.

On a brass plate over the South door :

Here lieth **MARY**, the wife of
AUGUSTINE GOLDISBROUGH, Gent.

who died y^e 25. of
January, 1644, being y^e day of
her birth; her age of 39
yeares.

The day of death is better
then that one is borne.
Ecclesiastes y^e 7. 3.

By the South porch is the vault of FOLLIOTT, a farmer there, with some very modern inscriptions.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Register of this parish is highly deserving of notice, and dates (*ab origine*) from the year 1538, when these official documents were first appointed by law.

The first name that occurs in this register is that of BRETHERS, anno 1439; next follows that of HUNTON; and afterwards GOLDISBOROUGH.

The family of Hunton is mentioned in my Visitation of Wilts as bearing for their arms, *Argent*, on a chevron per pale *Gules* and *Azure*, between three talbots passant *Sable*, three stags' heads cabossed *Or*. Crest, a demi-talbot *Gules*, collared and eared *Or*, holding between his paws a stag's head cabossed of the last.

Richard Hunton, of East Knoyle, Gent. married Agnes, daughter of Baylye, of Pytte, *co* Somerset, and had issue by her, 1. William, son and heir; 2. Agnes, married to William Domenycke, alias Clare, of Chilmark, *co* Wilts, and re-married to William Hodges, of Myddell Chynnocke, *co* Somerset; 3. Cecelie, married to Thomas Cole, of Knoyle; 4. Elizabeth, married to John Mylwarde, of Badcombe, *co* Somerset, widower; 5. Agnes, married to Rycharde Mundaye, of Monkston, *co* Somerset; and, 6. Amye, married to Nycholas Knyghte, of Rumsey.

William Hunton succeeded as son and heir to the aforesaid Richard, and married, *first*, Melyor, daughter to Thomas Reve, of Blandford, *co* Dorset, by whom he had issue, 1. William, the eldest son and heir apparent; 2. Robert, second son; 3. Agnes, married to Thomas Walton, of Netherham, *co* Somerset; 4. Margaret, married to John ap Ryce, of Imber, *co* Wilts; 5. Elizabeth, married to John Ofnell, of Shaftesbury; 6. Jane, married to John Barker, of Henton Mare, *co* Dorset; 7. Amye, 8. Elynor, and, 9. Isabell, died unmarried.

The said William married to his *second* wife Jane, daughter of Robert Somerfelde, of Shaftesbury; and by her hath (Here the Visitation ends.)

The name of Hunton is continued in the parish register to the year 1636.

Frequent mention is made of the name of Goldisborough in this register, and their residence appears not to have been confined to East Knoyle, for I find them at Mere and Shrewton, in the county of Wilts; and the family still exists, in great respectability, at Bruton, in the neighbouring county of Somerset.

These two families occupied the register *in toto* (as to baptisms) from 1543 to 1589, when the well-known name of a family widely dispersed in our district, named MERVIN, occurs, anno 1594.

In the year 1626 a fresh name appears, in the baptism of Catharine, daughter of Mr. WREN, the Rector; of whose family additional notices will be given hereafter.

In 1631 we find the name of WILLOUGHBY, who possessed in their family the landed property of West Knoyle; also those of MOMPESON, DIRDO, and STILL.

I now proceed to the family of WREN; of whom Christopher, younger brother of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, was born A. D. 1589, and instituted in the rectory of Knoyle Magna in 1623. He was afterwards promoted to the deanery of Windsor, and to the office of register of the noble order of the Garter; and in 1633 was presented to the rich rectory of Haseley, *co* Oxon.

In "Ashmole's Order of the Garter," page 250, we are informed, "that during the Register-ship of Dr. CHRISTOPHER WREN, the Sovereign gave him command to cover the *Red Book* of the Order with crimson velvet, and assigned for the device, "two pens in saltire within the Garter," above which, these two letters C. R. crowned, all being wrought in rich embroidery, (so also the border) with Venice gold and silver, pearls, and plates of gold and silver, and various colours of Naples silk, by *Edmund Harrison*, the then Sovereign's embroiderer, after the manner here expressed,^d at the cost of 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* This book he was commanded to bear before his breast, on all solemn occasions, when he wore his mantle, and thereupon, for his better ease and convenience, he made a belt and pouch to hang it at.

"So great a regard had the Sovereigns of this Order, not only to the Officer, but likewise to Garter and Black Rod, that they took them into particular protection, and granted them several privileges; upon the strength and security of which, Dr. CHRISTOPHER WREN, Register, petitioned the Sovereign in Chapter, held at Whitehall, anno 13 Car. I. against one *Thornhill*, who, under pretence of digging for saltpetre, had so undermined his pigeon-house, built on the Rectory of KNOYLE MAGNA, in Wiltshire, that it fell down. Upon this complaint, *Thornhill* was summoned before the Lords Commissioners of the Navy, who ordered *Thornhill* to be summoned before them, and that some gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood of KNOYLE should be requested to view and testify the truth, in order to prevent a troublesome suit at law. These commands were executed, but before the proposed meeting took place for the decision of this affair, *Thornhill* being indicted for conveying saltpetre to Dunkirk, fled, and so the prosecution of this business fell to the ground."

The name of this reverend divine will be ever memorable, from his having been father to the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren, by Mary, daughter and heir of Mr. Robert Cox, of Fonthill, in the same county. This eminent Architect was born at East Knoyle 20th of October 1632.^e The particulars of his life and works have been fully detailed in a work compiled by his son, Christopher Wren, Esq. and published in 1750 by his grandson Stephen. This work is entitled PARENTALIA, and contains memoirs of the family of the WRENS, illustrated by their portraits.

In the year 1667-8 his talents as a mathematician and architect, were held in such high estimation, that he was appointed Surveyor-general of the royal works, and principal architect for rebuilding the whole City, the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, and fifty-one parochial churches, &c. to replace those which had been ruined or consumed by the dreadful fire in the fatal year of 1666, besides many other works.

In the year 1669, by the desire of Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of the See of Salisbury, he made a survey of the beautiful Cathedral of that City. (See his report, Parentalia, page 304.)

It would be tedious, and indeed irrelevant to my subject, to enumerate the different public works in which this celebrated architect was engaged. It will be sufficient for his glory to look at the stately fabrick of St. Paul's, and inscribe on his monumental stone :

^d There is an engraved plate of this covering to the Red Book in "Ashmole's Order of the Garter;" and it is also introduced in the portrait of Dr. Wren, in his Parentalia, where he is represented holding it before his breast.

^e So say the Parentalia; but the parish register says that Christopher was *baptized* 10 Nov. 1631. See p. 188.

SI TUMULUM REQUIRIS,
DESPICE^f;
SI MONUMENTUM,
CIRCUMSPICE.

I must now return to the parent of this ingenious Architect, the Rector of East Knoyle, of whose family we may collect the following authentic memorials from the register of that parish. Issue of Christopher Wren, D. D. Rector of East Knoyle, Dean of Windsor, &c. &c. :

1. Catharine, baptised 28 April, 1626.
2. Susan, 22 Nov. . 1627.
3. Elizabeth, 25 Feb. . 1630 [obiit infans].
4. Christopher, 22 Nov. . 1630 [obiit infans].
5. Christopher, 10 Nov. . 1631.^g
6. Elizabeth, 5 Dec. . 1633.
7. Anne, 26 Dec. . 1634.

The family of Wren bear for arms, on a chevron *Azure* three wrens of the field; on a chief *Gules* as many horses' heads erased *Purp*.

Of the family of STILL, now the chief resident gentry of the parish, I find no entry in the parish register till the year 1722, when these occur :

- Mrs. Elizabeth Still, 1722.
Mr. Nathaniel Still, 1726.
Mr. Robert Still, 1728.

By the pedigree printed in Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," and of which I here give a copy, with modern additions, it appears, that the family of Still resided originally at Grantham in Lincolnshire; from whence, after a certain interval, they came to Shaftesbury, where Thomas, as also his son John, were buried. The latter was connected by marriage with the respectable family of Sir Grobham Howe, Bart. of Berwick St. Leonard, *co* Wilts; one of whose sons, Nathaniel, settled at East Knoyle, at which place the family remain to this day.

They bear for arms, *Sable*, guttè de larmes, three roses *Argent*, barbed and seeded proper. Crest, a king-fisher.

One personage of this family will, by his memoirs, enliven the topographical detail of our history; viz. JOHN, the son of William Still, of Grantham, Esq. who was consecrated Bishop of Bath and Wells in the year 1592, and who died A. D. 1607.

He was twice married: first, to Anne, daughter of John Alabaster, of Hadley, *co* Suffolk; and, secondly, to Jane, daughter of Sir John Horner, of Cloford, *co* Somerset, Knight; by whom he had issue, 1. Nathaniel (of whom hereafter); and, 2. Thomas, styled of Shaftesbury. As there are several curious particulars attached to his character, I shall relate them; and also add his portrait, with his tomb at Wells (*Plates XIII. XIV*).

It is somewhat singular that a Bishop should have been a dramatic writer; but the Editor of the *Biographia Dramatica* (vol. I. part II. p. 692) attributes to him the first comedy which had ever been written. It is intituled "Gammer Gurton's Needle," and was printed, in black letter, A. D. 1575. But as further particulars may be deemed necessary, I shall transcribe the extract from the before-mentioned *Biographia*.

"He was admitted of Christ's Church, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. He afterwards became rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk, and archdeacon of Sudbury. He was also successively master of St. John's and Trinity Colleges, in the University already mentioned; and, two years after the death of Bishop Godwin, A. D. 1590, was appointed to the vacant see of Bath and Wells, in which he continued till his decease, which happened Feb. 26, 1607.

^f Sir Christopher Wren was buried in the vaults of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

^g Sic parish register.

PLATE XIII.

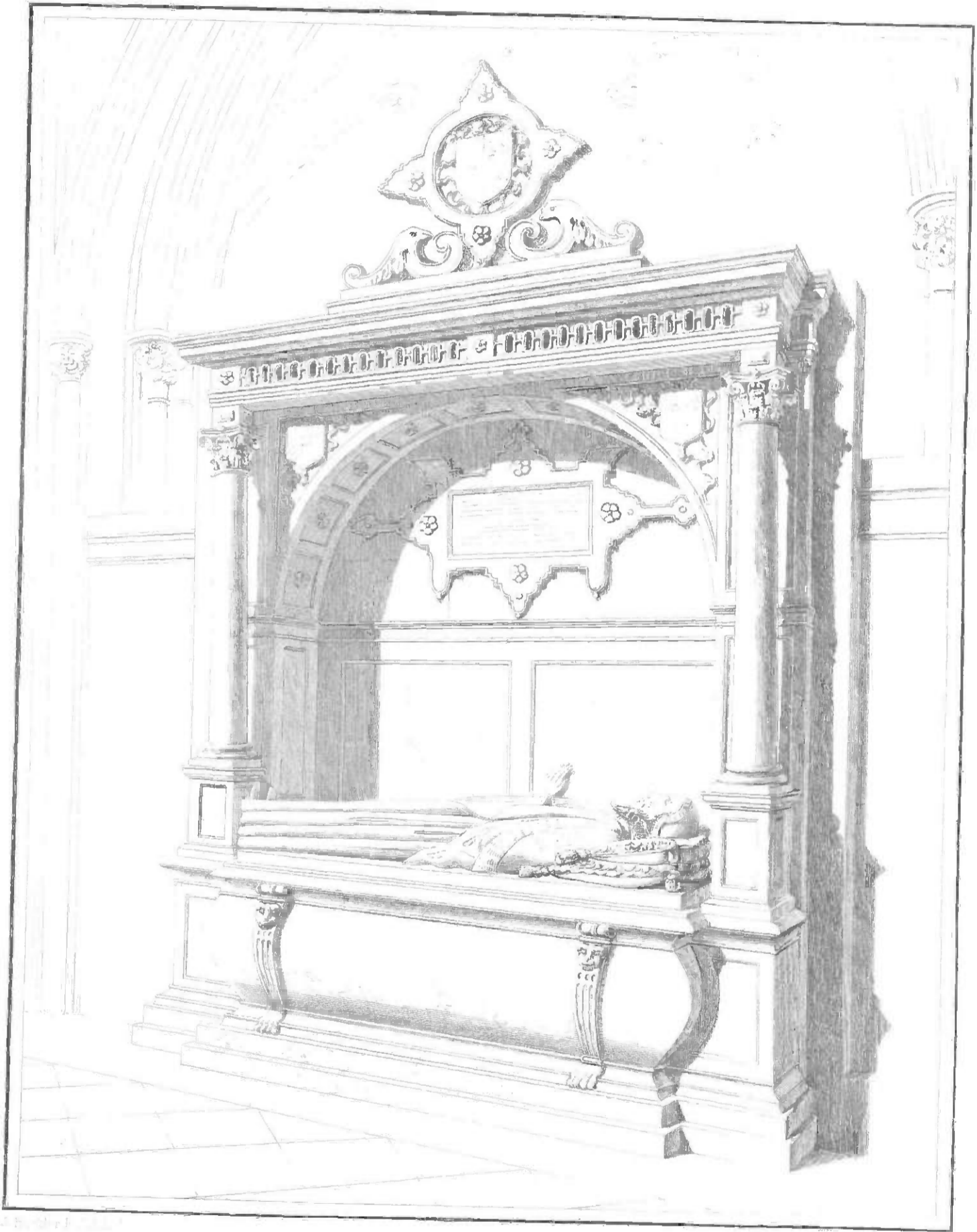


DR JOHN SPINN,

Bishop of Bath and Wells.

PRINTED BY G. ALLEN, 1825.

PLATE XIX.



Monument in the Cathedral of St. Peter & St. Paul, Rome, 1687.

“His name as a dramatic writer has been hitherto unknown; but there are circumstances to induce a belief that he was the author of ‘*Gammer Gurton’s Needle*.’

“In the Bursar’s books of Christ’s College (9 Eliz. anno 1566) is the following entry: ‘Item, for the carpenter’s setting up the scaffold at the plaie xxd.’ As at that time there was no other Master of Arts of Christ’s College whose name began with the letter S, and as it is not probable that any other person than one belonging to the house where the play was acted would be employed in writing it, there is little reason to hesitate about ascribing this piece to our author. From the book of the Stationers’ Company it might seem as though it had been composed some years before publication, there being an entry, in 1563, by Thomas Colwell, editor to the above performance, of a play intituled *Dyceon of Bedlam*, which we imagine was not printed under that title. This circumstance, however, is inconclusive. In the year 1598 an interlude called *Thersytes* appeared, a production we have never met with; but no one has hitherto conceived it to be the same with *Troilus and Cressida*, because the character of *Thersytes* has likewise been introduced in the latter. Bedlam beggars (as they were styled) we may suppose to have been characters common to many of our ancient dramas.”

Warton, in his “History of English Poetry,” (vol. III. p. 208,) thus speaks of *Gammer Gurton’s Needle*, a comedy written and printed in 1551,[†] and soon afterwards acted in Christ’s Church, Cambridge:—“In the title of the old edition it is said to have been written by Mr. S. ‘Master of Artes,’ who probably was a member of that Society. This is held to be the first comedy in our language; that is, the first play that was neither mystery nor morality, and which handled a comic story with some disposition of plot, and some discrimination of character. The writer has a degree of jocularitv which sometimes rises above buffoonery, but is often disgraced by lowness of incident. Yet in a more polished age he would have chosen, nor would he perhaps have disgraced, a better subject. It has been thought surprising that a learned audience could have endured some of these indelicate scenes. But the established festivities of scholars were gross, and agreeable to their general habits; nor was learning in that age always accompanied by gentleness of manners. When the sermons of Hugh Latimer were in vogue at Court, the University might be justified in applauding *Gammer Gurton’s Needle*.”

By a reference to the same author, vol. II. p. 377, it appears that “the practice of acting Latin plays in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge continued to the time of Cromwell’s usurpation.” And in the fragment of an old Court Roll of a dissolved College of Michael House, in Cambridge, the following expense was entered in the year 1386: “*Pro pallio brusdato, (brudato, brodato) et pro sex larvis et barbis in comediâ;*” i. e. “for an embroidered pall, or cloak, and six visors and six beards, for the comedy.”

A Latin comedy was acted in Cambridge in the year 1544; and that of *Gammer Gurton* was acted in the same Society in the following year of 1552.

This comedy is certainly a curious composition, both as to design and language; especially when we consider the very early period at which it was written and acted — some years before the birth of Shakspeare.

I shall now recount a singular anecdote relating to Bishop Still, as mentioned by Bishop Warburton, in his Works, vol. IV. p. 438, who had it from the learned Casaubon:

“This day the Lord Bishop of Ely (Andrews), a prelate of great piety and holiness, related to me a wonderful thing. He said he had received the account from many hands, but chiefly from the *Lord Bishop of Wells* (Still) lately dead. That in the city of Wells, about 15 years ago [1596], one summer’s day, while the people were at divine service in the cathedral church,

[†] The earliest edition of this curious comedy was printed, in black letter, anno 1551. It was reprinted in 1773, at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in a work intituled “The Origin of the English Drama,” from an edition which the editor procured of the date of 1661.

they heard, as it thundered, two or three claps above measure dreadful, so that the whole congregation, affected alike, threw themselves on their knees at this terrifying sound. It appeared the lightning fell at the same time, but without harm to any one. So far then there was nothing but what is common in the like cases. The wonderful part was this, which afterwards was taken notice of by many — that the marks of a cross were found to have been imprinted on the bodies of those who were then at divine service in the cathedral.

“The Bishop of Wells (Still) told my Lord of Ely, that his wife (a woman of uncommon probity) came to him, and informed him, as of a great *miracle*, that she had then the mark of a cross imprinted on her body: which tale, when the Bishop treated it as absurd, his wife exposed the part, and gave him ocular proof. He afterwards observed, that he had upon himself, on his arm (as I take it) the plainest mark of a ✠. Others had it on the shoulder, the breast, the back, and other parts. This account that great man, my Lord of Ely, gave me in such a manner as forbade even to doubt its truth.”

Ex adverb. Is. Casaubon, apud Marc. Casaubon, in tract. intit.

Of Credulity and Incredulity, p. 118.

“This Bishop was a native of Grantham, in Lincolnshire; fellow of Christ’s Church, Cambridge; master of St. John’s 1574, and Trinity College 1577; in 1573 Margaret professor, canon of Westminster, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk; and in 1576 archdeacon of Sudbury; a famous preacher and disputant at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign. When a meeting was intended in Germany for composing matters of religion, he was chosen for Cambridge, and Dr. Humphreys for Oxford, to defend the English Church. Feb. 11, 1592, he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, being then a second time vice-chancellor of Cambridge. In his time lead mines were first discovered at Mendip, whence he raised a great estate, and left a considerable revenue to three branches of his family. He gave £500. to erect an almshouse at Wells, and 100 marks to Trinity College towards buildings, and a silver basin and ewer. He died 26 February, 1607, and was buried in his cathedral, under an alabaster tomb (opposite Bishop Berkeley’s) on the North side of the altar, erected by his eldest son, Nathaniel.”

Inscription on the monument of Bishop Still, in Wells Cathedral:

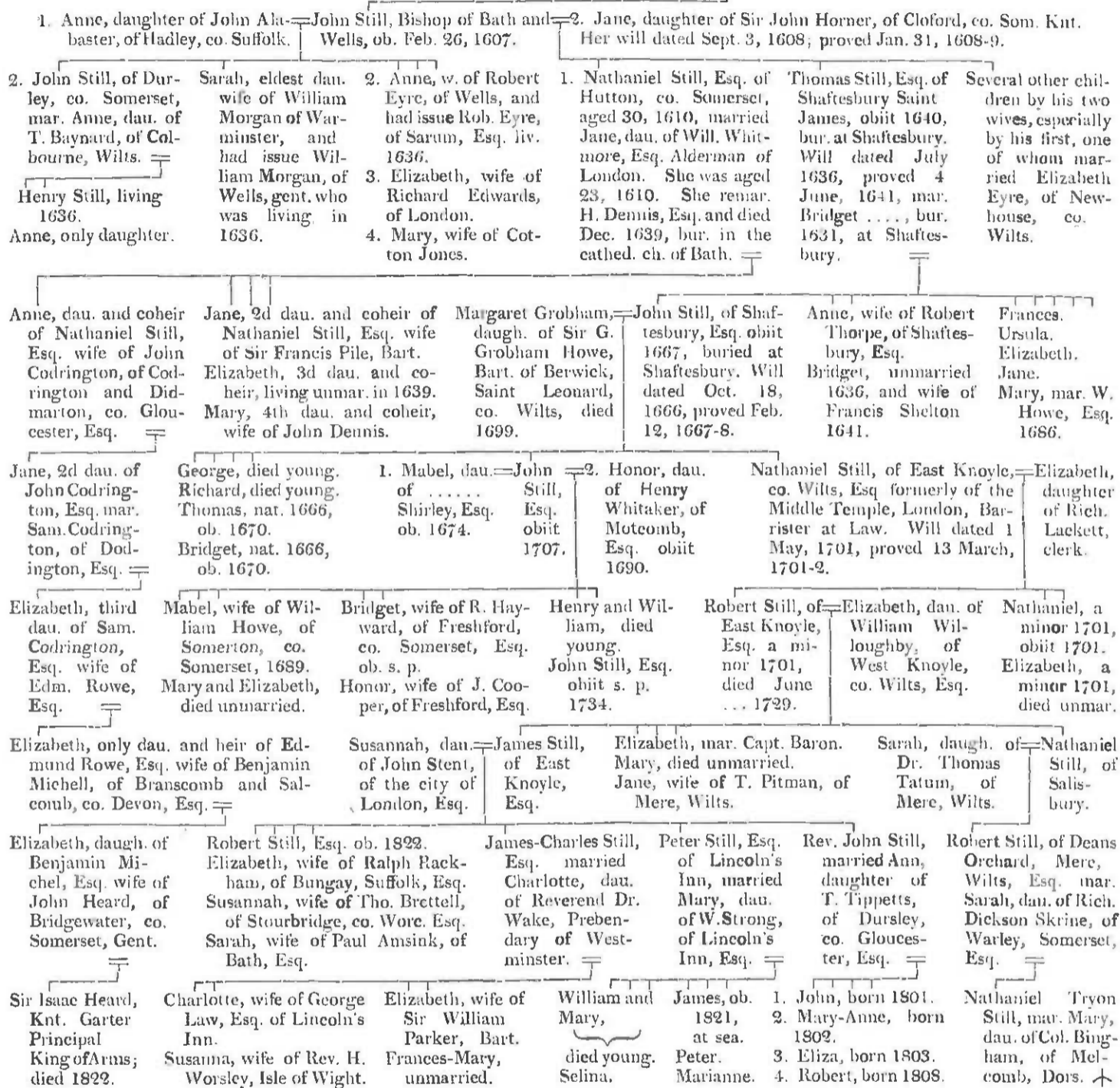
Memoriæ sacrum
 JOHANNI STILL, Episcopo Bathoniensi et Wellensi,
 Sacræ Theologiæ Doctori,
 Acerrimo Christianæ virtutis
 Propugnatori,
 non minus vitæ integritate
 quam variâ doctrinâ claro:
 Qui cum Domino diù vigilasset
 in Christo, spe certâ resurgendi,
 obdormivit die xxvi Februarii, MDCVII.
 Vixit annos LXIII.
 Sedit Episcopus XVI.
 NATHANIEL STILL, filius primogenitus,
 optimo patri mœrens,
 pietatis ergo posuit.

The following account of the Bishop’s funeral is preserved in the British Museum; and his pedigree has been added from the Herakds’ College.

FAMILY of STILL, now of EAST KNOYLE, co WILTS.

ARMS: *Sable*, Gutté de larmes, three roses *Argent*, barbed and seeded proper.
 CREST: On a wreath of the colours, a King-Fisher, proper.

William Still, of Grantham, in Lincolnshire, esq.



“BISHOP STILL.—The Reverend Father in God JOHN STILL, Bishop, &c. departed this transitory life the 20th of Febr’ 1607, at his palace at Wells. The said John Still married to his first wife, ANNE, daughter to Thomas Alabaster, of Hadley, in the county of Suffolk, by whome he had yssue 2 sonnes and 4 daughters; viz. Nathaniel Still, sone and heir; John Still, second sonne. Sara’, the eldest daughter, married William Morgan, of Worminster (Warminster), by whome she hath yssue John Morgan, eldest sonne; and William Morgan. Sara’-Anne, second daughter, married Robert Eyre, of Wells, by whom she hath yssue 4 daughters; viz.

Anne-Eyre, Blanche, Catharin, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth, third daughter, married Mr. Richard Edwards, of London, by whome she hath yssue 2 sonnes and 2 daughters; viz. Thomas Edwards, John Edwards, Anne, and Elizabeth. Mary, the fourth daughter, married Ceston Jones, by whome she hath yssue one sonne; viz. William Jones. The Bishop after married to his *second* wife, Jane, daughter of Sir John Horner, of Clover, & Somerset, Knt. by whome he hath yssue one sonne, Thomas Still, aboute XII yeares of age."

" HIS FUNERAL.

"The Funeral of the aforesaid Father in God weare solemniz'd the 4th of Aprill next followinge: The principal mourner being Mr. Nathaniel Still, sonne and heir to the defunct, assisted by Mr. John Still, second sonne, Mr. Thomas Horner, Mr. Dr. James, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Ceston Jones. The great banner being borne by Mr. Gough; the four bamarets by Mr. John Still, Mr. Eggesfield, Mr. Abraham, and Mr. Melthwyn, Chaplaynes."

E Collectaneis I. Worthington, concerning several Bishops of Bath and Wells, in the British Museum. Apud Hearne, duo scriptores veteres.

Sir John Harrington, in his *Nugæ Antiquæ*, edit. 1779, vol. I. p. 135, mentions some traits relating to this Bishop, and says, "To conclude of this Bishop: without flattery I hold him a rare man for preaching, for arguing, for learning, for living; I could only wish that in all these he would make less use of logick, and more of rhetorick."

I shall add one other document respecting this illustrious character, which may tend to throw a general light on his progress through life.

Anno 1592. — JOHANNES STILL, Lincolniensis, electus socius Coll. Christi Cant' 1560, Professor pro D'nâ Margaretâ 1570, cum annum ætatis tricesimum vix attigerat, Decanus de Bocking, 4 Nov. 1572, Canonicus Westin. 1573, Rector de Hadleigh, com' Suff", et Archidiaconus Sudbur' 1576, admissus Præfectus Coll. Joh. Jul. 21, 1574, et Joh'e Whitgift evecto ad Ep'atum Wigorn, ac recedente à collegio Trin. constitutus est ibi Magister auctoritate regiâ 1577, mense Julio à collegio hoc elogio ornatus.

Reg'r' Coll. Trin. Religionis, doctrinæ gravitatis, prudentiæ nomine conspicuus, promotus est ad gubernationem Coll. D. Jo. ubi et in placido et turbato æquore gubernatorem egit scitum et cordatum. In collegium hoc assumptus 1577, per annos plus minus sexdecim patrem familias se ferebat, providum, ἀγαθὸν κερτορόφον, nec collegio onerosum, nec suis gravem, ex solitudine et frugalitate magis quam sumptu et auctoritate præfectum dignoscere.

Provectus est inde ad Ep'atum Bath et Wellen. 1592, ubi obiit 26 Feb. 1607. Epitaphio ornatus à Gul. Camdeno, excuso ad calcem annalium Regis Jacobi.

Duxit uxorem Annam filiam Thomæ Alabaster, de Hadleigh, in com' Suff. ex quâ genuit 2 filios et 4 filias; denique Janam filiam Joh'is Horner, de Clover in agro Som't, militis; ex quâ suscepit filium unum Thomam.

The hospital founded by Bishop Still now exists at Wells, and on its front bears the following tablets:

TABLET ON THE FRONT OF THE HOSPITAL AT WELLS :

John Still, late Lorde Bishop of this see, for the p'petual releefe of the poore of this Hos- pital, Gave £.500 wherw- ith	Nathaniel Still, Esq. His Sonne, Purchased Lands, built this house for 6 poore more to the other 24 Poore, and	faithfully p'formed his father's Will in this cha- ritable wo- rke, Anno D'ni 1614. A. M.
--	---	--

The following inscription to Nathaniel Still is recorded by Le Neve, vol. I. p. 104, though he notices only his decease, 2 February, 1626, and not the place of his interment :

“ Not that hee needeth monuments of ston
For his well-gotten fame to rest upon,
But this was rear'd to testifie that hee
Lives in their loves y^t yet surviving bee ;
For unto Vertue who first raised his name,
He left the preservation of the same,
And to posterity remaine it shall
When brasse and marble monuments shall fall.”

MS. P. L. Arm. Norroy.

KNOYLE EPISCOPI, OR EAST KNOYLE, RECTORIA.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1314.	H. Episcopus Winton.	Joh'es de Malmsbury.
1316.	Ditto.	Ditto.
1324.	Joh'es Episcopus.	{ Walterus de Blyth, exchanged with Rob'us Franklein.
1336.	Adamus Episcopus.	Ric'us Martin.
1405.	Henricus Episcopus.	Stephen Morpath.
1467.	Will'us Episcopus.	George Haregill, per mort. Morpath.
1523.	Ric'us Episcopus.	Rober's Morewent, p. m. Henry Estres.
1538.	Episcopus.	
1570.	James Marvyn, Arm. per concess. Episcopi.	} Joh'es Marvyn.
1608.	Thomas Episcopus.	Edmund Chandler.
1613.	Ditto.	Radulphus Barlowe.
1623.	Lancelot Episcopus.	Christopher Wren, per resig. Barlowe.
1660.	Episcopus.	Thomas Ailesbury.
1662.	George Episcopus.	Richard Hill.
1695.	John Episcopus.	Charles Trippett, per resig. Hill.
1707.	Jonathan Episcopus.	John Shaw, p. m. Trippett.
1745.	Benjamin Episcopus.	Samuel Rolleston, p. m. Shaw.
1746.	Ditto.	Charles Wake, D. D. per resig. Rolleston.
1797.	Brownlow North, Episcopus.	J. Savile Ogle, p. m. Wake.
1820.	Ditto.	Charles Wrottesley, per resig. Ogle.

BOROUGH OF HINDON.

HINDON, as well as the parishes of East Knoyle on one side, and Pertwood on the other, is included within the distant Hundred of Downton; but, on account of its local situation, will be more properly placed here. It contains little matter worthy of notice or description. Its resident population in the year 1801 was 793; in 1811, 781; and in 1821, 830.

The Borough Town of Hindon consists chiefly of one long street, lined on each side by numerous public-houses, amongst which the Lamb Inn is a most respectable house, and much frequented, from its situation on the great Western road. The town consists of 180 houses, and the parish does not comprehend above 200 acres of land. It is bounded on the East by the parishes of Berwick St. Leonard, Fonthill Gifford, and Chicklade; on the West by East Knoyle; on the North by East Knoyle and Chicklade; and on the South by Fonthill Gifford and East Knoyle.

THE CHURCH,

situated in the upper part of the street, is a plain turreted building, and a Chapel to East Knoyle; its length is 57 feet; its breadth 19 feet 3 inches. It was repaired in 1814; it is neatly pewed, but much injured in its effect by a large gallery built over the lower range of pews. The East and West windows are enlivened by some squares of modern painted glass. There is one small recess to the South. The font is octagon, but not ancient.

There are only two flat stones on the pavement bearing these inscriptions:

George Hancock, Sept. 16, 1758, aged 38.

Mrs. Ann Money, wife of Richard Money, 15 January, 1793, aged 30.

Rev. William Rees, Curate of Hindon, 13 February, 1805, aged 52.

Christenings and burials are performed here, and marriages occasionally; though the Rector of East Knoyle claims the right of the latter ceremony.

The principal proprietors of the borough and lands are Lord Calthorpe and William Beckford, Esq.; the former is the largest.

East Knoyle is the Mother Church, where most of the people of Hindon are married; and the Rector of that parish is entitled to the tithes. The Chaplain of Hindon is supported by the rents arising from houses within the place, which are paid to seven feoffees, and by them applied for the repairs of the Chapel in the first instance, and the remainder for the use of the Chaplain, who is appointed by the Crown.

HINDON (27 Henry VI. anno 1449) is an ancient Borough by prescription, governed by a Bailiff and Burgesses. The Bailiff is the Returning Officer; and the right of election is in the Inhabitants of Houses within the said Borough, being Housekeepers and Parishioners, and not receiving alms. The number of voters amounts to 210.

From the best information I can procure, the following is a List of Members who have served in Parliament for this Borough.^a

^a Vide Rushworth's Collections, Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, Beatson's Historical Index.

During the troubles of the year 1640, amongst the Members summoned to Parliament holden at Westminster 13 April, 1640, the following Members were ordered for the Borough of Hindon:

Miles Fleetwood, Knt.
George Gerrard, Esq.

Robert Reynolds, Gent.
Thomas Bennet, Gent.

I shall now continue the series from the first Parliament in 1707 to the present time:

Parliament 1.—George Morley, Esq.
Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq.^b
----- 2.—Edmund Lambert, Esq.
Sir James Howe, Bart.
Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq.
----- 3.—Edmund Lambert, Esq.
Reynolds Calthorpe, Esq.
George Morley, Esq.
Henry Lee Warner, Esq.
----- 4.—Reynolds Calthorpe, jun. Esq.
Richard Lockwood, Esq.
----- 5.—Reynolds Calthorpe, jun. Esq.
John Pitt, Esq.
George Wade, Esq.
----- 6.—Henry Ludlow Coker, Esq.
Robert Gray, Esq.
----- 7.—George Heathcote, Esq.
Townsend Andrews, Esq.
----- 8.—Stephen Fox, Esq.
Henry Fox, Esq.
George Fox, Esq.
----- 9.—Sir Henry Calthorpe, K. B.
William Steele, Esq.
----- 10.—Bisse Richards, Esq.
Valens Comyn, Esq.
Fran. Blake Delaval, jun^r. Esq.
----- 11.—Bisse Richards, Esq.
William Mabbet, Esq.
James Dawkins, Esq.
James Calthorpe, Esq.
----- 12.—William Blackstone, Esq.
Edward Morant, Esq.

Parliament 13.—J. St. Leger Douglas, Esq.
William Hussey, Esq.
----- 14.—Richard Smith, Esq.
Archibald Macdonald, Esq.
Henry Dawkins, Esq.
----- 15.—Lloyd Kenyon, Esq.
Nathaniel W. Wraxall, Esq.
----- 16.—William Egerton, Esq.
Edward Bearcroft, Esq.
----- 17.—William Beckford, Esq.
Thomas Wildman, Esq.
James Wildman, Esq.
James Adams, Esq.
----- 18.—James Wildman, Esq.
Matthew Greg. Lewis, Esq.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Parl^t. 1. 1801.—James Wildman, Esq.
Matthew Greg. Lewis, Esq.
----- 2. 1802.—Right Hon. T. Wallace.
James Pedley, Esq.
----- 3. 1806.—William Beckford, Esq.
Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq.
----- 4. 1807.—William Beckford, Esq.
Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq.
----- 5. 1812.—William Beckford, Esq.
Benjamin Hobhouse, Esq.
----- 6. 1818.—William Beckford, Esq.
Hon. F. G. Calthorpe.
----- 7. 1820.—Hon. F. G. Calthorpe.
John Plumer, Esq.

^b Calthorpe, an ancient family in Norfolk and Suffolk. James Calthorpe, who was knighted by Oliver Cromwell in 1636, married the daughter of Sir Robert Reynolds, co. Hants. This James had a son, named Reynolds, who died in 1720, leaving also a son, named Reynolds, who married Barbara, daughter of Henry Viscount Longueville, and had by her a son, Henry, who was created a Knight of the Bath (and was Member for Hindon in the ninth Parliament). He died in the year 1788, when the family of Calthorpe became extinct. He devised all his estates to the male heir of his only sister, Barbara, wife of Sir Henry Gough, Bart. co. Warwick, requiring by will that his nephew should assume the name of Calthorpe. Sir Henry Gough Calthorpe, Bart. his descendant, was created a Peer in 1796, and died in 1798, leaving his eldest son, Charles, his heir, and now living, 1821. *Debrett's Peerage.*

PUBLIC RECORDS.

IN the year 1800 the attention of Parliament was called to an examination of the Public Records of our Kingdom, which were preserved in various repositories, with the intent of rendering them better known and of greater use to the public. This laudable measure, so particularly interesting to all literary men who wish to search into the early history of our country, and especially to Topographers, has been, in a great degree, carried into effect, and is still gradually increasing.

The Reports of the Commissioners employed in this arduous undertaking were published in the year 1800; from which every useful information respecting the offices in which these Records are preserved, as well as the nature of their contents, may be collected.

The following Records have already been made public, and others are in progress. But when we consider the obscure text in which many of them are written, and the immense labour required to compile such comprehensive indexes, we cannot expect that these publications should occur more frequently, unless a greater number of decypherers and copyists were employed by Government in this meritorious publication.

A. D. 1800.	- - - - -	Report on the Public Records.
1802.	- - - - -	Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai.
1802.	- - - - -	Calendarium Patentium in Turri.
1803.	- - - - -	Calendarium Rotulorum et Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum.
1805.	- - - - -	Rotuli originales.
1806.	- - - - -	Inquisitiones post Mortem.
1808.	- - - - -	Ditto, Vol. II. ^a
1807.	- - - - -	Testa de Neville.
1807.	- - - - -	Nonarum Inquisitiones.
1810.	- - - - -	Valor Ecclesiasticus.
1814.	- - - - -	Ditto, Vol. II.
1817.	- - - - -	Ditto, Vol. III.
1811.	- - - - -	Placitorum abbreviatio in D. Cap. Westm'.
1812.	- - - - -	Rotuli Hundredorum.
1818.	- - - - -	Placita de Quo Warranto.
		To these may be added
		Jones's Index to Tower Records.
1802.	- - - - -	Cottonian Manuscripts.
1808.	- - - - -	Harleian Manuscripts.
1819.	- - - - -	Lansdown Manuscripts.

A correct Catalogue of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with one of other Colleges there and at Cambridge, are much wanted. The new edition of "Athenæ Oxonienses" is a great help to Biography.

^a A third volume will very shortly be published; and a fourth will probably complete this very useful Record.

Amongst the many excellent regulations by the Commissioners, in their Report on Public Records, I cannot permit the following hint to remain unnoticed :

In the first place they recommend most strongly the completing all the Indexes to the Rolls and Records, as well as to render their repositories more commodious for their reception and inspection, as many valuable papers are kept even in private houses.

They recommend also that all Calendars, Indexes, &c. which are held to be *private* property, should be purchased for the public use, and appropriated to that office to which they refer.

They recommend also that a special officer should be appointed to each office ; and that in those where there is one, but without a salary, and whose whole compensation is derived from fees, such officer should be remunerated in part by *salary* and in part by *fees*, to be regulated upon a *moderate* and *fixed* scale, so that his Majesty's subjects may have access to the Records with *less* cost than at present — a plan most devoutly to be wished ! for the heavy taxation on literature prevents many an author from collecting that information which he is desirous of attaining.

The chief repositories of these valuable Records of the British Kingdom are the Tower of London,^b the Chapter-house at Westminster, the Exchequer, &c. &c.

The general utility of these Records being made public cannot be questioned; and if Government would allow more decyphers and transcribers, this arduous task would be accomplished before time, mould, and damp had defaced these valuable originals.

The statement of Mr. George Rose, who drew up the *first* Report of the Public Records, adds so much to his own credit, and meets the wishes of every Topographer, that I shall here insert it in his own words :

“ If, on a subject so congenial to the feelings of every true lover of his country, I have at all deviated from my subject, my zeal will, I trust, plead my excuse to the Committee. It is strictly applicable to their object to say, that, from the measure I have ventured to recommend (*of printing the Records*) the progressive history of our Constitution (and, I may add, its *Topography*) may be assisted, and this public purpose superadded to the other advantages that will result from it.”

It now remains for me to apply these Records to my own purpose ; and, for the convenience of those who may wish to make deeper researches into the early history of our own country than (from a continual residence in the country) I have been enabled to do, it is my duty to point out to them *where* such documents are to be found.

I shall begin, therefore, with a short abstract from these Records, according to the years in which they were printed.

A. D. 1800. — REPORT ON THE PUBLIC RECORDS — ably drawn up for the consideration of a Committee, stating the repository of these deeds, the state and nature of them, as well as of the buildings in which they were deposited; from which much useful information may be gained; and may be considered as the foundation of many valuable volumes which have been since brought to public notice.

A. D. 1802. — TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICHOLAI IV. *circa* 1291 — recording the several sums at which the Livings were taxed.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Vicaria de MERE - - - - -	6 13 4	0 13 4
KINGSTON DEVERILL, <i>Abbas de Natale (Notley)</i> - - - -	10 0 0	1 0 0

^b Much *was* done, and much more *would* have been done, by my much-lamented friend Mr. Lysons, who presided over the Office of Records in the Tower, had Providence lengthened his days; but from his able successor, Mr. Petrie, the laborious task he had commenced will, I hope, be continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Capella de CNOEL HODIERNE (West Knoyle), annexa						
ad Ecclesiam de North Nyweton - - - - -	4	0	0	0	8	0
Ecclesia de STURSTONE - - - - -	10	0	0	1	0	0
Ecclesia de BRADELE (M. Bradley) Abbas - - - - -	13	6	8	1	6	8
Ecclesia de KINGSTON DEVERILL - - - - -	10	0	0	1	0	0
E. SUNNING et MERE, cum Capell' - - - - -	5	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - ditto	100	0	0	0	0	0

A. D. 1802. — CALENDARIUM PATENTIUM IN TURRI.

These Patent Rolls commence anno 3 Johannis R. and terminate 23 Edw. IV. They contain grants of offices and lands, restitution of temporalities to bishops, &c. confirmation of grants, special liveries, and patents of creation of peers, &c. &c.

BRADLEY — Bradleghe, p. 149.

Leprosi, p. 121.

Prior de, p. 214, 223.

Sorores infirmæ, p. 19.

Maiden, p. 45, 184.

Ditto Hospital, p. 245.

Prior de, p. 54, 71, 82, 130, 220, 228, 277.

MERE. — Cantaria, p. 94, 224, 271. Castrum, p. 240, 25.

STOURTON. — p. 274 (de parco).

Johannes de Stourton, p. 274, 282, 289, 290, 291. Baro de, 292. Dominus de, 294.

A. D. 1803. — CALENDARIUM ROTULORUM ET INQUISITIONUM AD QUOD DAMNUM.

These Inquisitions commence 1 Edw. II. anno 1307, and end 38 Hen. VI. They were taken by writs issued to the escheator of each county, “when any grant of a market, fair, or other privilege, or license of alienation of lands, was solicited, to enquire by a jury if such grant was prejudicial to the King or others.”

MERE, p. 242, 270. BURTON (in Mere), p. 242. CHADENWYCHE, p. 270. All these relate to Johannes de Mere and his Chantry.

STOURTON. Johannes de Stourton, free warren granted, 200.

MAYDEN BRADLEY, p. 223, 358.

ROTULI ORIGINALIA IN CURIA SCACCARII.

These ORIGINALIA are the estreats of all grants of the Crown inrolled on the patent and other rolls, whereon any rent is reserved, any salary payable, or any service to be performed; which estreats commence at the beginning of the reign of Henry III. and are continued to a late period.

MERE — vol. I. 127, 148, 275 (N^o 275 relates to Joh'es de Mere). Vol. II. 40, 106, 119 (these three last relate to Johannes de Mere as *Custos Castri*). — Custody of the castle to Johannes de Mere, vol. II. 40, 106, 119 — Johannes de Betesthorn, II. 268.

STOURTON, Johannes de, II. 63.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, VOLS. I. II. III.

A. D. 1806—Vol. I. These records were taken by writs directed to the escheators of each county to summon a jury on oath, who were to enquire what lands any person died seised of, &c. &c. They also show if the tenant was attainted of treason, or was an alien; in either of which cases the lands were seized by the Crown.

These records are preserved in the Tower, and commence temp. Henry III. and end 3 Richard III.

MERE. — Mere maner' castr' extent' ampla. Wodecumbe, Chatecumbe, West-mede, Est-mede, La Breche, Cornewiche (*parcus*), Mapeldurhul, Horescrofte, Swencumbe, Deverel Longwode (*parcus*), Staingrif (*mol*). Hundred' ib'm cum profic' in decennis subscriptis :

KINGESTON (*Deverill*) *decenna*, CHADENWICH *decenna*, KNOWELL (West Knoyle) *decenna*, STOURTON *decenna*, SELES *decenna*, LA MEDLOND *decenna*, MERE *decenna*. I. 157.

These *decennas* correspond with the actual parishes and tythings of the Hundred of Mere ; Maiden Bradley alone being omitted, which may perhaps be La Medlond.

MERE, vol. I. 122, 156-7, 175, 201.

STOURTON, vol. I. p. 105. Stureton (Stourton) cum ecclesiâ. — HUGO LOVELL extent' feodor' et advocacionum ecclesiarum. (This attributes the advowson of the church at Stourton to Hugo Lovell; *vide Institutiones*.) Vol. II. p. 48, Joh'es de Stourton, La Hale, & South'ton.

MERE, vol. II. Johannes *atte* Mere, p. 276 ; Joh'es de Mere et Alianora uxor, p. 62—90.

Vol. III. MERE. This volume commences I Richard II.

Philippus fil's Johan' de la Mare, &c. pro Priore et Conventu de Maiden Bradley. MERE et aliaë terræ, p. 123.

Rich's Hulle parsona eccles. de Penne, et alii pro Capellano de Mere. Mere et Stourton, p. 144.

Escaet. 22 Ric. II. Joh'es de Bettesthorne, MERE et BURTON, MERE maner', KNOYEL ODYERNE, MERE advocacio cantarie in capella B. Mariæ, p. 227.

Ditto. Joh'es Bettesthorne, pro cantariâ de Mere, Gillingham, Milton, Mere, Chadewyche, p. 255.

STOURTON. Escaet. 16 Ric. II. STOURTON maner' cum advoc' eccles' ut de man' de Castel Cary, p. 151. Rob'us Fitzpayn, ch'r.

Ditto. Isabella uxor Ric'i de Ponynges, ch'r. STOURTON maner' cum ecclesia, p. 176.

MAIDEN BRADLEY. Escaet. 9 Ric. II. Johanna uxor Petri Stanter, Maiden Bradley, et Kingston Deverill, p. 78.

14 Ric. II. Philippus filius et hæres Joh'is de la Mare, ch'r, pro Priore de Mayden Bradleigh, Mayden Bradleigh maner', p. 123, 129, 314.

KINGSTON DEVERILL. ANESTAC' uxor Thomæ Semeleye. Kingston Deverell, p. 314, 8 Hen. IV. Nich's Berenger et Anastasia uxor, 6 Ric. II. p. 46.

KNOYL ODIERN (Feoda), p. 217, 227.

A. D. 1807. — TESTA DE NEVILLE, SIVE LIBER FEODORUM. TEMP. HEN. III. ET EDW. I.

This record is kept in the Court of Exchequer, and contains an account of the fees holden either under the King, or of others who held of the King *in capite*, of churches in the gift of the King, and in whose hands they were — of escheats, &c. &c.

Those contained within the County of Wilts commence at page 135 ; and the names relating to the Hundred of Mere are as follow :

Feoda Com' Sarum — SELES — Alfredus de Nich' tenet feod' un' mil'. Ric'us de Seles dim' feod' un' mil'. p. 136.

Ricardus Comes — MERE villa — de Domino Rege, &c. p. 154.

Comes Sarum et alii — CHADWICH — Joh' de S^o Martino feod' un' mil'.

Regin' de Balun — BURTON (in Mere) — feod' un' mil' de D'no Com'. p. 136.

Ric'us Luvell, ten' de Rege — STURTON — Nich' de Sturton feod' un' mil'.

Comes Mareschal, ten' de Rege — BRADELEGH — Dom' de Bradelegh, per servic' xiiid. p' an' de dono Manseri Biset. p. 156.

Hundr'm de MERE est escaeta d'ni Regis de t'ra Norm' et val' p' annu' xl^{li}. Luc de Drumar' ten' p' eum de balliva d'ni R. p. 158.

A. D. 1807. — NONARUM INQUISITIONES. TEMP. REGIS EDWARDI III.

This record recites several commissions, which were at different times levied, of tenths and

ninths on corn, wool, lambs, &c. &c.; are classed according to counties and parishes; and will be found as follow:

MERE, p. 168; KNOEL ODIERNE (WEST KNOYLE), 168; STURTON, 168; KINGSTON DEVEREL, 168; MAYDEN BRADELEGH (bis), 176; JERNEFELD (YARNFIELD), 177.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, TEMP. HEN. VIII.

MERE is mentioned, together with DEVERILL LONGBRIDGE, vol. I. p. 146.

Vol. II. p. 103. MERE Vicaria.	£.	s.	d.
MERE Vicaria — Valet clarè	vij	iv	iv
In parte decimâ		xvj	iv
Johannes Swynton, Vicarius.			
MERE Cantaria — Valet clarè			cxix
Henricus Duval, Custos.			
STOURTON Rect ^a — Valet clarè	xvj	ij	vij
In parte decimâ		xxxij	ij
Thomas Vyllers, Rector.			
MAYDEN BRADLEY S ^m .	iiij ^{xx}	vij	ij
KYNGESTON DEVERELL Rectoria — Valet clarè	xiiij	xiiij	vij
In parte decimâ		xxix	v
Ric ^{us} Dudde, Rector.			
KNOYLE PARVA Prebend' — Valet clarè	vij	xij	ix
In parte decimâ		xxxiv	
. Laylond, P'bend.			
WEST CNOILL — S ^m valor' p' annum	xxij	xix	ix

A. D. 1811. — PLACITORUM ABBREVIATIO, IN CAP. WESTMON'. TEMP. RIC. I. JOHANN, HEN. III. EDW. I. EDW. II.

This record contains pleadings, petitions, appeals, &c. &c.

Assisa — pro Isabellâ de MERE, p. 11.

KINGSTON DEVERILL — Decanus et Cap' eccles' S' Petri Lex'on (Lisieux) vers' Rob'tum de Vernun, &c. p. 281.

CNOEL (Knoyle Episcopi), p. 23.

Ditto — Concordia inter Ep'um Winton' et Comitem Warren' de manerio de Cnoel, p. 25.

Ditto — Ric^{us} Wanter, obiit seis. &c. p. 187.

Anno 1812. — ROTULI HUNDREDORUM. TEMP. HEN. III. EDW. I. IN CURIA SCACCARII WESTM.

The HUNDRED ROLLS contain inquisitions taken by a special commission, dated 11 October, 2 Edw. I.; by which the Crown was furnished with evidence, upon the oath of a jury of each hundred and town in every county, of

Demesne lands of the Crown—Manors of the Crown—holding the same, and how alienated.

Tenants *in capite*, &c. — Alienations to the Church — Wardships, &c. — Fee-farms of the Crown — Oppressions of the Nobility, Clergy, &c. — Exactions, &c. &c.

Hundred' de MERE venit p' xij^{ca}.

Jur' presentant q'd hundredum istud est in manu R. Com' Cornub'.

Et idem Com' habet hundredum istud simul cum manerio de MERE in dono d'ni R. Et placitat in eod' hundr' plac' de namio vetito^c et visum fr'nci pleg^d sine vic' et de nichilo respondet

^c *Namium vetitum* is an unjust taking the cattle of another, and driving them to an unlawful place, pretending damage done by them.

^d *Frank Pledge*, a pledge or surety for the behaviour of *freemen*; by which every free-born man at the age of fourteen (religious persons and clerks excepted) should give security for his truth towards his king and his subjects, or be committed to prison. Whereupon a certain number of neighbours usually became bound one for another, &c.

vic'. De om'ib' aliis capitul' D'nt q'd nichil sci'ut eo q'd D'nus Rex nichil habet in eodem hundr'. Vol. II. p. 231.

Nota Juratorum Hundr' de Mere :

Will'us de Wytherston, ballis jur'.	Walt'us Pinnok, jur'.
Will's Estrugg, jur'.	Rog'us de Burton, jur'.
Ric's de Seles, jur'.	Rog'us Wyking, jur'.
Galfr's de Pimpley, jur'.	Ad' le Forester, jur'.
Rob's Reynald, jur'.	Nich's Cleymund, jur'.
Will'us Ingeram, jur'.	Rob's Dywecock, jur'.
Steph's Arthur, jur'.	

Vol. II. p. 239.

Vide plura de Mere, vol. I. p. 236, 248; II. 252.

Anno 1818. — PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO. TEMP. EDW. I. II. III.

IN CURIA SCACCARII WESTM.

Many abuses having been discovered as to the revenues of the Crown, King Edward I. on his return from the Holy Land, ordered inquisitions to be taken of the manors, demesnes, rights, &c. belonging to the Crown, which were entered on rolls, and returned into the Exchequer.

MERE — D'nus Rex p' Will' de Giselham petit usus Edm' Com' Cornub', &c. p. 802.

Edmundus Comes Cornub' sum' fuit ad respondend' Regi de manerio suo de MERE, &c. p. 807, 808.

BRADELEGH — Prior sum' ad respondend' Regi quare clam' habere feriam et furcas, &c. &c. p. 799.

Having terminated my extracts from all the Public Records which have been hitherto printed, I shall add some further particulars, relating to the Hundred of Mere, which are to be found dispersed in various authors; and I shall commence with a work edited by Edward Jones, and published in two volumes, folio, anno 1793. These volumes, though (as I understand) very imperfect, still contain some useful information respecting the topography and biography of our county.

Anno 1793. — INDEX TO RECORDS CALLED ORIGINALIA ET MEMORANDA; EXTRACTED FROM RECORDS AND VARIOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

Temp. Hen. VIII. — Bridges (Ricardo) et Jo' Knight, terræ in STOURTON, &c. concessæ Lit. B.

STOURTON (Willelmo), maneria et terræ concessæ

Carolus II. — MAIDEN BRADLEY. Christi Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Oxon. Dec' et Cap' Restitutio facta Rectoriæ de M. B. 7 pars Original' anno 13 Rot. 22.

MERE — Phillipps (Roberto) firma dimissa terrarum dominicalium manerii de MERE cum parco, &c. 3 pars Original' anno 12. Rot. 96.

WILL. ET MARIA.

MEERE — Andrews (Matthæo) dimissio terrarum dominicalium et boscalium domini de Meere. Originalia anno 6. Rot. 41.

MEMORANDA. VOL. II.

M. BRADELEY — De scriptis Prioris de Bradeley irrotulatis. Paschæ recorda 5 Edw. III.

HINDON — Burgi Incorporatio. 2 pars Origin' 5 et 6 Phil. et Mar. Rot. 8.

STOURTON (Johanni) Libertates concessæ. Michaelis recorda 33 Hen. VI. Rot. 16.

Ditto — Hilarii recorda 5 Edw. IV. Rot. 10 et 12.

SEALYS (Zeals) Aylesbury — de manibus Regis et Reginae amovendis. De manerio de S. A. quod fuit Caroli nuper Domini Stourton de feloniâ attincti, ac Thomæ Chafyn, arm', liberando. Michaelis recorda 4 et 5 Phil. et Mariæ, Rotul. 103.

Ibidem — de Situ Monasterii de S. A. Michaelis recorda 9 Eliz. Rotul. 59.

STOURTON — De Willielmo Stourton, milite, Domino Stourton, et uxore, ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet diversa maneria in Wilts, &c. Michaelis recorda 34 Hen. VIII. Rot. 34.

STOURTON — Regina confirmavit *Johanni King*, A. M. omnes dispensationes sibi factas, ad receptoram de Stourton, &c. 3 pars Original, 37 Eliz. Rot. 10.

SEYMOUR (Edwardo, milite) ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet maneria de Maiden Bradley, &c. sub Walton. Michaelis recorda 1 Mariæ, Rot. 58.

Such are the interesting documents which I have been enabled to collect from the PUBLIC RECORDS; but there are other great resources in the Public Libraries, in the British Museum, and in the Colleges at Oxford, which ought not to be omitted, as important guides to further information.

COTTONIAN MSS.

Of this collection an edition was printed at Oxford in the year 1696; but an improved one was ordered by the Committee of the House of Commons to be printed anno 1802: yet on referring to each of the editions I find very little matter illustrative of the TOPOGRAPHY of our county. Many letters and other particulars may be found therein relating to the family of SEYMOUR, and to which an easy reference may be had by means of the Index.

HARLEIAN MSS. ANNO 1808.

This valuable Catalogue of Manuscripts succeeded that of the Cottonian MSS. in the year 1808, and added much to the general information. Still, however, though not very fertile in topography, it adds much to the history of the times.

Pedigree of Barones de Stourton, vol. I. p. 445, N^o 806. 59.

Ditto of ditto, vol. II. p. 118, N^o 1529. 38.

Ditto of Seymour, Earl of Hertford, vol. II. p. 118, N^o 1529. 19.

Trial and execution of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, 1 Dec. anno 6 R. Edw. VI. vol. II. p. 553, N^o 2194. 10.

Arraignment and execution of Charles Lord Stourton, vol. II. p. 554, N^o 2194. 14.

Arms of Charles Seymour, son and heir of Francis Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, vol. II. p. 70, N^o 1479. 3.

De Ducibus et Comitibus Somerset, usque ad Edward Seymour II. vol. II. p. 40, N^o 1418. 12.

MAIDEN BRADLEY, mentioned as a part of the possessions of Edward Duke of Somerset, and rated, 25 May, 1558, for his son, Sir Edward Seymour, Knt. vol. I. N^o 608, p. 385, 4.

SEYMOUR (Edward), narration of the manner of the Commons chusing him to be their Speaker, &c. &c. 6 March, 1678-9, and of the King's refusal to admit him as such, &c. vol. I. p. 621, N^o 1243. 8; vol. III. p. 351, N^o 6274. 1.

SEYMOUR, proceedings by commission from Queen Elizabeth against Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, and Lady Catharine Gray, vol. I. p. 78, N^o 249. 12.

In this first volume there are several letters relating to the Protector. See p. 122, 123, 205, 244.

LANSDOWN MANUSCRIPTS.

In the year 1807, by a vote of Parliament, this valuable Collection of Manuscripts was purchased of the representatives of the late Marquis of Lansdown for the sum of £4925; and in the year 1819 the Catalogue of them was printed. There are but few topographical articles; but such as there are I shall extract, as well as those relating to the biography of the families within this Hundred.

GORGES (Sir Thomas), account of what passed between him and the Duchess of Somerset during her last illness, L. 91.

GREY (Lady Catharine Countess of Hertford), furniture for her prison-chamber in the Tower, &c. &c. V. 41.

SEYMOUR, numerous articles, &c. also under SOMERSET.

STOURTON (Lord Charles), articles against him for procuring the murdering of the two Hartgills, III. 49. — His good behaviour, XVII. 55.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXON.

A valuable Collection of printed Books and Manuscripts; but a better Catalogue is much wanted, to facilitate the researches of literati. On referring to the old Catalogue I find a few articles relating to our Hundred of Mere.

SEYMOUR — quædam de familia de Beauchamp, e libro scripto manu Joan' Seymour de Savernake, mil'. Vol. XX. p. 102, N^o 4162. 15.

MAIDEN BRADLEY — pro hospitale Sanctæ Mariæ, 2 Edw. III. fo. 45, p. 191.
De MAIDEN BRADLEY, p. 55.

Having noted all those articles which have occurred in reference to the Catalogues of various Libraries, I shall now add those which may be collected from the State Papers, from which some further information may be gleaned, but principally in biography.

RYMERI FŒDERA.

MERE — Petrus de Gaveston, recalled from exile, obtained a grant of the entire County of Cornwall, together with the Castle and Manor of MERE, &c. &c. Vol. III. p. 3. — The lands in his possession (on his decease) were taken into the hands of the Crown, anno 1313.

MERE — de præsentationibus, 1556, Willielmus Goode, Clericus, habet literas Regis et Reginae patentes de præsentatione ad *Vicariam de Mere*, et diriguntur literæ illæ Gilberto Bathon. et Wellen. Episcopo. Vol. XV. p. 442.

SEYMOUR — de proclamatione tangente Dom. Arabellam et Willelmum Seymour. Vol. XVI. p. 710.

De nomine SEYMOUR perpetuando. XV. 125.

De Edwardo Duce Somerset — de præminentibus et prerogativis. XV. 164.

Anno 1550. De pardonatione pro Governatore personæ Regis. XV. 205.

Anno 1552. Super iudicio reddito contra Ducem Somerset. Warrantum pro executione. XV. 294.

RUSHWORTH'S COLLECTIONS.

MERE — Dr. CHAFFYN was brought to the bar for certain words delivered at a visitation sermon at Salisbury, &c. anno 1640. Vol. IV. p. 202.

THURLOE'S STATE PAPERS.

These Papers relate chiefly to the foreign and domestic politics of these turbulent times; and I find nothing relating particularly to our subject except the circumstances attending the families of Penruddocke, Grove, and Willoughby, A. D. 1655.

There are numerous other printed books to which the Topographer should apply for the necessary information which his undertaking requires.

In HEARNE'S Works we may find a great mass of important information dispersed in his numerous volumes.

LELAND, though a quaint old writer, must not be forgotten.

Some useful information may be gained from WILLIAM DE WORCESTRE.

The researches of DUGDALE and CAMDEN are too well known to be pointed out—but we must not place too much confidence in the additions and notes to the last edition of the *Britannia*.

The *Magna Britannia* contains some useful matter,

TANNER'S *Notitia Monastica* is of itself "an host;" and the little volumes of "The Abbey of Bec" and "Alien Priories" will give us information respecting the foreign religious establishments connected with those in England.

With respect to Biography and Heraldry, which are so intimately connected with Topography, the Works of DUGDALE (*Baronage*), GWYLLIM, EDMONDSON, BANKS, COLLINS, KIMBER, &c. must be consulted.

In the *Athenæ Oxonienses* (*last edition*) much important information as to Biography will be obtained; to which GRANGER will add, especially as to portraits. CHALMERS has also enlarged this subject in his last "Biographical Dictionary."

The complete series of Chronicles, lately published, is a most valuable acquisition to the English Library; and Topography is much assisted by CARLISLE'S Dictionary of Places and their Hundreds: but in a work of such an extent some mistakes must occur, which should be corrected by a personal examination.

It would be too long a task to enumerate the many books in which we may collect materials relating to our subject; for we frequently find important notes in authors the least expected. I have therefore pointed out only the most useful guides to direct our steps in the wide field of Topography, and to facilitate the inquiries of those who have kindly offered me their assistance.

That the important work we have undertaken may, at some future period, be happily and ably terminated, is my sincere wish; for there are few Counties within our kingdom which possess more interesting matter, or require more need of illustration.

I had no sooner printed the Inquisition forwarded to me by Mr. BAILEY, from the Tower, than I received a most obliging and interesting communication, from his friend Mr. MAURICE THOMAS, of a most beautiful Record of the Possessions of the Earldom of Cornwall (24 Edward I.), comprizing a very minute account of *Richard de Chuselden*, Steward of Mere, which cannot be omitted, on account of its great particularity and minuteness, as it will form a sequel to the Inquisition printed at page 146, and add much information respecting the ancient state of the Royal Demesnes at Mere.

In an ancient Roll of Accounts of the Possessions of the Earldom of Cornwall, in the 24th Year of the Reign of King Edward the First, in the custody of His Majesty's Remembrancer in his Exchequer at Westminster, (*inter alia*) is contained as follows :

MERE. — Ricardus de Chuseldene, Senescallus de Mere, redditu computu' suu' a festo S'e'i Mich'is anno regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo quarto, usq' festu' S'e'i Mich'is anno regni Regis ejusdem vicesimo quinto.

ARRERAGIA. — Idem redditu' computu' de xxixli. xvijjs. iijjd. ob'. q^a. de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui. Sum^a £29. 18s. 4d. $\frac{3}{4}$ Et totum debet.

REDDIT' ASSIS. — Idem redditu' computu' de liijsol. vjd. ob'. q^a. recept. de redditu assis ad t'minu' Nat' D'ni. Et de lvs. vijjd. ob'. q^a. rec' de eode' ad t'minu' Pascl'. Et de liijs. vijjd. ob'. q^a. rec' de eodem ad terminu' S'e'i Johan' Bapt'æ. Et de lxxvijs. ixjd. ob'. q^a. recept' de eod' ad t'minu' S'e'i Mich'is. Et de lxxvs. ijd. rec' de auxilio consueto ad f'm B'i Martini. Et de xvijjd. rec' de redd' t're que fuit Ric'i de Burton ad f'm S'e'i Mich'is. Et de xxxjs. recept' de d'nico q'd fuit ejusdem Ric'i ad duos t'minos p' annu'. Et de ijs. vjd. rec' de Will'o Gomme p' quibusdam peciis terre s'i traditis. Sum^a xvijli. xxijjd.

FIRMA MOLEND'. — Idem redd' computu' de xxvijjs. vijjd. rec' de uno molendino fullonico ad quatuor t'minos p' annu' posito ad firma'. Et de xijd. rec' de una mola q' vocat' Stanegrist, ad f'm S'e'i Mich'is. Et de xli. rec' de duobus molendinis a g'num ad f'm S'e'i Mich'is positus ad firmam hoc anno p'mo. Sum^a xili. ix. vijjd.

EXITUS MAN'II. — Idem redd' computu' de vs. iijd. rec' de trib' libr' et dimid' pip'is vend' p'venient' de redd' assis p' annu' p'c' libr' xvijjd. Et de jd. rec' de j libra cimini vend' p'venient' de redd' assis p' annu'. Et de vj rec' de uno p'i albar' cyrotecar' vend' p'venient' de eod'. Et de ixli. jd. ob'. rec' de oib's s'viciis univ'sor' consuetudinar' p' annu' silic' ad f'm S'e'i Joh'is Bapt'æ, & ad f'm S'e'i Mich'is ad voluntatem Com'. Et de xvijjs. iijjd. rec' de ij bob' vend'. Et de vijs. rec' de uno Bove vend' p'venient' de Herieto Rog'i Martin' defuncti. Et de iijli. xijjs. re' de $\frac{1}{2}$ xij multon' de cromio an' tons' vend' p'c' cui'lib't xijd. Et de lxxiijs. ijd. rec' de $\frac{1}{2}$ j ov' matric' de cromn'o an' to'ns vend' p'c' cui'lib't xid. Et de xijs. vijjd. q^a. rec' de xxx gallis et $\frac{1}{2}$ xvij gallinis p'venient' de cherset vend' p'c' cui'lib't galli jd. et p'c' cui'lib't gallin' jd. q^a. Et de xijd. rec' de uno coreo unius bovis mort' de mor' vend'. Et de ix. vd. rec' de cxiiij pellib' lanutis multon' ov' matr' et hogg mort' de Morina hoc anno in quodam morbo d'co poekes vend' p'c' cui'libet pell' jd. et no' plus p'd'ca infirmitate. Et de iijd. rec' de vij pellect' de eisdem bidentib' post tons' mort' de Morina in de'o morbo vend'. Et de iijs. vijjd. ob'. rec' de cxxiiij pellib' et pellect' agn' mort' de Morina in p'd'co morbo vend', videl't p' v. jd. Et de vjli. xijjs. iijjd. rec' de v pisis grossæ lanæ de rem' anni p'teti vend' p'c' pis' xxvjs. vijjd. Et de xxs. rec' de xx pet's lan' agn' et lanæ hogg et lane fracte de grossa lana vend'. Et de xxvijjs. et vijjd. rec' de iij ponderib' et ij petr' casei vend' p'c' pond'is vijs. p'c' unius modic' p'p't' infirmitatem verolar' q'm h'ebant oves m'rices. Et de vs. rec' de x p'tis butyri vend' p'c' petre vjd. Et de xxvjs. vijjd. rec' de herbagio vend' in p'atis de Estmed, Westmed sup' montes, et in p'ato de la Conewich. Et de xijjs. rec' de h'bagio vend' in p'co de la Conewich hoc anno et no' plus p' equicio. De pan-nagio nichil hoc anno. Et de xls. rec' de novo feno vend'. Et de xxjd. rec' de lit'ra ad Stalones vend'. De herba dn'i nichil vend' ad Stalones p' sicca' estat' n^e de feno. Et de ix. rec' de q'atuor

acr'et' di' subbosei in minori p'co vend' hoc anno p'e' acr ijs. De feuga' corticib' de herbag' in p'vo p'co q^a cult' de Estraur' n' hoc anno. De herbag' seu pastura de Mapeldorehill n' hoc anno q' colebat'. Sum^a xxxiiijli. xxiid. q^a.

BLAD' VEND'.—Id'm redd' computu' de xxxiiijli. viijs. iijd. rec' de cxiiij q^{rt}' j bus' f'r' et curall' de exitu g^{ang}' vend' p'e' q^{rt}' fr' vjs. Et p'e' q^{rt}' curall' et de vs. rec' de j q^{rt}' drence vend' de eod' exitu. Et de xxxs. vd. rec' de ix q^{rt}' j bus' dragg' vend' p'e' q^{rt}' iijs. iijd. Et de iiijli. xvjd. ob'. rec' de xxvij q^{rt}' j bus' aven' vend' p'e' q^{tr}. iijs. Sum^a xxxixli. vs. ob.

DE EXITU MOL' n' q' sup'ius ad firmam.

REDDIT' HUND'.—Id'm redd' computu' de xxjs. vjd. rec' de auxili' vic' p' ann'. Et de xls. rec' de turno vic' p' ann'. Et de xviijs. rec' de tethingpeny Forinsecor' p' ann'. Et de ijs. viijd. rec' de Cnowel de auxilio vic' p' ann'. Et de xiijs. iijd. rec' de Scotallo m'cator' p' ann' tamen no' potest levare. De Joh'e Godrich nichil q' mendicus est. Et de viijd. rec' de Rog'o Aylward p' capitag'. Et de ijd. rec' de Will'o Ingeram p' eodem. Sum^a ivli. xvjs. vd.

FINIS T'RE ET MARCH'.—Idem redd' computu' de xijd. rec' de Walt' Stodman de fine p' uno cotagio cu' curtillag' h'ndo q'd fuit Walt'i Judas. Et de xijd. rec' de Will'o Hitche de fine pro uno cotagio h'ndo cu' curtillag' q'd Will' Hitche pat. suus tenuit. Et de ij rec' de Emma fil' Will'i Gomme de fine p' una ferlingat' t're habend' q^m Ade' Henton reddidit in man' d'ni p' paup'tate. Et de vjd. rec' de Juliana Galye p' uno cotteclo h'ndo q'd Rad's Galye pat' suus tenuit. Et de ijs. rec' de Th'm Harding de fine p' uno cotag' cu' curtillag' h'ndo q'd pat' suus tenuit. Et de vjd. rec' de Rob'to Bercario de fine p' uno cotag' h'ndo q'd Juliana Galye reddidit in man' d'ni. Sum' vijs.

PERQUIS. —Id'm redd' computu' de ijd. rec' de Will'o Attegrave p' defalta. Et de ijs. rec' de Joh'e de Man'us p' resp'ctu' secte sue. Et de xijd. rec' de Rob'to Artur p' auxilio h'ndo. Et de iijd. rec' de Joh'e Prins p' defalt'. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' de Sturton p' t'n's. Et de vjd. rec' de Joh'e Harding p' Warda uni' bovieli. Et de iijd. rec' de Joh'e le Hunte p' t'n's. Et de vijd. rec' de Joh'e le Hayward cu' ij sociis suis p'm'pt'o. Et de ijs. rec' de Decenar' de Mere et Decen' p' t'n's. Et de xijd. rec' de eadem Decena p' concel. Et de ijd. rec' de Rob'to Tucwig q' no' h'uit. Et de vjd. rec' de Amicia Goume p' fals' clam'. Et de xijd. rec' de Joh'e Chinnok p' defalt. Et de vjd. rec' de Will'o Smith p' lic' concord'. Et de iijd. rec' de Will'o Payn p' falso clam'. Et de ijd. rec' de Osb'to le Tann'e p' defalt'. Et de xixd. rec' de Rob'to le Hore cu' v sociis p'm'pt'o. Et de xijd. rec' de Henr' in Campo p'm'pt'o cu' tribus sociis. Et de xvjd. rec' de Henr' le Vayre cu' vij sociis p'm'pt'o. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' de Kingeston p' defalt'. Et de xijd. rec' de Decenar' de Cnowel et de Chadenwich p' defalt'. Et de xijd. rec' de Decenar' de Sturton et Decenar' Joh'is de Seles p' consimili. Et de xijd. rec' de Decenar' de Boscagio et Mere p' consimili. Et de ijs. rec' de Eustachio de Burton p' resp'tu' s'c'e sue. Et de ijs. rec' de Ad' Renaud p' consimili. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' de Boscag' p' t'n's. Et de ijs. rec' de Decenar' de Merc p' concel'. Et de iijd. rec' de Will'o de Marays p' t'n's. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' de Cnowel p' falso p'sentamento. Et de ijs. rec' de Joh'e Chinnok p' resp'cu' s'c'e de ten' q'd fuit Henr' de Pimp'leygh. Et de iijd. rec' de Rog'o le Wayte p' lic' concord'. Et de iijd. rec' de Joh'e le Hayward q' no' h'uit. Et de viijd. rec' de Joh'e Derog et Joh'e Janin p' lic' concord'. Et de iijd. rec' de Edm' in Campo. Et de xijd. rec' de Henr' in Campo p'mpto in Ward f'to. Et de xixd. rec' de Nich'o Bestbrok cu' v sociis p'm'pt'o. Et de vjd. de rec' de Joh'e le Chapman p' t'n's. Et de xijd. rec' de Will'o Marays et Alic' ux're ei' p' lic' concord'. Et de xijd. rec' de Joh'a Strug p' resp'cu' secte ten' q'd fuit Ph'i Strug. Et de xijd. rec' de Will'o Yling, Will'o le Marays, et Ad' Pleps, p' t'n's. Et de iijd. rec' de Editha le Marays p' lic' concord'. Et de ijs. rec' de Joh'e Chinnoks et p'leg' suis q' re se n' David de Putton. Et de vijd. rec' de Will'o Ineston cu' duob' sociis p'mpto. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' Joh'is de Seles p' concel'. Et de ijs. rec' de Joh'e Chinnoks, p' lic' concord'. Et de vjd. rec' de Will'o Attegrave p' lic' concord' et defalt'. Et de ijs. rec' de Ric'o fil' Joh'is de Burton p' pl'rib' defalt'. Et de vjs. viijd. rec' de David de Putton p' pl'rib' t'nsgr'. Et de

xijd. rec' de Joh'e Chinnoks q' re se. Et de xijd. rec' de Decen' de Mere q' no' h'uit. Et de vs. iiijd. rec' de Rob'to Jones, Joh'e le Tann'e, & Pet' Brekebut, p' puteis ad molas f'eis ad nocume'tu' regalis Vie. Et de viijd. rec' de Ad' Cole, Ad' Baldewyne, & Walt'o Coppe, p' defalt'. Et de iijs. rec' de Decen' Joh'is de Seles q' no' h'uit Joh'm Fling'e. Et de vjd. rec' de Walt'o Molendinar' p' recet'am. Et de xvd. rec' de Joh'e le Tann'e & Ph'o le Hop'e p' defale. Et de iijd. rec' de Walt'o le Marays p' defalt'. Et de xijd. rec' de Joh'e Coxton cu' ij sociis p'm'pt'o. Et de vjd. rec' de Rob'to de la Leygh p' t'n's. Et de vjd. rec' de Joh'e de Burton q' re se. Et de ijs. jd. rec' de Nich'o Brestebrok' cu' vj sociis p'mpto. Et de iijs. rec' de Joh'e Attegrene, Will'o Bobent, & Ric'o Hachewolf, p' t'n's. Et de vjd. rec. de Will'o Mogge p' eod'. Et de iijd. rec' de Will'o Belamy p'mpto. Et de vjd. rec' de Rob'to de la Conewich q' no' h'uit. Et de xijd. rec' de Steph'o le King q' re se. Et de xd. rec' de Matill' Coxton cu' ij sociis p'mpto. Et de xijd. rec' de Will'o le Pott'e p' t'n's. Et de xijd. rec' de Rob'to de la Leygh, p' lege sua relaxand'. Et de vjd. rec' de Rob'to de la Conewich q' no' hu'it. Et de vjd. rec' de Rob'to de la Leygh p' detentione. Et de iijd. rec' de Bartho' Beck p' t'n's. Et de xijd. rec' de Rob'to Tutwich q' no' est p's. Et de xijd. rec' de Joh'e le Zouge p' t'n's. Et de iijd. rec' de Joh'e de Junn'e p' defalt'. Et de iijd. rec' de Th'm Hymok p' lie' concord'. Et de iiijd. rec' de Walt'o Hand p' t'n's. Et de vjd. rec' de Decenar' Joh'is de Seles p' concl'. Et de iiijd. rec' de Editha Purnele p' t'n's. Et de iijs. rec' de Ric'o Smert cu' vij sociis p'mpto. Sum' iiijli. iijs. ix*d.*

AM'CIAMENT' BRA'c. — Id'm redd' compot' de vjd. rec' de Steph'o Solebi p' assis c'vis fracta. Et de viijd. rec' de Gricia' Belamy p' eode'. Et de xiiijd. rec' de Will'o & Rob'to Attestithe p' eod' t'. Et de xxd. rec' de Marg'ia Attecombe & Ric'o Boveclive qt^a. Et de vjd. rec' de Rog'o cl'ico p' eod'. Et de xix*d.* rec' de Walt'o Crenchenent p' eod' qt^a. Et de ijs. rec' de Will'o Prin' p' eod' qt^a. Et de xvii*d.* rec' de Joh'e le Wile, Joh'e le Palm'e, & Marg'ia Huges, p' eod' t'. Et de ijs. iijd. rec' de Walt'o Molendinar' p' eod' v^{es}. Et de vijd. rec' de Walt'o Monfort p' eod' bis. Et de viijd. rec' de Alicia de Fonte & Will'o Putman p' eode'. Et de xijd. rec' de Joh'e Cone p' eodem t'. Et de iiijd. rec' de Rob'to de la Leygh p' eode'. Et de vjd. rec' de Humfr' Hac'h p' eode'. Et de xvjd. rec' de Will'o Hymeke p' eod' t'. Et de xd. rec' de Agn' de Marisco p' eod' bis. Et de xxijd. rec' de Isabella la Chancelers p' eod' qt^a. Et de vjd. rec' de Joh'e Bercario p' eod'. Et de iiijd. rec' de Matill' de Burton p' eod'. Et de iiijd. rec' de Rob'to de la Conewich p' eod'. Et de vjd. rec' de Reg' Binethewate p' eode'. Et de vjd. rec' de Will'o le Wyte p' eod'. Et de xvii*d.* de Joh'e Springot p' eod' qt^a. Et de iijs. rec' de Will'o Wyking p' eod' vij^{es}. Et de ijs. ijd. rec' de Alicia de M'cere p' eod' v^{es}. Et de iiijd. rec' de Will'o le Wyte p' eod'. Et de iijd. rec' de Walt'o de Fonte p' eod'. Et de ijs. iiijd. rec' de Will'o le Wolmang'e p' eod' v^{es}. Et de xvjd. rec' de Walt'o Carpentar' p' eod' t'. Et de xvjd. rec' de Will'o le Pott'e p' eod' t'. Et de ijs. iiijd. rec' de Gregorio Bissop p' eod. vj^{es}. Et de xijd. rec' de Ric'o le Hayward p' eod' t'. Et de ijs. ijd. rec' de Joh'e le Hayward p' eod' v^{es}. Et de ijs. iiijd. rec' de Rog'o le Sak p' eod' v^{es}. Et de xvd. rec' de Will'o Yling p' eod' t'. Et ijs. viijd. rec' de Galfr' de Marisco p' eod' vj^{es}. Et de ijs. rec' de Nich'o Belamy et Edith la M'cere p' eod' v^{es}. Et de ijs. rec' de Galfr' Ph'i p' eod' v^{es}. Et de ijs. iiijd. rec' de Will'o Marays p' eod' v^{es}. Et de xijd. rec' de Ad' le Tukere p' eod' bis. Et de xix*d.* rec' de Rog'o Attebrok, Edith le Palm'e, p' eod' qt^a. Et de vjd. rec' de Joh'e Ridhod p' eod'. Sum^m liiij*s.* vjd.

Summa totius recept' cxiiijli. ijs. jd. ob'. q^a.

EXPENS' N'c'c'e. — Id'm computat' in aquietancia redd' uni' p'positi p' an'u' iijs. Et p' op'ib' suis vjs. iijd. In aquietanc' redd' uni' bercar' costod' oves matrices p' ann' iijs. Et p' op'ib' suis iijs. ix. ob'. In ferro et ac'o empt' ad ferram t'r'm caruc' p' ann' et q'rte caruc' p' vices eunt' xs. In ij vom'ib' novis empt' xvd. In ij ferr' pedal' empt' ix*d.* In stipend' fabri rep'anc' ferram d'car' t'r'm caruc' p' annu' ad tasch'm vs. In rep'acione ferr' d'ce q'rte caruc' viijd. In

ij ho'i'b' conductis p' d'e'a q'rtā carne' tenend' et fugand' p' xxxvj dietas in yeme ad semen et p' lxxvj dietas inq' drasina et in estate ad warectand' viijs. vjd. silic' utriq' p' dieta ob'. In p'cis carne' du tand' faciend' et emend' hoc anno vjd. ob'. In vj jugis novis empt' iijjd. ob'. In stipend' et pota' uni' h'piatoris conducti p' lxxvj dietas ad herpitand' ad sem' yu'nale et q' dragesimale ijs. ixd. silic' p' dieta ob'. In una herpita nova faciend' ijd. ob'. In x t'indis ferr' ad idem empt' vd. In uno sacco novo empt' p' semine int' portand' vd. In uno semell' empt' jd. In spinis & tribulis eradicand' & expland' de v acris t're infra clausum de Mapeldorehull hoc anno ad tasch'm vs. q' aven' seminate fueru't in d'ca t'ra. In ferr' v affror' hoc anno ad tasch'm vjs. viijjd. In duob' p'ib' t'ccim' empt' ad car'tas vijd. In ij coleriis empt' ad idem ixd. ob'. In una bargia empt' ad cella car'te vd. ob'. In viij elucis ferr' silic' "tacks" empt' ad carra cu' clavis xijjd. In octo tacks empt' ad car'cas vijd. In p'vis clavis silic' "taknayl" empt' iijjd. In emendacione uni' carri ijd. ob'. In ij novis rotis empt' ad dem' carr' iijs. In eisdem rotis ligand' cu' ligata' vet'um rotar' una cu' novis dulis & groppis empt' ad idem xiiijjd. In ij novis rotis empt' ad car'ca ijs. iijjd. In una ligata' ferr' nova cu' toto app'atu novo empt' ad easd' cu' stipend' fabr' p' eisdem ligand' vjs. In carr' et car'cis axand' hoc anno vijd. In albo coreo empt' p' hernes' car'te emend' viijjd. In iij libr' uncti empt' ad carr' & car'tas unguend' vjd. In $\frac{1}{2}$ tracib' ad ovil' novis faciend' cu' virgis ad idem colligend' ad tasch'm ijs. vijd. In xij pe't's lard' empt' ad bidentes curand' de cloysita xijs. iijjd. p't' cui'lib' Petre de viijjd. xij et de iijjs. xiiijjd. In una libr' de verdegre empt' ad idem ijs. In una libr' de cop'ose empt' ad ide' ijd. In iij lagenis cui'da' unguendi d'ei c'orre empt' ad idem ijs. iijjd. In ho'i'b' conductis auxiliant' ung'e bidentes vjd. In multonib' ov' mat'tib' hog' & agn' lanand' & tondend' iijjs. ixd. ob'. In agn' lanand' & tondend' cito post' fim' S'e'i Mich'is p' claysica xvjd. In ij saccis tanenacii empt' ad de'm lana' int' ponend' ijs. vjd. In p'sura linea tela ollis et ciphis empt' ad daeria' xiiijjd. In emendacione Bukettor'e ijd. In iij b'us et d'i salis empt' ad daeria et ad potag' famulor' ijs. p't' b'us de ijs. vijd. et de ij et di' iijjd. In emendacione co'pt'e' domos' silic' Aule g'n'g' et bercher' de Wodecombe et Chatecombe ad taschm' hoc anno iijjs. ixd. In brochiis ad idem colligend' vjd. In $\frac{1}{2}$ j q'rt' j b'us fr' et curall' et ij q'rt' drenc' trit'and' ad taschm' xxs. vjd. q' silicet p' q'rt' sine cuml'o ijd. In xij q'rt' vij b'us ord'i trit'and' ad taschm' xxjd. ob'. videlic' p' q'rt' p' x b'us jd. ob'. In x q'rt' v b'us Dragg' tricand' ad taschm' xiiijjd. silic' p' q'rt' p' x b'us jd. q'. In xlix q'rt' vij b'us aven' tritand' ad taschm' iijjs. jd. ob' q' silic' p' q'rt' p' x b'us jd. In p'd'cis q'rt' fr' et curall' et drenc' ventand' ad taschm' ijs. vjd. ob'. q' silic' p' q'rt' q'. In p'd'cis q'rt' ord'i Dragg' et aven' ventand' ad taschm' xijjd. q' silic' p' vj q'rt' jd. In uno liceamine ad sup'ventand' empt' xd. In iij cribus empt' iijjd. In ij sportis empt' ad blad' portand' vd. In uno tasso ord'i et aven' de Berton in g'ng' portand' viijjd. In stipend' uni' Berebruccar' existent' ult' tritatores hoc anno p' xij sept' vjs. silic' p' sept' vjd. In blad' hoc anno cercland' viijs. vjd. In cxiiij aer' p'ti faleand' ad taschm' xxviijs. vjd. silic' p' acra ijd. In eisdem s'p'gend' ijs. iijjd. ob'. In fenis inde levand' et mullon' in p'ntis faciend' xixs. In d'e'is fenis tassand' in g'n'g' cu' auxilio cariag' et cu' custu' factionis uni' mullon' feni in Berthon vs. In ij ho'i'b' conduct' p' xij dies in antu'p'no p' blad' tassand' in g'ng' et in aul' vs. ut'q' capient' p' diem ijd. ob'. In conduct' uni' gare' auxili' cartare carr' et car'tas p' antu'p'nu' xvijjd. In stipend' uni' ho'is existent' ult' messoris iijs. In exp'is antu'p'nal' cu' pota' p'positi Hayward et d'ei ho'is xxviijs. In stipend' duor' car'tar' p' ann' xs. In stipend' iij carucar' p' ann' xvs. In stipend' iij bovar' p' ann' xijs. In stipend' j custod' mul'ton' p' ann' iijs. vjd. In stipend' j custod' hog' et agn' p' ann' iijs. In stipend' et pota' uni' ancille facient' potag' famul' p' ann' iijjs. iijjd. silic' p' sept' jd. Sum^a xvli. iijjs. id.

BLADU' EMPT'. — Id'm computat' in xxj q'rt' fr' empt' ad semen cxvijs. ijd. p't' cui'lib' q'rt' de viij et d'i vjs. Et de viij vs. vd. ob'. Et de iij d'i vs. In iij b'us vese' empt' ad semen ijs. ijd. p't' b'us vjd. ob'. In xxxviij q'rt' d'i et iij b'us ord'i empt' ad semen et ad lib'ac'o'm famul' hoc anno vijli. viijs. ob'. p't' et cui'lib' q'rt' de viij et d'i iijjs. viijjd. et de xj et d'i iijs. et de xvij d'i iijjs. ijd. et de iij b'us p't' 'bus vd. Sum^a xiiijli. vjs. iijjd. ob'.

INSTAUR' EMPT'. — Id'm comput' in uno bove empt' ad carue' xjs. iiijd. In una eq' empt' ad carecta' xiijs. iiijd. Sum^a xxiijs. viijd.

CUSTUS PARCOR'. — Id'm comput' in clxiiij p'ticis circa p'cu' de la Conewich de novo claudend' cu' claustr'a ad ide' p'sternend' et portand' xxs. iiijd. ob'. scilic' p' p'tica jd. ob. In breckis d'ci claustr' opt'and' et reclaudd' p'p'cellas vijd. In liiij p'ticis uni⁹ haye d'ci p'ci plessand' hoc anno xiiijd. ob. scilic' p' iiij p'ticis jd. In xij p'ticis clausi minoris p'ci de novo claud'd' hoc anno ixjd. scilic' p' p'tica ob'. q^a. In lxxviiij p'ticis de novo claudend' sup' vet' fossatu' in d'co p'co int' boscu' et t'ram hoc anno cu' aven' seminata ijs. iijd. scilic' p' p'tica ob'. In xxx p'ticis de d'co fossato fodend' et plantand' ijs. vjd. videlic' p' p'tica jd. In stipend' uni' carpentar' facient' ij postes ad porta' d'ci parci vd. In breckis circa clausu' de Mapeldorehul de novo claud'd' et opt'and' xijd. In lib' uni' ho'is custod' sup'd'e'm' p'cu' de la Conewich p' ann' xvij. iiijd. scilic' p' sept' iiijd. In lib'acio'e uni⁹ alt'ius ho'is custod' minore' p'cu' et garena' et existent' in loco messoris xvij. iiijd. scilic' p' sept' iiijd. Sum^a lxiiijs. viijd.

CUSTUS EQUITU'. — Id'm computat' in ij mullon' feni empt' in yeme ad op' equicii viijs. In emend' coop'te' stabuli iijd. In viij capistris canabi empt' xiijd. In albo coreo empt' jd. In una caucea de pet's nova faciend' p' d'co equicio cu' fossato circa stabulu' faciend' et emendend' xijd. In feno empto ad d'e'm equiciu' p' anno fut'o xls. In auxilio cariag' ejusde' feni cu' exp'is circa factione' et coop'ac'o'm mullon' exinde fact' ijs. viijd. In xix q^{rt}' aven' empt' ad p'bend' d'ci equicii et pull' p' annu' ls. viijd. p'c' cuj⁹lib' q^{rt}' de viij et d'i ijs. et de ij-ijs. viijd. et de viij et d'i ijs. iiijd. In ij pull' ducend' de Mere usq' Cosh^m exerc'is de d'co equito' cu' ferr^a uni' Jument' xiiijd. In custu et exp'is pull' ductor' de Cosh^m usq' Bercamstede circa f'm O'iu' S'cor' vs. In lib' Walt'i custod' d'ci equicii p' ann' lxs. viijd. videlic' p' diem ijd. Sum^a viijli. xjs. vijd.

CUSTUS DESTRAR'. — Id'm computat' in exp'is uni' destrar' commorant' et p'hendinant' apud Mere a festo s'ci Mich'is p' xxvij dies sequentes. In feno empt' xxd. q^a. In xiiij bus' et d'i aven' empt' ad eq. p'bend' ijs. ixjd. ob'. q^a, p'c'bus' ijd. ob'. In ferr^a ijd. ob'. In lit'a iiijd. In singula et albo coreo empt' iijd. In vadiis Walt'i de Wilton custodio ej'de' destrar' p' d'cos dies ijs. iiijd. ob'. In lib' eidem Walt'o ad exp'as in eundo usq' Bercamstede cu' d'co destrar' iijs. In custu et exp'is duor' destrar' existent' ap'd la Conewich a die Jovis p'x^a post f'm inventionis s'ce' Crucis usq' diem M'cur' p'xam post f'm s'ci Thome Martiris. In feno empt' p' xv dies xxijd. ob'. videlicet p' diem jd. ob'. In h'ba empt' p' xlvij dies vijs. xd. videlic' p' die et nocte cu' falcacione et portat' ijd. In x q^{rt}' d'i aven' empt' ad p'bend' eor'de' xxvijs. p'c' q^{rt}' ijs. viijd. In duab' libr' uncti empt' ad pedes et spatulas unguend' ijd. In cepo ad candelas empt' ijd. ob'. In lit'a empt' xviijd. In ferr^a xd. In vadiis Walt'i de Wilton custod' d'cor' destr' p' sup'd'e'm temp' xvs. vjd. In lib' Walt'o de Cokesfeld marescallo equor' d'ni ad exp'as alt'ius destrar' in eundo de Mere usq' Bercamstede cu' vadiis custodis xs. In custu uni' destrar' existent' et p'hend' apud Mere a sup'd'co die M'cur' usq' f'm s'ci Mich'is. In q^{tuor} mullon' feni empt' ad op' ejusdem p' temp'e p'd'co an' f'm s'ci Mich'is et p' temp'e fut'o post f'm s'ci Mich'is xiijs. In v q^{rt}' j bus' aven' empt' ad p'bend' p'd'e'm temp' videlic' p' $\frac{xx}{iii}$ et ij dieb' xs. vjd. ob'. p'c' cuj⁹lib' de ij-ijs. viijd. et de ij. et j b' xxd. In cepo ad caudel' empt' et uncto ad unguend' pedes et spatulas d'ci destrar' iijd. In eod' sanguinand' jd. In ferr' ixjd. In lit'a xjd. In vadiis Walt'i d'ci destrar' custod' p' sup'd'e'm temp' videlic' p' $\frac{xx}{iii}$. ij dies xs. iiijd. videlicet p' die' jd. ob'. Sum^a cxvs. vd. ob'.

EXPENS' FORINS'. — Id'm computat' in l'ris senescall' portand' p' ann' ad hundr' et cur' su'm et alia negotia d'ni expediend' iijs. In uno nuncio eunt' apud Bercamstede p' ope castri hoc anno xd. In uno ho'ie conducto cu' equo suo ducente de Mere usq' Asserigge una' cap'olam capta' in minori p'co de Mere ad op' d'ni xvjd. In eade' capiend' et in sale empt' ad ide' iiijd. In stipendio uni' s'vient' videlic' Ad' Henr' deservient' hundr' de Mere p' ann' vjs. viijd. Sum^a xiijs. ijd.

CUSTUS CASTRI.—Idem computat in conduxione magistri Will'i le Marays cementar' facient' hoc anno muru' castri in p'te boriali magne turr' oriental' lapsum ad t'ram cu' ij novis bot'aciis d'co muro adjunet' et t' facient' area' ult^a porta' intro' ad tasclm' cu' empeione et cariaq' lib'ar' petrar' ad o'ia p'd'ca xls. In velutis pet's fodiend' tractand' t' cariaand' ad idem viijs. viijd. In xx carectat' sabuli aq'tici colligend' in aquis et criband' et in castr' cariaand' iijs. ij. In sicco sabulo colligend' et vet'i mortir' de d'co muro p'strato uniend' xvjd. In lx. q^{rt} calcis facient' et ardend' ad ide' op' ad tasclm^a cu' cariaq' Busee xiijs. xd. In bord' ad cint^s cu' clavis empt' vjd. In alnetis empt' et cratib' facient' ad Clatfot xvijd. In conduxion' magistri Willi p'd'ci facient' de nova ad tasclm' unu' garit in alt'o turri borial' cu' cu' lib'is pet's empt' et cariaand' ad idem et cu' velutis pet's tractand' et cariaand' ad ide' xxvs. ix. ob. In conduct' uni' plumbator' cu' ho'ie suo p' vj sept' reficient' plumbacia sup' quinq' turres castri et defect' inde et in vj^{to} turr' emend' xxxs. scilicet p' se et ho'ie suo p' sept' vs. In lv libr' stag'm empt' ad sold'at'am vjs. xd. ob. p'e' libr' jd. ob. In bord' s'rand' ad ponend' de sup' plumbacia cu' clavis empt' ad d'cos bord' affirmand' ijs. viijd. In mulsa ad ide' colligend' ijd. In iij libr' cepi empt' ad sold'at'am ijd. In conduct' uni' carpentar' facient' duas novas gistas in turri Comitisse xijd. In balistis et quarell' p' parand' et renovand' hoc anno iijs. jd. In canabo ad cordell' cera paxe et ceppo empt' ad ide' ix. ob. In conduct' uni' armator' emendent' et r'parant' armat'a castr' iijs. vjd. In albo coreo empt' ad ide' iijd. In x bus' furfuris empt' ad ide' xv. In eisde' robband' et clarificand' p' ann' xx. In busca p' sternend' et cariaand' in cast^m ad instaur' et et in grossis pet's ad ingenia cariaand' in cast^m hoc anno in autcup'uo vjs. In emend' coop'te aule cu' xj crestis ad ide' empt' xxjd. In emend' boketti aque hoc anno cu' eode' querend' bis in puteu' xvijd. In una cathen^a ferr' de trib' ceysis nova facient' cu' ferr' ad ide' empt' ad elongand' cord'a d'ci putei ijs. In ij libr' cere empt' ad capell' xiiijd. In lib' uni' constabular' p' ann' lxs. viijd. In stipend' ejusde' p' ann' xiijs. iijd. In lib' uni' janitor' et uni' vigil' p' ann' iijli. xjs. In stipend' eor'de' p' ann' xiijs. iijd. In lib' uni' capellani celebrantis divina p'a'i'a Schenclie Regine p' ann' ls. Sum^a xixli. ixs. ob. — Et debet xlviijli. xiijs. jd. q^a. — Summa omnium expens' lxxviijli. ixs. ob.

Exitus Graug'—FRUMENTU'. — Idem redditu' compotu' de ex q^{rt} di' et j bus' rec' de toto exitu g^{ang}'. Et de x q^{rt} di' curall' rec' de eod' exitu. Et de xx q^{rt} fr' rec' de empt' ad sem'. Sum^a iij. ij q^{rt} j bus'.

Inde in sem' sup' cvj acr' xxv q^{rt} fr' videliz' sup' q^{lib} acra' ij bus' cu' drenca sem' min^o in toto de dimid' q^{rt}. In p'sa Reg' iij q^{rt}. In vend' sup'i^o exiij q^{rt} j bus' cu' curall'. Sum^a xx. ij q^{rt} j bus'. Et sic nichil remanet.

DRENCA. — Idem redd' compotu' de ij q^{rt} drence rec' de toto p'd'co exitu g^{ang}'. Sum^a ij q^{rt}.

Inde in semine cu' fr' j q^{rt} in vendicione sup'i^o j q^{rt}. Sum^a ij q^{rt}. Et sic nichil remanet.

ORDEU'. — Idem redd' compotu' de xvij q^{rt} j bus' ord'i rec' de toto exitu g^{ang}' p' minor' me'sura'. Et de xxxviij q^{rt} d'i iij bus' de empt' ad sem' et ad lib'. Sum^a lvj q^{rt}.

Inde in sem' sup' xxiiij acr' viij q^{rt} di' videlicet in qu^{libet} acra iij bus' min' in toto p' dimid' q^{rt}. In mixtra' cu' drageto ad sem' ij q^{rt}. In lib' duar' carectar' p' ann' x q^{rt} et di'. In lib' t'r'm carucar' et iij bovarior' p' ann' xxv q^{rt} et di' quolib' capient' p' xij sept' j q^{rt}. In lib' ij bercar' p' a'nu' viij q^{rt} di'. In libacione uni' ho'is custod' bidentes ex'ttos de cromeo ad vendd' p' xvj sept' j q^{rt}. Sum^a lvj q^{rt}. Et s' nichil remanet.

VESC'. — Idem redd' compotu' de iij bus' vese' rec' de empt' ad sem'. Sum^a iij bus'. Et totu' in sem' sup' iij acr'. Et sic nichil remanet.

DRAGG'. — Idem redd' compot' de xiiij q^{rt} j bus' dragg' rec' de toto d'co exitu g^{ang}' p' minor' me'sura'. Et de ij q^{rt} ord'i mixt' ad sem' de exitu ord'i sup'i^o. Sum^a xv q^{rt} j bus'.

Inde in sem' sup' xiiij acr' vj q^{rt}' videlicet in qu^{libet} acra iij bus' et di' min' in toto p' unu' bus'. In vend' sup'i⁹ ix q^{rt}' j bus'. Sum^a xv q^{rt}' j bus'. Et sic nichil remanet.

AVEN'. — Id'm redd' compotu' de lxx q^{rt}' v bus' aven' rec' de toto d'co exitu p' minor' mensura'. Sum^a lxx q^{rt}' v bus'.

Inde in sem' sup' lxx acr' xxxv q^{rt}' videlicet in q^{lib}' acr' di' q^{rt}'. In p'bend' v affr' vj q^{rt}' di'. In potag' famulor' p' ann' ij q^{rt}'. In vend' sup'i⁹ xxvij q^{rt}' j bus'. Sum^a lxx q^{rt}' v bus'. Et sic nichil remanet.

INSTAUR'

AFFRI. — Id'm redd' compotu' de v affr' rec' de remanenti anni p't'iti. Et de una equa rec' de empt' sup'i⁹ ad carta loco uni⁹ eque lactantis j pull' de equicio cui⁹ mat' moriebat'. Sum^a vj. Et rem' vj affr' quor' iij mas'.

PULL'. — Id'm redd' compotu' de uno pull' masc'lo de rem' anni p't'iti. Et de ij pull' exitu' affr' femell' et no' de p'lib'r' q'or' j affr' fuit steril'. Sum^a iij. Et rem' iij quor' j mas'.

BOVES. — Id'm redd' compot' de xxxij bobus rec' de rem' anni p't'iti. Et de j bove rec' de empt' sup'i⁹. Et de j bove p'venient' de h'ieto Rog'i Martin defuncti. Sum^a xxxiiij.

Inde in mor' j. In vend' sup'ius iij. Sum^a iij. Et rem' xxx boves.

MULTONES. — Id'm redd' compot' de D^{xxx} vj multon' rec' de rem' anni p't'iti. Et de cxxxix de adjunctis. Sum^a dccxxv.

Inde in mor' an' tons' xxv in quoda' morbo d'co pockes. Et post tons' v. In vend' sup'ius an' tons' ^{xx}/_{iii} xiiij. Sum^a ^{xx}/_v iij. Et rem' deij multones.

OVES MATR'. — Id'm compotu' de cccc^{xx} xij ovib' matr' rec' de rem' anni p't'iti. Et de ^{xx}/_{iii} xiiij de adjunct'. Sum^a D^{xxx}v.

Inde in mor' an' fetu' et tons' xiiij. Et post fetu' et an' tons' lxxvij in q^{da}' morbo d'co pocks. Et post fetu' et post tons' ij. In vend' sup'i⁹ an' fetu' et tons' ^{xx}/_{iii} j. Sum^a clxiiij. Et rem' ccccxxj ov' matrices.

HOGG'. — Id'm redd' compot' de cclj hogg' anno p't'ito rem' agn'. Sum^a cclj.

Inde in mor' an' tons' xix in adjunctis sup'i⁹ cu' multon' cxxxix et cu' ovib' matricib' ^{xx}/_{iii} xiiij. Sum^a cclj. Et sic nichil remanet.

AGNI. — Id'm redd' compot' de ccclxvij agnis rec' de exitu' de ar' oviu' matr' et no' de p'lib'r' q^a xiiij oves mort' fueru't an' fetu' et xx oves fueru't st'iles et ^{xx}/_{iii} j oves vend' fueru't an' fetu'. Sum^a ccclxvij.

Inde in mor' an' sep'ac'o'm in quoda' morbo d'co pockes ccxxxvij. In decima xxiiij. In mor' post sep'ac'o'm et an' tons' vij et post tons' iij. Sum^a cclxj. Et rem' cxvj agni quor' lxij mas'.

COREA. — Id'm redd' compot' de uno coreo uni' bovis mort' de morina. Et sup^a in vendicione. Et sic nichil remanet.

PELLES. — Id'm redd' compotu' de ^{xx}/_v v pellig' lanutis multon' ov' matr' et hogg' mort' de mor' an' tons'. Et vij pellig' de eisde' bident' mort' de mor' post tons'. Sum^a ^{xx}/_v xij.

Inde in decima xij. In vendicione superius ^{xx}/_v cu' pellig'. Sum^a ^{xx}/_v xij. Et sic nichil remanet.

PELLES AGNOR'. — Id'm redd' compot' de ccxxxvij pell' agn' mort' de mor' an' sep'ac'o'm et tons'. Et de vij pell' de eisd' mort' de mor' post sep'acom' et an' tons'. Et de iij pell' de eisd' agnis mort' de mor' p⁹t tons'. Sum^a ccxlviij.

Inde in decima xxiiij. In vend' sup'i⁹ ccxxij cu' pellig'. Sum^a ccxlviij. Et sic nichil remanet.

LANA VETUS. — Id'm redd' compot' de v pisis ij petr' et di' grosse lane cu' lana fract'. Et de viij petr' et di' lane hogg'. Et de ix pet'is lane agn' rec' de rem' anni p't'iti. Sum^a v pis' et xx p'tr'. Et totu' sup'i⁹ in vend'. Et sic nichil remanet.

VELLERA HUI⁹ ANNI. — Id'm redd' compotu' de ^l/_m xxx vellerib⁹ de p'd'cis bidentib⁹ recept'. Sum^a ^l/_m xxx.

In decima ciiij. Sum^a ciiij. Et rem' dccccxxvij veller' pond' iiij petr' et di' cu' lana fracta.

VELLERA HOGG'. — Id'm redd' computu' de cclj veller' hogg' qui tondebant' in quindena post f'm s'ci Mich'is p' Cloysica. Sum^a cclj.

Inde in decima xxv. Sum^a xxv. Et rem' ccxxvj veller' hog' pond' viij pet's.

VELLER' AGNOR'. — Id'm redd' compot' de cxix veller' agnor' de d'cis agnis recept'. Sum^a cxix. Et rem' cxix vell' agnor' pond' v pet's.

CAS'. — Id'm redd' compot' de clvij caseis f'cis in daeria de Mere a die M'cur' p'x^a an' f'm s'ci Ambrosii usq' die' Ven'is p'x^m an' festu' Nativitatis B'e Marie p' clvij dies quolibet die computato. Et de x caseis f'cis ibide' a d'co die Ven'is usq' diem Jovis p'x^m an' f'm s'ci Mich'is p' xx dies alt'o die computato. Sum^a clxvij.

Inde in decim^a xvj. In vend' sup'i⁹ cli pond' iiij pond'a et ij pet's. Sum^a clxvij. Et sic nichil remanet.

BUTYR'. — Id'm redd' compot' de x petr' butyri rec' de d'co exitu daerie. Sum^a x petr'. Et totu' sup'ius in vend'. Et sic nichil remanet.

GALLI ET GALL'. — Id'm redd' compot' de xxx gallis et $\frac{xx}{iii}$. xvij gallinis p'venient' de Cherset bondor' ad fin' Beati Martini. Sum^a $\frac{xx}{vj}$. vij. Et om's sup'i⁹ in vend'. Et sic nichil remanet.

PIP' CINIMU' ET CYROTH'. — Id'm redd' computu' de iiij*li*. li' pip'is j libr' cinim' j p'i albar' ciro-tecar' p'venient' de redd' assiso p' ann' ad f'm s'ci Mich'is. Et totu' sup' in vend'. Et sic nichil remanet.

ALLOCACIONES DE MERE. — In allocatis sen' p' custod' Ball'e sue de Mere p' annu' *xli*. Pro Roba sua nichil hic quia recepit eam de Gard'r^a. Pro p'cameno et Canabo ijs. In allocatis eid'm p' custodia appo'ita ad castru' conservand' p'pt' discordiam motam int' Regem et quosdam Com' et Barones hoc anno *xs*. Pro factura cujusdam dom' in foro de Mere, cujus una medietas arrentatur ad sexdecim denar' p' annu' et alia medietas assignatur ad custodiend' imprisonand' xvij*js*. *vd. ob'*. Pro duodecima bonor' et catallor' Com' in man'io de Mere D'no Regi concessa et soluta hoc anno *xlvijs*. *vij*cl**. Pro donis datis taxatorib' ejusd' duodec' *iiijs*. Pro exp'n'is sen' ven' usq' Berkh^msted ad comp' suu' redd' veniendo mor' et redeundo p' ix dies cum quinq'ginta libr' et plur'. Et exp'n'is cl'ici sui deferentis semel usq' Berkh' sexagint' q'ndecim libras et it'm quat' viginti libras de exitib' Ball'e sue cum equis et conductu p' xiiij dies *xls*. In lib'atis mag'ro Andr' de Esseburn' et d'no Rog'o de Merlawe in gard'ram p' iiij tall' *clxxvij*li**. In libr' eisd'm in d'visis reb' sine tall' in gard'r'am *xij*li**. *iiijs*. *vd.* In lib'atis sup' sc^ac'm *liiiij*li**. — S'm^a om'ium alloc' et lib'onum *cclix*li**. *vjs*. *vjd. ob'*. — Et debet *xvj*li**. *iijs*. *vjd.* De quib' rem' in manib' p'po'iti de Mere ad semen et lib'o'm famul' emend' et ad exp'n'as equicii et alia n'c'c'ia *xli*.

Preceptum est senescallo q'd molend' de Mere tradatur om'ib⁹ customar' maner' p' firma p' qua Ric'us p'p'us illud tenuit isto anno.

Preceptum est sen' q'd lib'ari faciat in gard'r'am Com' talliam collector' duodecime Regi concessa sup' sol'one ejusd' duodecime eis solute p' man'io de Mere. Et sil'r' tall' captor' Bladi ad opus Regis de iiij^{or} quarter' fr'i captis hoc anno ap'd Mere.

Preceptu' est sen' q'd p'videri faciat capelle castri de Mere de or'amentis necessar' ad divina inibi celebrand'.

Preceptu' est sen' q'd tradat ad firmam molend' fulleric' p'ut ad comodum Comitis faciend' viderit expedire.

Memo^d. q'd sen' debet respondere anno fut'o et sic deinceps de *xvj*cl**. annui redd' de quadam nova domo constructa in foro de Mere cujus dom' factura alloc' sup'ius sen'.

As the contents of this curious deed may (from the numerous abbreviations) prove unintelligible to many of my readers, I think it necessary to add an explanation of its chief contents, as it throws an interesting light on the situation of MERE and its inhabitants, and on the state of administration of justice 523 years ago.

As a prefatory observation, it may be proper to remark, that this Earl of Cornwall was the King's first cousin, they being both grandchildren of King John; that his chief residences were his castles of Wallingford in Berks, and Berkhamstead in Herts; that he was a great favorite with the King; that he had married Margaret, the heiress of Gilbert Earl of Gloucester, from whom it appears, by the Patent Rolls, he had been separated, by a decree of the Bishop of Rochester, two years prior to this account, and probably from the Countess's imputed fault, as it is stated on that roll, 22 Edward I. where the instrument of separation is entered, "that she was decreed to lead an unmarried life." But that the Countess had resided at Mere seems clear from one of the towers being called the "Countess's Tower;" though, as the Earl also owned the Castle of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, it is probable his residence at Mere was but of short duration, and that he at this time used it chiefly as a place for his brood mares, and for turning out his chargers, and getting them into condition again when taken up from grass; and for the venison there, which should seem to have been fine, or a man and horse would not have been sent 70 miles to Ashridge, near Berkhamstead, with a buck, as it appears he was, for the Earl's eating there, probably with his monks, "Les Bonnes Hommes" of that place; though it was obliged to be salted, to prevent putrescence during the journey.

The state of this part of the country, during the period of this account, was very unquiet, in consequence of the King having summoned all his tenants in chivalry to meet him at Salisbury on the 25th of February 1300, to ascertain what force he could muster and dispatch into Guienne, to recover it from Philip the Fair, King of France, whilst he proceeded into Flanders to prosecute the same object with his allies; and, according to Walsingham, he ordered all persons holding £20 a year in land to meet him at London the 1st of August with their horses and equipments, to be embarked accordingly. The Barons refused to comply, unless under the command of the King in person. The hardy answer and cool conduct of Hugh Bigod, the Earl Marshall, when the King told him in a rage, that "by the Eternal God, he should march there, or be hanged," which he merely noticed by turning on his heel, and saying that "he would neither march, nor be hanged," proves how powerfully Bigod must have been supported, as the King did nothing more than shortly afterwards merely dismiss him as Marshall; the most prudent conduct, it should seem, as it appears Bigod had about 1500 Barons and great men who supported him, and who not only refused to serve in, but to pay any subsidy on account of, the then war with France. Though as the Earl of Cornwall sided with the King, he, we find from this account, paid the 12th part of the value of his personal chattels at Mere, which had been imposed upon him, and the appraised value of which was £28. 12s. Whether the gift given by the Earl to the assessors was to induce moderation in the assessment, or that the party liable to the tax was also liable to keep the assessor of it, whilst he performed the service of appraisement, does not appear. These proceedings called for measures of precaution, and it was thought prudent to prevent surprize of the castle of Mere by these refractory Barons. We accordingly find that the arms and cross-bows of the castle were polished and put in order, that additional men at arms were hired, and that a quantity of large stones were brought into the castle to be thrown by the engines then used in castles (and resembling the Roman *Catapulta*) against a storming force.

This account may be divided under five heads:

The *first* shewing all the profits arising to Edmund Plantaganet Earl of Cornwall during the year of accounting, *viz.* from Michaelmas 1299 to Michaelmas 1300, and is comprised under the first ten items; the material contents of which will be stated.

The *second* head shewing all the ordinary expences paid by the accountant out of his receipts, which are included under the next eight items; a translation of which will be given.

The *third*, under the head of Issues of the Grange, shewing under the next 24 items, by way of debtor and creditor, the stock left in store at the closing of the last preceding account, the increase and additions to it during the year of accounting, the disposition of so much of it as did not, at the then time of accounting, remain in store; and the precise stock which did then remain in store, and for which the accountant would be answerable in his subsequent year's account, and a translation of which will be given.

The *fourth* head, entitled "Allowances of Mere," comprises payments by the accountant not immediately connected with the conducting of the Earl's farm and manorial rights at Mere, and not of similar yearly occurrence; and also comprising the balances due from him on the balances of his accounts of the other manors of Cosham, Wilton, Ivelchester, Fordington, Bereford, and Bynnedon, of which he was also steward; also a general state of the money part of the account, and the balance due upon the whole of it; a translation of which will be also given.

And the *last* head, merely comprising memoranda made by the Earl's comptroller on passing this account of matters, which the steward was ordered to effect, for the Earl's advantage, prior to his next account, as the warrant for the allowance in the next account of the expence incurred in consequence. The short contents of the first ten items of this account follow:

ARRERAGIA — ARREARS. — Under this head the sum of £29. 18s. 4d., which the accountant owed upon the balance of his last preceding account, is merely brought forward by way of charge upon him.

REDDITUS ASSISÆ — RENTS OF ASSIZE. — Under this head we find that the settled money-rents and returns due and paid quarterly by all the socage tenants to the lord, and those due in money, by reason of new demises, or from "aids," are included; and we are informed, from this entry, that the whole assized or settled annual rents of the manor, from the free or socage tenants, amounted to £11. 1s. 9d. and were paid quarterly; that 75s. 2d. were paid this year "for the accustomed aid:" by which we are reminded that this Earl was called upon to pay his aid, for marrying the King's eldest daughter, or for knighting King Edward the Second, to the King; and that the tenants of Mere were bound by their tenure to contribute towards it. A new rent of 18d. "for the land which did belong to Richard of Burton," and another new rent, or rent not arising in the last account, of 21s. "for the demesne lands which did belong to the same Richard," and another new rent of 2s. 6d. "received of William Gomme, for certain pieces of land granted to him," make up the total cash receipt of £17. 1s. 11d. derived from this source.

FIRMA MOLENDINORUM — FARM OR RENT OF MILLS. — By this item we find that a fulling mill in Mere was let at 28s. 8d. a year; that two corn mills there were let at £10 a year; and that the Earl received a casual profit of 12d. from a mill-stone, then called in Mere by the Saxon name of a "Stane Grist;" and it must have been much worn, as a new mill-stone, it appears in another part of this roll, cost at Brackley, in Northamptonshire, 15s. in this year.

EXITUS MANERII — ISSUES OF THE MANOR. — This item conveys to us much knowledge. We find by it that the Earl had many assized or settled reservations of rent in kind, which the steward had either sold for the sums credited, or he compounded with the persons liable to render them.

Thus 3 lbs. and half of pepper sold for 5s. 8d.; price per lb. 18d.;
 1 lb. of cummin seed sold for 1d.; and
 1 pair of white gloves sold for 6d.

The then complete bondage or servility of the customary or copyhold tenants of Mere is shewn by their paying £9. 0s. 1d. in lieu of the manual laborious services which they were bound by their tenure to perform for their Lord; as ploughing and digging his lands, reaping his corn,

and making his hay, and which money compositions for manual services the Lord thus markedly omitted in the rents of assize, though compounded for by an annual money payment, lest it should have grown into a free socage settled rent; whereas the composition taken appears to be at the *Lord's sole will*, and determinable when he pleased to require the service itself to be performed, as this composition is so declared to be. The render of heriots on the deaths of tenants seems then to have been enforced to the full extent, by this entry: "And of 7*s.* received from one ox sold, arising from the heriot of Roger Martin, deceased." The other entries under this head merely shew the prices for which agricultural produce then sold, and the state of tillage in which some of the lands at Mere then were, as appears by the following extracts therefrom. An "old crone," by mistake here spelt "*cromio*," is usually applied to an aged ewe, and, in derision, to an old woman; but here it should seem, from the number and price, to mean that age when mutton is in the best perfection. The Saxon Church payment, called Cyric Seed, or Church Scot, we find paid on the very day fixed by the laws of King Edgar, St. Martin's day; and it should seem that those Antiquaries and Lawyers who consider it to have been exclusively a corn payment, are in error.

"And of 17*s.* 4*d.* received from 2 oxen sold."—"And of £4. 13*s.* 0*d.* received from 93 crone wethers sold before shearing, being 1*s.* a piece."—"And of £3. 14*s.* 3*d.* received from 81 crone ewes sold before shearing, at 11*d.* each."—30 cocks and 97 hens, arising from "*Cherset*," are sold at 1*d.* a piece for the former, and three farthings a piece for the latter. — 12*d.* is received for an ox-hide which died of the murrain; which disease seems to have been very fatal in Mere in this year, as credit is given in the next entry for 9*s.* 5*d.* "received of 113 skins, with the fleeces on them, of wethers, ewes, and hoggets (*or two year old sheep*), dead of the murrain this year in a certain disease called the 'pockes' (*perhaps the scab*), each skin having been sold for 1*d.* and not more, on account of the said disease."

Similar entries occur as regard hoggets and lambs; from which it appears that 7 hoggets, or two year old sheep, and 223 lambs had died of this same disease in this year; and that the skins of the former brought nearly a halfpenny a piece, and of the latter five skins were sold for a penny. — Three terms of weights, "*Pisa*," "*Pondus*," and "*Petra*," occur here. Five *pisce* (which it is submitted mean tods) of wool sold wholesale at 26*s.* 8*d.* *per pisa*. — 20 stone (*petris*) of lambs' wool, hoggets' wool, and broken wool, sold wholesale, produced a shilling a stone. — 4 weys (*ponderibus*) and 2 stone (*petris*) of cheese produced by sale 28*s.* 8*d.* being 7*s.* a wey for some, "but less for one parcel, on account of the disease of the 'pockes,' which the ewe sheep had." So that part of this cheese must have been made from ewes' milk. — 10 stone of butter is sold at 6*d.* per stone. — The herbage sold this year in the meadows called East Mead, West Mead on the Hills, and in Conwich Mead, for 26*s.* 7*d.*

The herbage of Conwich Park (into which the Earl's horses seem to have been turned) produced "13*s.* and no more, because of the stud in it."—From "pamage," or the feeding of hogs in the woods upon the mast of the beech and acorns, nothing is produced; and the entry is merely made, to shew that no possible source of profit had escaped the accountant, and that this was one which had in prior years yielded one. — "New hay" and "litter for stalls" produce small sums; but the quantity of the commodity is not recorded. It is said that "from the Lord's grass none was sold for the stalls (*viz.* cut green and consumed in cribs), nor made into hay, on account of the dry Summer." "Four acres and a half of under-wood in the Little Park" is found to sell for 2*s.* per acre. Nothing is credited from "fern (*feugera pro filio*), from bark, or from herbage in the Little Park, because cultivated with straw." And the pasture land of Mapledore Hill being cultivated this year, no profit arose from its grass.

£34. 1*s.* 10¼*d.* is the gross receipt under this head.

BLADUM VENDITUM—CORN SOLD.—£33. 8*s.* 3*d.* are received for 113 quarters and 1 bushel of wheat and red wheat, which the word "*curallium*," used here, or "*corallium*," as it is sometimes spelt, means. The wheat sold at 6*s.* per quarter; the price per quarter of the red wheat is not distinguished. One quarter of "Drence" is sold for 5*s.* only. As to what spe-

cies of corn is meant by that term the Glossaries are silent; but it should seem to have been an inferior or damaged wheat. Nine quarters and one bushel of Dreg (“*Draggeti*”), (which Cotgrave renders Buckwheat), and which Tusser, in his “*Husbandry*,” recommends to be sown with barley, are sold for 3s. 4d. per quarter. Oats are sold at 3s. per quarter. And the whole sum received by the sale of corn amounts to £39. 5s. 0½d.

DE EXITU MOLENDINORUM — OF THE PROFITS OF MILLS. — This being a head under which the steward had been accustomed to give credits for suit of mill, grinding corn, and toll meal, it is continued, but nothing is credited, because the rent thereof had been credited under the “*Firma*” or Rent of Mills, “the same being at farm (or letten) as above.

REDDITUS HUNDREDI — RENTS OF THE HUNDRED. — The entries under this head shew how extensive the Earl’s privileges must have been, and that he had vice-comital rights conferred upon him, to the ouster of the Sheriff of the County, who would otherwise have been entitled to 21s. 6d. “of the Sheriff’s Aid” yearly — “40s. from the Sheriff’s Tourn yearly,” as the Sheriff would otherwise have been entitled thereto, as the former was paid for the support of his office. — 18s. are received of the “tithing pennies” of foreigners (“*forinsecorum*”); viz. persons bound to attend the Leet, but dwelling out of it, and who were excused therefore by a pecuniary mulct thus called. — John Goodricke owed a debt to the Earl, which was not received, “because he was a beggar.” — 8d. is received from Roger Aylward, and 3d. from William Ingram, for *capitage*. In respect to the nature of which payment, as Lawyers are not agreed, some light may be thrown upon it, as we find it under the profits of the hundred. — The whole receipt under this head is £4. 17s. 5d.

FINIS TERRÆ ET MARCHETI* — FINES OF LAND AND MARCHETS. — Under this head we find that Walter Stedman paid 12d. of fine for a cottage with a curtillage, “which were Walter the Jew’s,” and which the then late Statute *de Judaismo*, of the 18th Edward I. and the severe measures against that despised people, had driven out of Mere, as well as out of all other parts of the Kingdom. — 12d. fine is also paid by William Hitch, for his late father’s cottage and curtillage. — Emma, the daughter of William Gomme, pays a fine of 2s. for a “ferlingate” of land (about ten acres) which Adam Henton had surrendered into the Lord’s hands, on account of his poverty. And several small fines; as 6d. of Julia Galye, to have a little cottage (“*cotteclo*”) which her father held; 2s. of Thomas Hardings, for a cottage and curtillage of his late father’s, are accounted for; and the total receipt is 7s.

“PERQUIS” — PERQUISITES (of Courts). — Under this head all the fines and amerciaments imposed and levied by the authority of the Court Leet are entered. The then large amount of these fines (£4. 4s. 9d.), and the various offences corrected by it, shew how important a part of justice was administered to the people of Mere in this wise and provident establishment of the Great Alfred, for distributing justice close to the houses of his people, and that it was in full vigour in Mere at the period of this account.

Fines of 3d. “for a default,” by non-appearance at the Court, “p’ default” (*pro default*) — “of 2s. for a respite of the francpledge’s suit, p’ resp’tu’ s’ce sue” (*pro respectu sectæ sue*) — “of 12d. to have the Earl’s aid” (*pro auxilio habendo*) in some litigation in which his tenant was involved, and without which he was remediless — “of 6d. from the tithing of Sturton, for a trespass” of one of their body, for whom they were answerable — “of 6d. from John Harding, for the guardianship of one Bovate (20 or 30 acres) of an infant’s land,” which was a source of profit to the guardian — of 3s. 8d. received from Cnowel “of the aid of the Sheriff yearly” — “and of 13s. 4d. to be received from the Scot’ale of Merchants yearly, nevertheless it cannot be levied;” from which we find this arbitrary tax was resisted, in these times, by the traders of Mere, and those who lived on the borders of the Forest of Gillingham. Scot’ale was originally a lawless exaction, by beadles and foresters, from the dwellers in their purlieus, to be exempted from being vexed under the Forest Laws, and was, in fact, a kind of hush-money, to suppress

* Marchetum, a *Marchet*, was a fine paid by the Villein-tenant to the Lord on the marriage of his daughter; but no such marriage took place this year.

information, which afterwards grew into a customary payment, and the corn and victuals and drink of the unhappy resident in the neighbourhood of a forest were liable to the predatory visits of these forest officers. The *Charta de Foresta* of the 9th Henry III. forbade it, except by the view and oath of the rangers. But still we find it could not be collected at Mere, though, no doubt, this view had been had. Different sums, from 3*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* are received of different persons (“*p’ m’ n’ c’*, *pro manucaptione*”) for a bailment. Henry in the Field and his three fellows pay 12*d.* on this head; and Henry le Vayre and his seven fellows 16*d.* — The following tithings also paid different sums for the defaults in appearance of some of their residents: Kingston 6*d.*; Cnowel and Chadenwick 12*d.*, Boscage, and Mere 12*d.* For the concealment of an offender (probably against the Forest Laws) the tithing of Mere is amerced 2*s.*; and that of Cnowel, “for a false presentment at the Court, 6*d.*” — 8*d.* is received “of John Derry and Jane for a licence to agree,” because, after a suit was commenced, they could not so agree without the Earl’s licence. And 12*d.* 3*d.* 3*s.* and other sums, of divers other persons, for similar licences. — 12*d.* is received of the tithing of Mere, and 6*d.* of Robert of the Conwiel, “*q’ no’ h’uit*” (*quia non habuit in curia quem plegiarit*), because it or he did not produce the person it or he was pledged to produce — of Robert Delaleigh 6*d.* for a wrongful detention of some chattel belonging to another person, “*pro detensione*” — and 3*d.* (“*p’ t’us*”) for a trespass, “*pro transgressione*” — and 5*s.* 8*d.* received of Robert Jones, John the Tanner, and Peter Brekebut, for making pits and heaps to the nuisance of the King’s highway. — Robert de la Leygh having, it should seem, waged his law, that is, swore he did not owe the money demanded, and that he would produce twelve of his neighbours to swear they believed him, paid 12*d.* to release that wager, and submit to his opponent’s demand, as it may be presumed he could not induce his neighbours to take such an oath; and 6*d.* “*pro Recettam’*” — for a Resceipt.*

AMERCIAMENT BRAC’ — AMERCIAMENT OF BREWERS. — The entries hereunder are all of the same character: — of 6*d.* received of Stephen Solely, for breaking the assize of ale; and of Walter the Miller, for breaking it five times, 2*s.* 3*d.* The sacerdotal office afforded no exemption from the penalty; as appears from the entry, that “of Robert the Clerk 6*d.* was received for the same.” William Wykings’ is the largest fine; and he seems to have been a great offender, as he was amerced 3*s.* for seven infractions of it. — Total from this source 54*s.* 6*d.* — And the total of the receipt or charge upon the accountant is here then added together; viz. £113. 2*s.* 1¼*d.*

A remark is here called for upon surnames; of the origin of which, and of Verstegan’s treatise upon them, in his “Restitution of decayed Intelligence,” this record is highly illustrative. That a name or addition of distinction has been, from the time of St. Augustine, usually borne by every person, in addition to his baptismal name, if the identity of such person could not be marked without it, seems clear; but the precise time of their becoming transmissible from a father to his children and his wife, does not appear so clearly. That they had become so partially in Mere and its neighbourhood at this time must be admitted from “Robert Artur, William Smith, Walter Carpenter, John Flingere, John and Matilda Caxton, Humphrey Hatch, William Belamy, Richard Hatchwolf,” and many others, having acquired settled surnames; and the latter of whom, no doubt, from his name, was the descendant of some sturdy Saxon, who had acquired his agnomen from the successful attacks of his hatchet upon the wolves which then infested the island. But others, even at this time, are merely identified by some distinguishing feature in or near the places of their residence in the manor of Mere; as, “William and John at the Green (*Attegrene*); Henry in the open Field (*in Campo*); William of the Marsh (*de la Marays*); Robert of the Meadows (*de la Leygh*); William and Robert at the Ash Tree (*atte Ashe*); Walter and Alicia of the Spring (*de Fonte*); Reginald below the Water (*Benethewater*); Roger at the Brook (*Attenbrok*);” and others; or by their trades and

* *Recettam’ pro Receptamine*, for *Receptione*; for a *Resceit*, which was the admission of a third person into a cause instituted by others; as of a Reversioner where the Tenant for Life was only before the Court.

occupations in life; as, "John the Hunter; John the Keeper of the hedges in repair (*Hayward*); John the Shepherd; Robert the Maltster (*Hor'* for *Horrorarius*); Osbert and John the Tanners; Roger and William the Waytes and Minstrels; William the Potter; William the Palmer (the Pilgrim); Alicia and Edith the Mercers; Adam the Tukere (Fuller of Cloths)." And in the Borough of Wilton the following occur in the same roll: "Thomas the Vicar; William the Writer; Richard the Digger (*le Vodere*); William the Barbur; Alicia the Ropestere (Ropemaker); William the Webber (Webster or Weaver); Robert the Mealman (*Melemanger*); Robert the Cook; Richard the Shaver; John the Locksmith (*le Serure*); John the Hatter; John the Fisherman; Nicholas the Woodcutter (*Baltrebois*); and Henry of the Oven," &c.— And when kings had acquired names from the shortness of their apparel, or the length of their legs, we may expect to find the example followed in the subject; and Robert Short-hose (Curt-ays for Curt-hose) paid 6*d.* for a trespass at Wilton. Others again, who owed suit within the Hundred of Mere, but had been born or then resided in other places, are recognized by the place of their birth or their then residence; as Eustace of Burton, Henry of Pimperleigh, and many others.

The *second* head of this account here begins, being the payments or discharge of the accountant; of which a translation follows.

NECESSARY EXPENCES. — "The same accounts in acquittance of rent of 1 bailiff by the year 4*s.*; and for his works 6*s.* 3*d.* In acquittance of rent of 1 shepherd keeper of the ewe sheep, per annum, 4*s.*; and for his works 3*s.* 9*d.* In iron and steel (*acerum*) for the iron work of 3 ploughs by the year, and of a fourth going by turns, and in two new wheels bought, 15*d.* And in 3 shoes or foot-irons bought 9*d.* And in the stipend of the blacksmith repairing the iron work of the said ploughs by the year by task-work 5*s.* The repair of the iron work of the fourth plough 8*d.* In 2 men to hold and drive the fourth plough for 36 days in Winter at seed time, and for 66 days, Easter and Summer, at fallowing, 8*s.* 6*d.*; to wit, each for a day a halfpenny. In drawing the aforesaid ploughs to be made and mended this year 6½*d.* In 2 new collars bought 4½*d.* In the wages and pottage of one guider of the harrows, for 66 days, at harrowing, at Winter seed time and Easter, 2*s.* 9*d.*; to wit, per day a halfpenny. In making 1 new harrow 2½*d.* In 10 iron teeth (*tindis**) bought for the same 5*d.* In 1 new sack bought to carry seed in 5*d.* In 1 basket (*semello*) bought 1*d.* In grubbing up 5 acres of thorns and brambles within the Close of Mapledore Hill this year, by task-work, 5*s.* because oats were sown in the same land. In shoes for 5 horses this year at task-work 6*s.* 8*d.* In 2 pairs of traces bought for the little carts 7*d.* In 2 collars bought for the same 9½*d.* In 1 "*bargia*" (query, the iron backband?) bought for the cart saddle 5½*d.* In 8 iron clouts (*clutis*), to wit, "tacks," bought for the carts, with nails (*clavis*) 12*d.* In 8 tacks bought for the carts 7*d.* In small nails called "Tacknayls" bought 4*d.* In mending 1 cart 3½*d.* In 2 new wheels bought for the same cart 3*s.* In tiring the same wheels with the tire of the old wheels, together with new "*dulis*" and "*groppis*," hooks bought for the same 14*d.* In 2 new wheels bought for the small cart 2*s.* 4*d.* In 1 new tire, with all its apparatus, newly bought for the same, with the wages of the blacksmith for tiring the same, 7*d.* In putting axles to the waggons and carts this year 7*d.* In white leather bought to mend the cart harness 8*d.* In 4 lbs. of grease bought to grease the waggons and carts 6*d.* In 4 score ties or thongs (*tracibus*) to new make the sheep-cote, with rods to bind the same together, by task-work, 2*s.* 7*d.* In 12 stone of lard bought to cure the sheep of the foot-rot (*cloysick*) 12*s.* 4*d.*; the price of each stone of 8 of them 12*d.* per stone, and of 4 stone 14*d.* per stone. In 1 lb. of virdegrease bought for the same 2*s.* In 1 lb. of copperas bought for the same 2*d.* In 3 flaggons of a certain [oil] for oiling the said leather bought for the same 2*s.* 4*d.* In men hired to rub in the unguent on the sheep 6*d.* In cutting and shearing the wethers, ewes, hogs, and lambs, 4*s.* 9½*d.* In cutting and shearing the lambs, soon after the feast of St. Michael, for the claysick, 16*d.* In 2 canvas

* Query, *cindis*, for *scindis*, from *scindo* — as they cut or divide the land — and there being no difference between the *t's* and the *c's* of this record.

sacks (*canevati*, by mistake printed *tanenati*) bought to place the said wool in, 2s. 6d. In linen cloth (*linea tela*), pots, and cups bought for the dairy 14d. In repairing the buckets 2d. In 4 bushels and an half of salt bought for the dairy and for the pottage of the servants 2s.; for each bushel of 2 of them 7d. and for the 2 bushels and an half 4d. In repairing the roofs of houses, namely, the hall, grange, and sheep-cote of Wodecombe and Chatecombe, by the piece, this year 3s. 9d. In (*brochiis*) fastenings for binding the same 6d. In grinding 6 score 1 quarter 1 bushel of wheat and red wheat, and two quarters of "*Drenceæ*" (supposed to be smutty or damaged wheat) by the piece 20s. 6½d.; namely, for a quarter or heap (*cumulo*) 2d. In grinding 13 quarters 7 bushels of barley by the piece 20½d.; namely, for a quarter of 10 bushels 1½d. In grinding 10 quarters 5 bushels of buckwheat by the piece 13d.; viz. for a quarter of 10 bushels 1¼d. In grinding 49 quarters 7 bushels of oats by the piece 4s. 1¼d.; viz. for 1 quarter of 10 bushels 1d. In winnowing the aforesaid quarters of wheat and red wheat and "*Drenceæ*" by the piece 2s. 6¾d.; viz. for 1 quarter ¼. In winnowing the aforesaid quarters of barley, buckwheat, and oats, by piece work 12¼d.; viz. for 6 quarters 1d. In 1 cloth bought to winnow the above 10d. In 4 sieves bought 4d. In 2 baskets bought to carry the corn in 5d. In carrying 1 mow of barley and oats from Bereton to the grange 8d. In wages to one "*Berebruccar*" (Beer Brewer) beyond the threshers this year for 12 weeks 6s.; viz. for 6d. a week. In weeding the corn this year 8s. 6d. In mowing 124 acres of meadow land by task work 28s. 6d.; viz. 3d. per acre. In throwing the same about 2s. 4½d. In carrying the same and making cocks in the meadows 19s. In carrying the said hay to the grange, with the assistance of a cart, and with the expence of making one stack of hay in Berthom, 5s. In the hire of 2 men for 12 days in the autumn to stack the corn in the grange and in the hall 5s.; each man receiving 2½d. per day. In the hire of 1 boy to assist in driving the carts and waggon in the Autumn 18d. In wages to 1 man besides the mowers 3s. In harvest expences, with the pottage of the bailiff, hayward, and the said man, 28s. In wages for 2 ploughmen by the year 10s. In wages for 3 ploughmen by the year 15s. In salary for 4 neatherds by the year 12s. In wages for 1 shepherd for the wethers by the year 3s. 6d. In wages for 1 shepherd taking care of two year old sheep and lambs by the year 3s. In salary and drink for 1 maid making pottage for the family, by the year 4s. 4d.; viz. per week 1d." Sum £15. 4s. 1d.

GRAIN BOUGHT. — "The same accompts in 21 quarters of corn bought for seed 117s. 2d.; price for each quarter of 8 and an half 6s.; and for 8, 5s. 5½d.; and for 4 and half 5s. In 4 bushels of vetches bought for seed 2s. 2d.; for each bushel 6½d. In 38 quarters and an half and 3 bushels of barley bought for seed, and for the livery or allowance (*liberacione*) of the servants this year, £7. 7s. 0½d.; price for each quarter of 8 quarters and an half 4s. 8d.; and of 11 and half quarters 3s.; and of 18 and an half quarters 4s. 4d.; and of 3 bushels 5d. per bushel." Sum £13. 6s. 4½d.

INSTAUR' EMPTUS — STORE BOUGHT. — "The same accompts in 1 ox bought for the plough 11s. 4d. In one mare bought for the cart 13s. 4d." Sum £0. 24s. 8d.

CUSTUS PARCORUM — EXPENCES OF THE PARKS. — "The same accompts in enclosing 163 perches around the park of Conewich, newly inclosed, together with the cutting and carrying the fence for the same; viz. 1½d. per perch." Sum 20s. 4½d.

"In mending gaps in the said fence, and re-inclosing in parts, 7d. In plashing 54 perches of one hedge of the said park this year, 13½d.; viz. 1d. for 4 perches. In newly enclosing 12 perches of fence of the lesser park this year 19d.; viz. for each perch 3 farthings. In newly enclosing 78 perches against the old ditch in the said park, between the wood and the arable land, this year sown with oats, 3s. 3d.; viz. for each perch a halfpenny. In digging and planting 30 perches of the aforesaid ditch 2s. 6d.; viz. for each perch 1d. In wages to 1 carpenter making 2 posts for the gate of the said park 5d. In bushes used about the inclosure of Mapledore Hill, lately inclosed 12d. In livery to 1 man keeper of the above-mentioned park of Conewich by the year 17s. 4d.; viz. 4d. per week. In livery to 1 man keeper of the small park and warren, and supplying the place of a harvest-man, 17s. 4d.; viz. 4d. per week."

Sum £0. 64s. 8d.

CUSTUS EQUITI — EXPENCES OF THE STUD. — “The same accounts in 1 rick of hay bought in the Winter for the use of the stud 8s. In mending the roof of the stable 3s. In 2 head stalls of hemp bought 13*d.* In a white leather skin bought 1*d.* In making a new stone causeway for the said stud, together with making and repairing a ditch round the stable, 12*d.* In hay bought for the stud against the ensuing year 40s. For assistance in the carriage of the same hay, with the expences attendant on the making and thatching the stack made of it, 3s. 8*d.* In 19 quarters of oats for provender of the said horses and colts by the year 50s. 8*d.*; price per quarter of 8 quarters and an half 3s.; and of 2 quarters 2s. 8*d.*; and of 8 and an half 2s. 4*d.* In leading 3 colts from Mere to Cosham, drawn from the aforesaid stud, with the shoes of 1 mare, 14*d.* In cost and expences of the leading of the colts from Cosham as far as Berkhamstede, about the feast of All Souls, 5s. In livery to Walter keeper of the said stud 60s. 8*d.*; viz. 2*d.* per day.”

Sum £8. 11s. 7*d.*

CUSTUS DESTRARIORUM — EXPENCES OF THE WAR-HORSES. — “The same accompts in the expences of 1 charger abiding and resting* at Mere, from the feast of St. Michael, during 27 following days. In hay bought 20¼*d.* In 13 bushels and an half of oats bought for his provender 2s. 9¾*d.*; for each bushel 2½*d.* In shoes 2½*d.* In litter 4*d.* In a circingle and white leather bought 3*d.* In wages to Walter de Wilton, groom to the same war-horse during the said days, 3s. 4½*d.* In money delivered to the same Walter, towards his expences in going to Berkhamstede with the said war-horse, 4s. In cost and expences of 2 war-horses being at Conewich from Thursday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross to Wednesday next after the end of St. Thomas the Martyr (sum omitted). In hay bought for 15 days 22½*d.*; viz. per day 3½*d.* In grass bought for 47 days 8s. 10*d.*; viz. for a day and night, together with the expences of mowing and carriage, 2*d.* In 10 quarters and an half of oats bought for their provender 28s.; viz. for each quarter 2s. 8*d.* In 2 pounds of grease bought to grease the hoofs and sides (*pedes et spatulos* †) 3s. In tallow bought for candles 2½*d.* In litter bought 18*d.* In horse-shoes 10*d.* In wages to Walter de Wilton, keeper of the said war-horses, during the aforesaid time, 15s. 6*d.* In livery to Walter de Cokefield, stud-groom, for the expences of another war-horse in going from Mere to Berkhamstede, together with the charge of the keeper, 10s. In the expences of 1 war-horse kept at Mere from the aforesaid Wednesday to the feast of St. Michael. In 4 cocks of hay bought for the use of the same for the aforesaid time, before the end of St. Michael, and for the ensuing time after the end of St. Michael, 13s. In 5 quarters 1 bushel of oats bought for provender during the said time; viz. for 4 score and 2 days 10s. 6½*d.*; price of each of 2 quarters 2s. 8*d.* and of 3 quarters and 1 bushel 20*d.* In tallow bought for candles, and grease to grease the hoofs and sides of the said war-horses, 3*d.* In bleeding the same 1*d.* In shoes 9*d.* In litter 11*d.* In wages to Walter the keeper of the said war-horse during the before-mentioned time, viz. for 4 score and 2 days, 10s. 4*d.*; viz. 3 halfpence per day.”

Sum £0. 115s. 2½*d.*

EXPENSI FORINSECI — FOREIGN EXPENCES. — “The same accompts in carrying the letters of the Steward, by the year, to the Hundred, and the summoning of the Court, and performing other business of the Lord’s, 4s. In 1 messenger going to Berkhamstede this year for the use of the castle 10*d.* In the hire of 1 man with his horse, carrying from Mere to Berkhamstede 1 wild buck (*capriolum*) taken in the small park, for the use of the Lord, 10*d.* In taking the same, and in salt bought for the same, 4*d.* In the salary of 1 serving-man, viz. Adam Henry, serving the Hundred of Mere, by the year 6s. 8*d.*”

Sum £0. 13s. 2*d.*

EXPENCES OF THE CASTLE. — “The same accompts in the wages of Master William le Marays, plaisterer, making this year the wall of the castle on the North side of the great Eastern tower, fallen to the ground, with 2 new buttresses joined to the said wall, and in making an arch beyond the inner gate, by task work, together with the buying and carriage of free-stones (*liberarum petrarum*); for all the aforesaid things 40s. In digging, fetching, and

* *Prehendingans*, here used for *perendingans*, from *perendie*, and means a resting for a day or two.

† *Spatula* is used by Varro as *Costa*, a rib, flank, or side.

squaring "*Velucis petris*" for the same work 8s. 8d. (Query, *Velucis petris*?) In collecting in the waters 20 cart-loads of moist sand, and in carrying it to the castle, 4s. 2d. In collecting dry sand, and mixing it with old mortar from the said wall which had fallen, 16d. In making and burning 40 quarters of lime for the same work, together with the carriage of bavins, 13s. 10d. In boards, "*ad cintras*," (query, for girders?) together with nails bought, 6d. In alder bought and making hurdles at Clayfot 17d. In the hire of the aforesaid Master William new building, by task work, 1 garret in the high North tower with free-stone, and in carrying it to the same, and for fetching and working the stone for the same, 25s. 9½d. In the hire of 1 plumber, with his man, for 6 weeks, repairing the lead over 5 of the towers of the castle, and of the defects there, and in repairing the sixth tower, 30s.; viz. for himself and his man per week 5s. In 55 pounds of tin (*stagminis*) bought to solder with, 6s. 10½d.; for each pound 1½d. In saving boards to place *under** the lead, with nails bought to fasten the said boards, 2s. 8d. In "*mulsa*," to fasten the same, 3d. In 3 pounds of tallow bought for soldering with 3d. In the hire of 1 carpenter making 2 new joists (*gestis*) in the tower of the Countess 12d. In repairing and mending cross-bows and darts for the engines (*quarell*) this year 3s. 1d. In hemp for cord, wax, pitch, and tallow, for the same 9½d. In the hire of 1 armourer mending and repairing the arms of the castle 3s. 6d. In a white skin bought for the same 4d. In 10 bushels of bran bought for the same 15d. In rubbing and polishing the same by the year 20d. In cutting and carrying stakes into the castle for store, and in carrying great stones for the engines into the castle this year in autumn, 6s. In mending the roof of the hall with 12 coping or ridge stones (*crestis*) bought for the same 21d. In mending the water bucket this year, with seeking the same twice in the well, 17d. In 1 new iron chain of 3 "*ceysis*," with iron bought for the same, to lengthen the cord of the said well, 2s. In 31 pounds of wax bought for the chapel 14d. In livery to 1 constable by the year 60s. 8d. In the salary of the same by the year 13s. 4d. In livery to 1 warder and 1 watchman by the year £4. 11s. 0d. In salary to the same by the year 13s. 4d. In livery to 1 chaplain celebrating mass for the soul of Queen Schenchie† by the year 50s."—Sum £19. 9s. 0½d.; and the total of all the expences £68. 9s. 0½d.: which, deducted from the sum charged on him, he owes £46. 13s. 4½d.

A Translation of the *third* head of the account also follows.

ISSUES OF THE GRANGE. — FRUMENTUM — WHEAT. — "The same renders an accompt in 110 quarters and an half and 1 bushel received from the whole issue of the grange; and in 10 quarters and an half of red wheat (*curallis*) received from the same issue; and of 20 quarters of wheat received by purchase for seed. Total 7 score and 2 quarters and 1 bushel."

"Whereof was sown upon 106 acres 25 quarters of wheat; viz. upon each acre 2 bushels, with "*Drenca*" sown with it, less in the whole by half a quarter. In prise of the King 4 quarters. In sold above 113 quarters 1 bushel with red wheat. Total 7 score 2 quarters and 1 bushel. And so nothing remains."

DRENCA. — "The same renders an accompt of 2 quarters of "*Drenca*" received from the whole aforesaid issue of the grange. Total 2 quarters."

"Whereof was used in seed with the wheat 1 quarter. In the issues of the sale above referred to 1 quarter. Total 2 quarters. And so nothing remains."

ORDEUM — BARLEY. — "The same renders an accompt of 17 quarters 1 bushel of barley received from the whole issue of the grange by the smaller measure; and of 38 quarters and an half 3 bushels purchased for seed; and for the liveries (of the family). Total 56 quarters."

"Whereof in seed sown upon 23 acres 8 quarters and an half; viz. in each acre 3 bushels, less in the whole by half a quarter. In mixt corn with buckwheat for seed 2 quarters. In liveries of 2 carters by the year 10 quarters and an half. In liveries of 3 ploughmen and 3 neatherds

* The word is certainly "*desuper*," but cannot be used in its proper classic sense of "*from above*" in this place, as in "*desuper aspicit arces*."

† Schenia.

by the year 25 quarters and an half; each receiving for 12 weeks 1 quarter. In liveries for 2 shepherds by the year 8 quarters and an half. In livery of 1 man keeper of the hogget sheep, drawn from crones to be sold, for 16 weeks, 1 quarter. Sum 61 quarters. And thus nothing remains."

VESCIÆ — VETCHES. — "The same renders an accompt of 4 bushels of vetches received by purchase for seed." Sum 4 bushels.

"And the whole is sown in seed over 4 acres. And thus nothing remains."

DRAGGETUM — BUCK WHEAT. — The same renders an accompt of 13 quarters 1 bushel of buck wheat received out of the whole said issue of the grange by the lesser measure; and of two quarters of barley mixed with it for seed, out of the issue of the barley above. Total 15 quarters 1 bushel."

"Whereof in seed sown over 14 acres, 6 quarters, viz. on each acre 3 bushels and a half less in the whole by one bushel. In sold as above 9 quarters 1 bushel. Total 15 quarters 1 bushel. And so nothing remains."

OATS. — "The same renders an accompt of 70 quarters 5 bushels of oats received out of the whole issue by the lesser measure. Total 70 quarters 5 bushels."

"Whereof in seed sown upon 70 acres, 35 quarters, viz. in each acre half a quarter. In provender for 5 farm cattle, 6 quarters and an half. In the pottage of the family by the year, 2 quarters. In sold as above, 27 quarters 1 bushel. Total 70 quarters 5 bushels. And thus nothing remains."

THE STORE. — "The same renders an accompt of 5 cattle received from what remained last year. And of one mare received from purchase as above, for the cart, in the place of one mare suckling a colt belonging to the stud, whose mother died. Total 6. And there remains 6 cattle, of which 3 are males."

COLTS. — "The same renders an accompt of one male colt of the remains of last year. And of 2 colts of the issue of the female cattle; and not of more, because one was barren. Total 3. And there remains 3; of which one is male."

OXEN. — "The same renders an accompt of 32 oxen received from the remains of last year; and of 1 ox received by purchase as above; and of 1 ox arising from the heriot of Roger Martyn, deceased. Total 34."

"Whereof 1 died. In 3 sold as above. Total 4. And there remain 30 Oxen."

WETHER SHEEP. — "The same renders an accompt of 500 and 4 score and 6 sheep, received from the remains of last year; and of 139 additions. Total 725."

"Whereof died before shearing 25, in a certain disease called pockes; and after shearing 5. In sale, as above, before shearing, 4 score 13. Total 6 score and 3 wether sheep. And there remain 602 wether sheep."

EWES. — "The same renders an accompt of 400 four score and 12 ewes received from the remains of last year; and of 4 score 13 from the additions. Total 500 four score and 5."

"Whereof in deaths before lambing and shearing 14; and after lambing and before shearing 67, in a certain disease called pockes; and after lambing and after shearing 2; in the sale as above before lambing and shearing 4 score and 1. Total 164. And there remain 421 ewes."

HOGGETS (2 year old sheep). — "The same renders an accompt of 251 hoggets of the remains of lambs last year. Total 251."

"Whereof in deaths before shearing 19; in additions as above to the wether sheep 139; and with ewes 4 score and 13. And thus nothing remains."

LAMBS. — "The same renders an accompt of 367 lambs, received out of the issues of the said ewes, and not of more, because 14 sheep were dead before lambing, and 20 sheep were barren, and 4 score and 1 sheep were sold before lambing. Total 377."

"Whereof in deaths before weaning, in a certain disease called the pockes, 237; in tithe 23; in disease after weaning and before shearing 7; and after shearing 3. Total 261. And there remain 116 lambs, of which 62 are males."

HIDES. — “ The same renders an account of one hide of one ox dead of the murrain ; and above in the account of sales. And thus nothing remains.”

SHEEP SKINS. — “ The same renders an account of 6 score and 5 sheep skins, with the wool on, of ewes and hoggets dead of the murrain before shearing, and 7 small skins from the same hoggets, dead of the murrain before shearing. Total 6 score and 12.”

“ Whereof in tithe 12 ; in sales as above 6 score, with the little skins. Total 6 score and 12. And thus nothing remains.”

OLD WOOL. — “ The same renders an account of 5 *pisis* 2 stone and an half of wool in the gross, with broken wool ; and of 8 stone and an half of hogget's wool ; and of 9 stone of lamb's wool received of the remains of last year. Total 5 weighs and 20 stone. And the whole is above in sales. And thus nothing remains.”

FLEECES OF THIS YEAR. — “ The same renders an account of 1030 fleeces received from the aforesaid 2 year old sheep. Total 1030.”

“ In tithe 103. Total 103. And there remain 927 fleeces, weighing 4 stone and an half with the broken wool.”

HOGGETS' FLEECES. — “ The same renders an account of 251 hoggets' fleeces, which were shorn in 15 days after the feast of St. Michael, for the foot rot. Total 251.”

“ Whereof in tithe 25. Total 25. And there remain 226 hoggets' fleeces.”

LAMBS' FLEECES. — “ The same renders an account of 119 lambs' fleeces received from the said lambs. Total 25.”

“ And there remain 119 lamb's fleeces, weighing 5 stone.”

CHEESE. — “ The same renders an account of 157 cheeses made in the dairy of Mere, from Wednesday next before the feast of St. Ambrose, until Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of the blessed Mary, during 157 days, each day being included ; and of 10 cheeses made there from the said Friday to Thursday next before the feast of St. Michael, during 20 days, each day inclusive. Total 167.”

“ Whereof in tithe 16 ; in sales as above 161. Total 167. And thus nothing remains.”

BUTTER. — “ The same accounts in 10 stone of butter received from the said issue of the dairy. Total 10 stone.”

“ And the whole thereof is above in sales. And thus nothing remains.”

COCKS AND HENS. — “ The same occurs in 30 cocks and 4 scores and 17 hens, arising from cherset of the tenants in villenage, to the feast of the blessed Martin. Total 6 score and 7.”

“ And all the above are in the sales. And thus nothing remains.”

PEPPER, CUMMIN, AND GLOVES. — “ The same accounts in 3 pounds and an half of pepper, 1 pound of cummin, 1 pair of white gloves, arising from rents of assize by the year, to the feast of St. Michael.”

A Translation of the *fourth and last* head of the account also follows.

ALLOWANCES OF MERE. — “ In allowance to the steward for the custody of his bailiwick of Mere, yearly £10. For his robe, nothing here, because he received the same out of the wardrobe. For parchment and hemp 2s. In allowance to him for the custody appointed to preserve the castle, on account of discord moved between the King and certain Earls and Barons this year 10s. For making a certain house in the market place of Mere, one moiety whereof is letten for 16*d.* per annum. ; and the other moiety thereof is assigned for the custody of persons imprisoned, 18s. 5½*d.* For the 12th of the goods and chattels of the Earl in the manor of Mere, granted to the Lord King, and paid this year, 47s. 8*d.* For gifts given to the taxors of the said 12th 4s. For the expences of the steward coming to Berkhamstead to render his account — coming, staying there, and returning, for 9 days, with £50, and more ; and in the expences of his clerk, carrying with him at one time to Berkhamstead £75, and 4 score pounds of the issues of his bailiwick, with horses and hire for 13 days, 40s. In payments to

Master Andrew, of Esseburn, and Sir Roger de Merhawe, into the wardrobe, by 4 tallies, £177. In liveries made to them of many things without tally into the wardrobe £12. 4s. 5d. In liveries into the exchequer £54. Sum of all allowances and liveries £259. 6s. 6½d."

"And he owes £16. 3s. 6d.; of which there is remaining in the hands of the bailiff of Mere, for seed and liveries of the family, and for the expences of the stables and other necessaries, £10."

"The steward is commanded, that the mill of Mere be letten to all the customary tenants of the manor for the rent by which Richard the bailiff held the same this year."

"The steward is commanded, that he deliver into the wardrobe of the Earl the tally of the collectors of the 12th granted to the King, upon the payment of the same 12th to them paid for the manor of Mere; and in like manner the tally of corn taken for the King's use, of 4 quarters of wheat taken this year at Mere."

"The steward is commanded, that he cause to be provided for the chapel in the castle of Mere, necessary ornaments to celebrate divine service in it."

"The steward is commanded, that he lets to farm the fulling mill, as appears to him the most advantageous for the Earl."

MEMORANDUM — "That the steward ought to answer in a future year, and so thenceforward, for 16d. yearly, of a certain house built in the market place of Mere; for which house allowance is above made to the steward."

Having thus given a translation of the last five heads of this account, and called the reader's attention to such words as are unnoticed in Ducange's Glossary, Skinner's Etymologicon, and Stevens's Thesaurus, that he may correct them, if erroneous, a few observations only will be added in illustration of it.

The payments and allowances made to ministers and servants are included under 8 designations or characters. — 1. "*Aquietancia Redditus*," or "*Allocatio*," Allowance or Set-off. — 2. "*Stipendium*," Stipend. — 3. "*Vadium*," Wages. — 4. "*Pro Operibus*," for Work performed. — 5. "*Conductus*" and "*Conductio*," Hire. — 6. "*Liberatio*," Livery. — 7. "*Pottagia*," Pottage or Porridge. — 8. "*Expensis Autumnalis*," Autumn Expences.

ALLOCATIO. — Thus the yearly allowance to the bailiff and ewe shepherd (who must have had superior trouble at lambing time), who should seem to have been married men not sleeping at the Earl's grange, but living in his cottages, consisted in allowing them to enjoy their tenements rent free, amounting to 4s. annual value, about equal to the money wages paid to servants of the same rank; and to the steward, for the custody of his bailiwick, under the head of "*Allocationes*," £10. is allowed.

STIPEND. — The wether and hogget shepherds, who it is presumed lived in the grange, and had not the skill or night attendance in lambing time of the ewe shepherd, have less annual stipend by 6d. and 1s. a year. The constable's, the warder's, the watchman's, the carter's, the ploughman's, and neat herd's annual payments are called stipends. The blacksmith's remuneration is also called "*stipendium*," for keeping the ploughs in repair by the year, at a fixed sum. The *berebrucca*, beer brewer (whose duty it should seem one of the thrashers formerly performed), for his two weeks has 6d. per week for his stipend, as it occurred annually to brew beer. The odd man, exclusively of the harvest men, who received 3s. a year, and the 1d. per week to the female servant, who acted as cook for the family at the grange, are expressed to be for annual stipend.

VADIUM. — Wages, are merely used for payments of wages for portions of years to yearly servants, and it is apprehended that it was merely in the way of board wages as regards the grooms, and that they were paid their annual stipend by the Earl's comptroller in another account, as they are only found at Mere during portions of years, when the chargers they superintended were there at grass, or being gotten into condition. One cannot read the items

relating to the stud and the war horses without being struck with the superior wages and allowances which grooms received in this chivalrous age, when upon the horse depended much of his master's safety in war, and of his rank and pageantry in peace. Thus we find Walter de Wilton, an under groom (for Walter de Cokesfield was the "*marescallus equorum*," or stud groom), receives 2*d.* per day for his board wages, exclusive of his annual stipend, being as much as the chief officer of the castle, the constable, who in stipend and livery only received after the same rate of 2*d.* a day.

The management of the stud seems to have undergone little change in 500 years — a summer's run and bleeding was then used, old hay was secured for the horses, and their hoofs and frogs were oiled, but the practice of giving horses medicine seems then to have been unknown.

"FOR THEIR WORKS," are sums paid to the bailiff and ewe shepherd, and appears a mere remuneration for *over time*, and extra anxiety and labour, as regards the latter, at lambing time.

CONDUCTUS CONDUCTIO — HIRE. — This term is also used for payments of occasional and temporary services, and for payments to 2 assistant harvestmen and a boy, and of a halfpenny a day to a harrower, of 6*d.* to a man to help to anoint the sheep, and to a man and horse to carry the buck to Berkhamstead.

LIBERATIONES — LIVERIES. — Was a delivery of a given portion of food and cloathing by the master to the servant, or a money payment substituted in lieu of it, though at times it is very difficult to distinguish it from strict pecuniary wages. Thus the two carters have an annual livery of 5 quarters and 2 bushels each of barley for their bread; the 3 ploughmen, 3 neatherds, and 2 shepherds have each a like livery of 4 quarters and 2 bushels of barley a year. Monies paid to servants to keep them on journies are also charged as liveries, as 4*s.* on this head to the same Walter.

POTTAGE. — It does not appear that any wheat flour was used in the grange or family, as all the wheat appears to have been sold, with the exception, however, that in some of the King's progresses his purveyors had stopped at Mere and taken 4 quarters for his use "*pro prisâ*," for prise. But the tallies which his purveyors ought to have left to prove to the Earl his servants had not purloined it, were omitted, which shews that the highest station did not exempt the holder from this regal exaction of purveyance, which subsequently grew to so great a height as to call, first, for parliamentary controul, and afterwards abolition; and also with the exception of 25 quarters seed for 106 acres, being 2 bushels an acre, less half an acre in the whole quantity.

It also appears that "*Drenca*" was some sort of wheat, as 2 quarters, the whole issue, is disposed of, as regards 1 quarter in the seed wheat, and the quarter was sold together with the other wheat. Skinner notices a wheat called "duck bill wheat," and says it is a Norman or red wheat. This is, it is apprehended, the "*curallium*" mentioned in this record, which in other parts of this record is called "*curallium frumentum*," coral wheat, from its redness. The large measure of 10 bushels prevailed at Mere, yet the Winchester bushel of 8 bushels was used to measure the barley with. Neither does any beef or mutton appear to have been consumed there. That the labourers had their porridge at the Earl's cost seems clear, as 2 quarters of oats ground into meal is consumed, and salt for the porridge of the family is purchased. There is no account of any pigs sold or accounted for, and yet a dairy was conducted there; from which one is induced to believe that they were made into bacon and salt pork, and that the same boiled with oatmeal composed this porridge for the use of family labourers living at the grange.

Under the AUTUMN EXPENCES were comprised a largesse from the Lord to his chief servants, in lieu of the harvest victuals, feasting, and potations which he used to supply them with on that occasion when resident, and which, at Berkhamstead, is found in this same year to have been kept up, as 2 of the Earl's wethers were killed there for the harvest supper.

The term "*ad tascam*," used in these accounts, shews that wheelwrights, collar-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, &c. millers, thatchers, mowers, thrashers, and other crafts, were in the habit of performing certain works, as by keeping carts and ploughs and harness in repair, shoeing horses, repairing buildings, and reaping and thrashing corn, and grinding it, at a fixed sum by the year, in some instances by the acre, and in others by agreement for the specific labour, or task work.

It appears, in the Annals of Waverly, that in 1277 the foot-rot, called then the *clawsick*, was very prevalent in England, but that quicksilver and lard was a cure for it. The Mere farmers, however, had not adopted that remedy; though at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in this same roll, is this entry: "Six flaggons of fat to heal the sheep;" and "*in vivo argento et copo-rosa ad idem*"—"In quicksilver and copperas for the same."

Under the head of "EXPENCES OF THE CASTLE," the mode of compounding the mortar in this reign, which is well known to be very durable, is found to be by an admixture of river sand with dry sand, and the rubbish of old buildings mixed with quick lime burnt with wood.—It appears, by the Patent Rolls, that Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, Earl Edmund's father, obtained licence to build this castle "*super montem in manerio suo de Mere*" in the 37th year of Henry the Third; and the three constant officers in residence at the castle are found to have been a constable, a warder for the day, and a watchman for the night.

The castle we find to have consisted of six towers, a hall, an inner gate, which probably defended the keep, and a chapel, as a chaplain, or rather mass priest, to celebrate mass for the soul of the Earl's mother, Schencie* (who is styled "Queen" from her husband bearing the title of King of the Romans), received 50s. per annum for it; and most probably lands in the Earl's tenure were charged with the payment of this sum, which was quite distinct from the church of Mere, for the Rector took his tithe on cheeses, lambs, and fleeces in kind on the Earl's farm, as appears in the account of the disposal of the gross produce of it.

The castle well, it is presumed, was very deep, as the bucket had twice, during the year, been broken from the rope, and been gotten out of the well by a person going down after it. A record of such a fact, and that a bit of iron chain (the pattern of which is not clearly to be collected) had been added to it, to prevent a recurrence of this accident, at this remote period perhaps exists in no other country in the world.

On the conclusion of this long and interesting record, I am happy in having the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging the sense of gratitude I owe to MAURICE THOMAS, Esquire, of the Exchequer, who, *unsolicited*, gave me the first intimation of this original deed, and afterwards added to the obligation by a copious illustration of its contents. To such liberal benefactors every author feels, or ought to feel, most highly indebted; for so many hidden treasures lie concealed in the many repositories of our kingdom, that, without such kind assistance, many important documents are unknown to the public: but a late motion made in the House of Commons, which, for the credit of its Members, met with unanimous approbation, will probably, in the course of time, elucidate, in a degree which the Topographers of the present day cannot attain, the *early* history of our Country, from the most authentic and undisputed documents.

* "Schencie" for "Sauchia."

HINDON FREE CHAPEL.

[*Addendum to p. 194.*]

Of the origin of this Chapel little is known further than what is to be found in the Return to the Commissioners, in the time of Edward the Sixth, under the Statute, of the first year of his reign, for the Dissolution of Chauntries, Free Chapels, &c. ; from which Return it appears that the Inhabitants (of Hindon) gave lands for the support of the said Chapel for their own ease, and had obtained the Licence of the King's Noble Progenitors for erecting the same. This Return is now remaining in the Augmentation Office, and is to be found among the Chauntry Rolls there. The possessions of the Free Chapel then, according to the said Return, consisted of 6 tenements and gardens, 20 acres of land, 3 small closes of pasture, &c. in Hindon and Bishop's Knoyle, of the then clear yearly value of 74s. and 3d. leased to different persons ;— and, after thus enumerating their possessions, the Commissioners conclude their Report in the following words :—“ Mem. The said Chappell is within the parish of Knoyle, and distant from “ it two miles, and the town of Hyndon is both a market towne, a borowe, and a throwfare, “ the inhabitants whereof gave all the sayde land to the sayde Chappell for their owne ease, “ and obteyned license of the Kings noble progenitors so to do ; whereas the Preeste is “ removable at their pleasure ; in consideration of which premisses they desyre the Kings “ mooste Honourable Councell to consider them accordynglye, for if they shulde be dryven to “ go to their parishe Church of Knoyle, the towne of Hyndon will utterlye de kaye.”

Rents of the premises	—	—	—	—	—	£.4	10	9
Paid yearly to the Bishop of Winchester	—	—	—	—	—	0	9	10
To the Steward for collecting	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	8
Remains clear	—	—	—	—	—	£.3	14	3

What became of these possessions subsequently it may be now difficult to discover ; but it appears that on the 6th of March, third of Edward the Sixth, the King granted to Lawrence Hyde, of London, Gent. all those our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, containing 20 acres, in the common fields of Milton, in the parish of Bishop's Knoyle, and pasture and pasturage for four oxen annually to feed in Knoyle Summer Leaze.— These lands are now the lands and inheritance of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart. and of John Joseph Dalton, Esq. the representatives of the said Lawrence Hyde.

In the fifth and sixth years of Philip and Mary a grant was made to certain inhabitants of Hindon of certain lands, &c. in Hindon for the support of the Free Chapel ; and such inhabitants were thereby constituted a Corporation for managing the affairs of the said Chapel, by the name of “ The Governors of the Free Chapel of Hindon.”

But the Trustees having failed, when they became reduced in numbers, to convey these lands to other Trustees, and doubts having arisen whether thereby these lands did not revert to the

Crown, his late Majesty, on the 24th of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, was graciously pleased to grant a new charter to certain persons therein named, and the possessions mentioned in the former grant of Queen Mary were thereby confirmed to them. The names of the persons in this charter were, William Bye, William Beckett, Thomas Richardson, James Richardson, William Pond, William Burnett, John Beckett, Francis Mead. The present Trustees (1822) are, James Ames, Charles Bye, Richard Beckett, Thomas Harrison, James Richardson, Richard Shergold, Samuel Vincent, and John Fairburn.

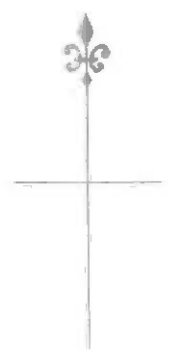
Neither, in the grant of Queen Mary, or in the present grant, is any mention made as to the right of presentation to this Free Chapel; the Rector of the Mother Church never claimed any right to present to it; former Governors have, however, exercised the right; but the Rev. Mr. Nairne, the last Chaplain, was appointed by the Crown; and on his death, in 1816, the Rev. William Norris, the present Chaplain, was also appointed by the same authority, without any opposition from the Governors; so that it seems to be now decided, by all parties, that the right of appointment is in the Crown. The Rev. Mr. Norris is the son of the Rev. Mr. Norris, formerly Rector of Bemerton, author of several volumes of Sermons, &c.

END OF THE HUNDRED OF MERE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. NICHOLS AND SON, PARLIAMENT STREET.

HEYTESBURY HUNDRED.



Roman Road from the Severn to Old Sarum

THE
HISTORY
OF
MODERN WILTSHIRE.

HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY,

BY
SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

London :

PRINTED BY AND FOR
JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

—◆—
1824.

TO THE MOST HONOURABLE
THOMAS MARQUESS OF BATH,
VISCOUNT WEYMOUTH, BARON THYNNE, AND BARONET,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, AND
LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET,

THIS DESCRIPTION OF
THE HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY,

IN WHICH
THE MANSION AND DEMESNES OF LONGLEAT

FORM SO DISTINGUISHED A FEATURE,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

AND SINCERE FRIEND,

RICHARD COLT HOARE.

STOURHEAD, June 1824.

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P R E F A C E.

I AM now enabled to present to my Countrymen and the Public another Hundred, and, without exaggeration, I may say, the most interesting one within *our* County, and not to be rivalled, perhaps, in *any other* within our Kingdom. It is full of anecdote and ancient record, and rendered amusing by the eventful life of EDMUND LUDLOW, the *early* history of the noble family of Hungerford, &c. &c.

From the general nature of Topography, we are not led to expect much entertaining reading, unless we are fortunate in meeting with such memoirs as the Ludlow, Hungerford, and Giffard families have here presented. The duty of the Topographer is to consult all Public Records, the Episcopal Institutions, and to trace the descent of landed property to as early a period as possible; to ascertain the pedigrees of families, in which considerable difficulties arise from the want of Visitations, and the constant differences which occur in family pedigrees. Besides this *in-door* work, much remains to be done *without doors*: for each relic of British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquity, each dilapidated Abbey, each ancient as well as modern Mansion, and each parish Church, should be actually and personally surveyed; and where we meet with fit subjects, either in portraits of distinguished characters, views of celebrated mansions, or remarkable sepulchral effigies, they should be added as important illustrations of the History of the Hundred. And in this respect I think myself fortunate in being enabled to add to my description some of each class: *viz.* in the noble Elizabethan Mansion and fine Hall at Longleat, and in the portrait of its illustrious founder Sir John Thynne. The well-preserved apartment at Stockton will afford a good example of the interior architecture that prevailed in the reign of James the First; and the fine effigy of Elias Giffard at Boyton becomes truly interesting, by ascertaining, from the armorial bearings on his shield, the personage whom this figure is intended to commemorate.

The graphic illustrations to our County Histories should be *confined* to those subjects which, either by portraits or views, may tend to throw a light on the place or personages described; and I am sorry to see, in many of our *modern* County Histories, much fine engraving employed, and, I may add, *thrown*

away, on indifferent subjects, possessing neither beauty, interest, nor information. This error I have endeavoured to avoid, by giving such embellishments as have never before been engraved, or if engraved, but badly executed.

Let me now express my gratitude to those personages from whom I have received many important aids in the compilation of this Hundred of Heytesbury; and my thanks are particularly due to the Marquess of Bath, and the Earl of Radnor, for their obliging permission to inspect the documents contained in their Evidence Chambers, by which much curious matter has been elicited respecting the families of Thynne, Hungerford, &c. The Earl of Radnor is in possession of a most important and valuable manuscript relating to the latter family, containing upwards of nine hundred deeds.

It must be obvious to every one, that without a free access to the ancient records of private families, no authentic information can be obtained; but I am happy to add, that on every application I have made for such enquiries, not a single refusal or obstacle has occurred. When the importance of the subject is considered, and when the object is TRUTH, I trust that in the future progress of my work no impediment may occur to the prosecution and happy termination of my history; which has suffered a very severe check, by the sudden and unexpected decease of my able Coadjutor, the REV. JOHN OFFER, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his diligent researches into the histories of the Thynne and Hungerford families. The Hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, next in order of publication, was committed entirely to him; and his excellent account of WILTON and its Royal Monastery will prove an everlasting memento of his abilities.

Stourhead, June 1824.

R. C. H.

HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY,

BY

SIR RICHARD COLT HOARE, BART.

CONTAINING:

BRIXTON DEVERILL	PARISH.
WHITECLIFFE	TYTHING.
HILL DEVERILL	PARISH.
BAYCLIFFE	TYTHING.
HORNINGSHAM	PARISH.
HEYTESBURY	BOROUGH.
TYTHERINGTON	PARISH.
IMBER, SOUTH PART	PARISH.
CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS	PARISH.
CHITTERNE ST. MARY	PARISH.
ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE	PARISH.
KNOOK	PARISH.
UPTON LOVEL	PARISH.
BOYTON	PARISH.
CORTON	TYTHING.
CODFORD ST. PETER	PARISH.
ASHTON GIFFARD	TYTHING.
CODFORD ST. MARY	PARISH.

TO THESE, FOR THE SAKE OF CLEARER ARRANGEMENT, I HAVE ADDED SEVERAL
DETACHED PARISHES AND TYTHINGS FROM OTHER HUNDREDS; NAMELY,

CROCKERTON (DAMERHAM SOUTH)	HAMLET.
ELSTON (BRANCH AND DOLE)	TYTHING.
FISHERTON DE LA MERE (WARMINSTER)	PARISH.
IMBER, NORTH PART (SWANBOROUGH)	TYTHING.
LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL (DAMERHAM SOUTH)	PARISH.
STOCKTON (ELSTUB AND EVERLEY)	PARISH.
SHERRINGTON (BRANCH AND DOLE)	PARISH.

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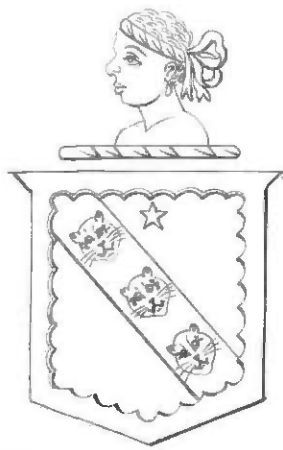
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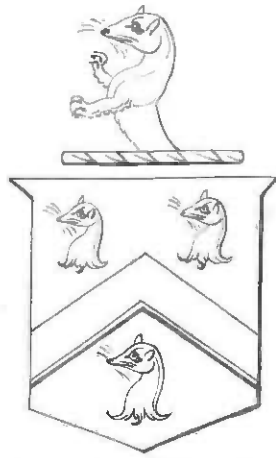
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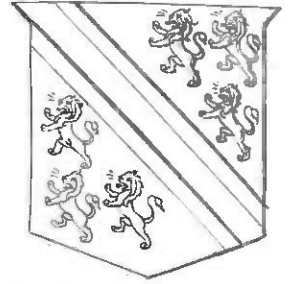
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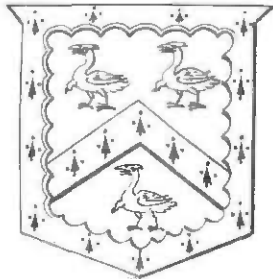
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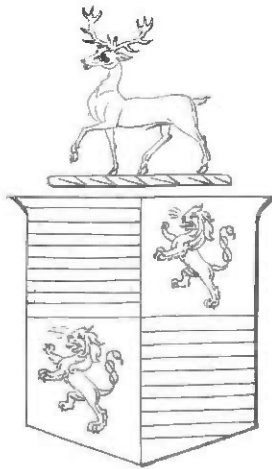
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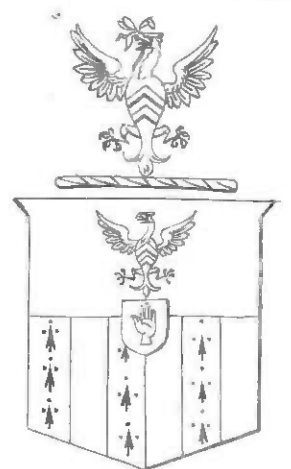
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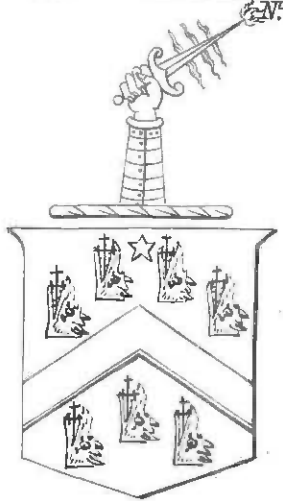
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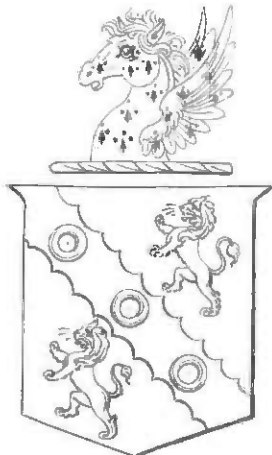
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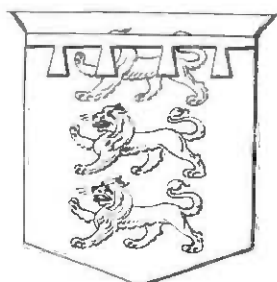
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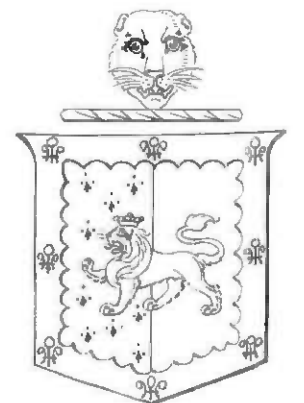
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ARMORIAL BEARINGS EXPLAINED.

N^o I.—COKER, of Maypowder and Deverill. ARMS: *Argent*, on a bend *Gules* three leopards' faces *Or*, within a bordure engrailed *Sable*.

CREST: a blackamoor's head couped at the shoulder *proper*, wreathed about the temples *Argent* and *Gules*.

N^o II.—LUDLOW, of Hill Deverill. ARMS: *Argent*, a chevron between three bears' heads erased *Sable*.

CREST: on a wreath of the colours a demi-bear rampant *Sable*.

N^o III.—VERNON, of Horningsham. ARMS: *Azure*, two bendlets *Or* between six lioncels rampant *Argent*.

N^o IV.—STANTER, of Horningsham. ARMS: *Sable*, a chevron *Ermine* between three ducks *Argent* within a bordure engrailed of the second.

N^o V.—THYNNE, of Longleat. ARMS: 1 and 4 Barry of ten *Or* and *Sable*; 2 and 3 a lion rampant *Gules*, tail nowed *Or*.

CREST: a rein deer trippant *Or*.

N^o VI.—A'COURT, of Heytesbury. ARMS: Per fess *Or*, and paly of six *Erminois* and *Azure*, in chief an eagle displayed *Sable*, beaked and legged *Gules*; on the breast two chevronels *Argent*.

CREST: On a wreath of the colours an eagle as in the arms, on the breast two chevronels *Or*, in the beak a lily *proper*.

N^o VII.—MICHELL, of Chitterne. ARMS: A chevron *Purpure* between seven dragons' heads couped *Vert*, in each mouth a cross crosslet fitchée *Gules*; 4 in chief, 3 in base.

CREST: an arm couped at the elbow, and erect, holding a sword *Argent*, hilt and pommel *Or*, seven flames of fire issuing from the blade.

N^o VIII.—LAMBERT, of Boyton. ARMS: *Argent*, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant *Sable* three annulets *Or*.

CREST: On a wreath of the colours a horse's head coupé *Ermine*, wings elated *Ermines*.

N^o IX.—MOMPESSON, of Corton. ARMS: *Argent*, a lion rampant *Sable*, charged on the shoulder with a martlet *Or*.

CREST: A jug *Or*, stringed *Argent*, tasseled of the first.

N^o X.—GIFFARD, of Boyton. ARMS: *Gules*, three lions passant *Argent*, a label of four points *Azure*.

N^o XI.—TOPP, of Stockton. ARMS: *Argent*, on a canton *Gules* a gauntlet clasped *proper*.

CREST: A gauntlet *proper*, grasping a hand coupée *guttée de sang*.

N^o XII.—BIGGS, of Stockton. ARMS: Per pale *Ermine* and *Azure*, a lion passant *Gules*, crowned *Or*, within a bordure engrailed of the third, charged with eight fleurs de lis of the second.

CREST: a leopard's face *Gules*.

THE

HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY.

THIS Hundred, independent of the additions which I have made to it for convenience of description and reference, contains one ancient Borough, thirteen other Parishes, and three Hamlets or Tythings. It is bounded on the East by the Hundreds of Warminster and Westbury: on the West by that of Branch and Dole: on the North by Swanborough: and on the South by Dunworth and Mere. There are within it 14 parish churches, and about 900 houses and cottages. The population of the whole Hundred was returned in 1801, at 4526; in 1811, at 4620; and in 1821, at 5145.

The soil of this Hundred is generally fertile, and seldom disappoints the hopes of the agriculturist, unless from some inclemency of season or other cause not peculiar to it. The high grounds are almost invariably chalk, and afford excellent pasture for sheep. The banks of the Wily and its tributary streams are rich in water-meadow, and between these higher and lower grounds are numerous compact and excellent farms, productive of every kind of grain. In the neighbourhood of Longleat the sand stratum, no longer overlaid by the chalk, is raised into ridges of some elevation, which give a pleasing variety to the ground of that noble domain: it is, however, more adapted to the growth of pine, beech, &c. than to purposes of agriculture, and of that propensity advantage has by been taken; nearly the whole being occupied plantations.

The most remarkable circumstance in the disposition of strata in this Hundred is perhaps to be found in the neighbourhood of Chitterne. On a part of the Downs, at a considerable elevation, and entirely surrounded by the chalk, is a small ridge consisting of the purest white sand, intermingled with rounded pebbles of various sizes and colours, and which seem to have taken their present form from the long continued action of sea waters. It appears, indeed, to be a part of that *alluvium* which, in the neighbourhood of London, rests on the chalk; but it is here so widely detached from any thing similar, that I cannot omit to notice it.

The civil history of this Hundred may be given in few words. It was always in the Crown till 2 Henry II. when the *Manor* of Heytesbury being granted to Robert de Dunstanville, he procured a Charter for the *Hundred* also, and they have ever since passed together. There is a Roll of this Hundred in existence [10 Richard I. 1198],^a but so very defective and illegible that little information can be gained from it.

It seems, however, that there were three murders in the Hundred in that year; circumstances which, however shocking at present, were then by no means uncommon. One of the murderers, named Osbert Cole, was ordered to clear himself by the ordeal of water, the proof not being evident against him. Walter de Dunstanville was accused of concealing another murderer, and appears at that time to have been resident at Heytesbury. The third murderer

^a Abbrev. Placitor.

had fled, and his goods were declared forfeit to the Crown. A severe battle had also taken place between the retainers of Walter Waleran, who was Lord of Codford St. Mary, and Godfrey de St. Martin, who was Lord of Upton Lovell; and they had licence to accord, for which a fine was paid to the Crown.

In the *Hundred Rolls* 39 Henry III. it is returned, that Heytesbury is the Hundred of Walter de Dunstanville, but that the Sheriff has ingress twice a year, and receives six marks per annum to the use of our Lord the King, and twenty shillings per annum for the Sheriff's aid.

In 9 Edward I. a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought by the Crown against John de la Mare, and his wife Petronilla, heiress of the house of Dunstanville, to shew by what right they held the Hundred; which they justified by descent from the ancestors of the said Petronilla.

In 9 Edward II. Bartholomew Badlesmere, by purchase of the manor, &c. was found to be Lord of this Hundred, and after that time it passed without interruption till the period of the Commonwealth, when the following survey was returned to the Parliament, and is now lodged in the Augmentation Office.

“ Survey of the Hundred of HEYTESBURY, late parcel of the possessions of Charles Stuart, late King of England.

“ Sum total of certain money, Sheriff's ayd, Mill-fine, and profits of Court, £4. 5s. 6d. *per annum*.

“ Mem. The Court Leete and three weeks Court are holden in the right and by the appointment of Mr. Edward Ashe, of London; who receives the fines and amerciaments, and also all waifs, strays, deodands, felons' goods, and all other royalties and perquisites of Court, but by what right and title we know not, which we estimate to be worth, *communibus annis*, 40s.

“ Mem. Mr. Carter, of Warminster, Steward of Mr. Ashe, doth engage that the evidence whereby the said Mr. Ashe holds the same shall be produced at London, according to Act of Parliament.

“ The Courts held by the Sheriff are two, called the Sheriff's Turn; and are kept at a place called ILEY OAKE, near Warminster, at Lady Day, and at Michaelmas.”

The claims of Mr. Edward Ashe were found satisfactory, even to those stern inquisitors into rights and property; and from him the Lordship or Bailiwick of the Hundred has regularly descended to the present Lord of the Manor.

Ecclesiastically considered, the whole of this Hundred is within the Deanery of Wily; but the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, with the three Prebends of Horningsham, Hill-Deverill, and Tytherington, are exempted from episcopal jurisdiction, and are peculiars of the Dean of Sarum.

Of the fourteen Parish Churches in this Hundred, six are Rectories, three Vicarages, and the remaining five are Perpetual Curacies.

The dissolved Priory of Longleat was a peculiar of the Dean: as is also the Hospital of Heytesbury.

PARISH OF BRIXTON DEVERILL.

IN my survey of the Hundred of MERE, with its localities, I have had occasion to mention two of the five parishes bearing the name of DEVERILL. We are now led, from the adjoining Hundred of MERE, into that of HEYTESBURY, still pursuing the course of the river WILY, through a district rich both in antiquity and biography.

The little parish of BRIXTON DEVERILL adjoins that of Monkton Deverill, and is alike situated on the banks of the river Wily. It was undoubtedly the PETRA ÆGBRYTA, mentioned by Asser the historian, as being the spot near which our illustrious King ALFRED halted his army for one night, on his march towards the Danes, whom he attacked and defeated at Eddington, A. D. DCCCLXXVIII.

“*Eodem anno post Pascha Ælfred Rex contrà Paganos infatigabiliter rebellavit, iterumque in septimâ hebdomedâ post Pascha ad Petram Ægbryta, quæ est in orientali parte saltis qui dicitur SELWDU (Selwood), Latinè autem sylvâ magna, Britannicè Coed-maur, equitavit; ibique obviverunt illi omnes accolæ Summurtunensis pagæ, et Wiltunensis, &c. &c. Diluculo sequenti illucescente, Rex inde castra commovens, venit ad locum qui dicitur Æcglea, et ibi und nocte castrametatus est.*”^a

From the above historical documents, written at a period when this memorable transaction transpired, and which ended with the total defeat of the Danes, we learn that ALFRED, emerging from his solitary retirement in the isle of Athelney, in Somersetshire, proceeded eastward to attack his inveterate enemies the Danes, who were settled in great force at Bratton and Eddington, in the neighbourhood of Westbury. He halted his army the first night at PETRA ÆGBRYTA (now Brixton Deverill), and proceeded the next morning to a place called *Ecglæa*, which is supposed to be somewhere near a very conspicuous eminence bearing the name of Clea Hill. This elevated knoll has marks of very ancient earthworks around its summit, but far too extensive for the work of an army on its march.^b We are further informed that the said PETRA ÆGBRYTA was situate on the Eastern side of a great forest called Selwood. Though the largest portion of this great forest was in Somersetshire, yet it was not confined to that county. By the word *pen*, or head, appearing in two very distant places, I imagine that one head was at *Pen Selwood*, in Somersetshire, and the other near Westbury in Wiltshire, where the name of *Pen* occurs. In the intermediate space we find Frome Selwood; and traces of a woody district may still be observed in patches from the extensive woods of Bruham Forest and Bruham Lodge (at the latter of which King John had a hunting-seat) to its probable termination near Westbury.

By the following ancient documents we learn that Hull Deverill, as well as Brixton, was situated within the bounds of this extensive forest: “*Selwode foresta ballia de Hulle Deverel 3 carucat’ terræ.*” And again this forest is mentioned as being in Wilts, and under the custody of John, son of Thomas Carey, the former *custos*.

Hence the West Saxon Monarch proceeded, most probably, under the range of chalk hills, to Eddington, where the Danes his foes were seated, and from whence he obliged them to resort for shelter to their strong camp at Bratton. But as an account either of this strong fortress, or of the great victory which ensued, cannot properly be admitted in my description

^a Asserius Annales, p. 33. Chronicon Saxon, p. 85.

^b Ancient Wilts, vol. I. pp. 59, 60.

of this hundred, but will be introduced with greater propriety in those of Warminster and Westbury, I shall leave the description to the hands of my Coadjutors in those Hundreds.

In my description of the first village bearing the name of KINGSTON DEVERILL I have suggested the difficulty of adjudging to each of the five villages the lands referred to them in Domesday Book: but it appears that the following records may be attributed to *Brixton Deverill*, which parish is now under our consideration:

“Matilda, Queen of William the Conqueror, *concessit maner’ de Deverell* to the Abbey of Bee in Normandy.” *Dugdale’s Monasticon, and Ancient Charters.*

“*Ecclesia S^ce Mariæ de Bech tenet Devrell, &c. — BRICTRIC tenuit temp. E. R.*” *Wyndham’s Domesday, p. 188.*

“BRIGHSTON, *Abbas de Becco Helvino.*” *Nom. Vill. 9 Edw. II.*

“BRIGHSTON DEVERELL, parcel of the Priory of Okeburn, which was the richest cell in England, belonging to the Abbey of Bee in Normandy.” *Alien Priories.*

“BRIGHSTON DEVERELL, escheated to the Crown 14 Henry VI. (1435), on the seizure of Okeburn as an alien monastery.” *Tanner’s Notitia.*

BRIGHSTONE DEVERELL, granted by patent 21 Henry VI. (1442) to King’s College, Cambridge; by which College it is now held, in various estates, on fines renewable every seven years.

It should be observed that Edward IV. in the first year of his reign, granted Okeburn Priory, with other possessions, to the Charter House; but the former grant of Henry VI. to King’s College was confirmed.

It appears from the above that the MANOR of BRIXTON DEVERILL was once a parcel of Ogbourn Priory, cō Wilts, and was given to the Abbey of Bee by Maud de Wallingford, Queen consort to William the Conqueror. It is also said that Henry V. when marching through France with a fatigued army, demanded hospitality from the Convent. This being refused, he seized all their estates in England, amongst which BRIXTON DEVERILL was included.

Such are the ancient records respecting the Parish bearing the name of BRIXTON DEVERILL; a title derived most probably from BRICTRIC the Saxon, who held it T. R. E., and who, there is strong reason to suppose, was BRICTRIC the son of Alfgar, a noble Saxon, who possessed lands also in Gloucestershire, Dorset, and other counties; all of which we find to have been afterwards held by the Queen. If we may credit the monkish writer of the Chronicles of Tewkesbury Abbey, of which this Brictric and his ancestors were founders, the method which the Queen took to obtain these lands reflects but little honour on her memory. This writer states that Queen Matilda hated Brictric, because, when he was in foreign parts as an Ambassador, and she was yet single, he had refused to marry her; and that afterwards being married to the Conqueror, and having found a convenient opportunity, she caused him to be seised in his manor of Hanleya, and brought to Winchester, where he died, and was buried, leaving no issue.

The King, who sanctioned the deed, but perhaps without knowing the true motive, gave to Queen Matilda the whole honour of Brictric, which she occupied until her death in 1083, when the King took that honour again into his own hands.* The monkish chronicler indeed is speaking of lands in Gloucestershire more particularly; but as we find by Domesday that in Wilts and Dorset also the name of Queen *Maud* is invariably connected with that of *Brictric*, and the same mode of expression used as in Gloucestershire, we may fairly conclude that the same person is meant, and that the lands passed in the same manner.

* “Cum Matilda Regina, uxor Conquestoris, haberet nobilem virum, scilicet dictum Dominum *Brictricum Meaw*, * et dominum honoris Gloucestræ, exosum, eo quod nollet ei in matrimonio copulari, cum ipse esset in transmarinis partibus circa negotia regia inbassadoria, et illa erat sola, sed postea maritata Domino Willielmo Conquestori, quæ, tempore opportuno reperto, licentiata à Rege, Regeque jubente, ipsum in manerio suo de Hanleya capi fecit et Wyntoniam adduci; qui ibidem mortuus et sepultus, sine liberis discessit. Rex vero Willielmus dedit honorem Brictrici Matildæ Reginae, quæ totum honorem Brictrici, scilicet Gloucestræ, quoad vixit occupavit; mortuâ verò ipsâ Regina, A. D. 1083, mense Aprili, Rex Willielmus ipsum honorem in manum suam cepit.”—*Dugdale’s Monasticon, vol. I. p. 154.*

* It should be observed that the Surnames of the Saxons are almost always omitted in *Domesday*.

Queen Matilda was daughter of Baldwin the Earl of Flanders : and we certainly find nothing in her character to justify the imputation cast on her by the Chronieler of Tewkesbury. The Saxon Chronicle merely mentions the time of her death without any comment : while the Norman historians describe her as a virtuous and pious Princess : the character of the time however in which she lived, and more particularly the concurrent testimony of Domesday, render the statement of her conduct to the unfortunate Brictric but too probable. William married her before the Conquest, and when he himself was very young, at Augi in Normandy. She gave *Devrel*, which had been the property of Brictric, as we are informed by Domesday and ancient charters, to the Abbey of Bec-Hellwin, having obtained permission of her husband for that purpose ; and dying three years before the compilation of Domesday, lies buried in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Caen, which she had founded.

The Abbot of Bec-Hellwin was patron of the Church as well as Lord of the Manor till he conceded his right of patronage, about the year 1200, to Herebert Bishop of Sarum, and his successors for ever.

This village is the central one bearing the name of DEVERILL. It is bounded on the East by Hill, and Longbridge Deverill : on the West by Kingston Deverill : on the North by Hill Deverill : and on the South by Upper Pertwood, and Monkton Deverill. It is distant 4½ miles South of Warminster. The parish consists of the manor of Brixton Deverill, and a part of the distinct manor and tithing of Whiteclift, the remainder of which manor is in the parish of Monkton Deverill. The manor of Brixton Deverill extends to something more than 1900 acres; the two principal estates are the Manor Farm and Lower Pertwood. These are held by leases of twenty-one years, renewable every seven, and perhaps constituted the ancient demesne ; the remainder is held on lives in different smaller portions. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, who are the lords, and who enjoy all rights and royalties within the manor, hold their court here twice every year, at which the Provost presides in person. The land consists of down, meadow, arable, with some water meadow, but there is nothing particular to notice as to its culture. There is a small parsonage-house, and about seventy-three acres of glebe attached to it. By Domesday Book we find that the church of this manor held one hide of land.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	10	4 long ;	13	8 wide.
Nave	33	4 long ;	18	9 wide.
Belfry	13	0 long ;	10	0 wide.
▲ Pulpit.				

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is a Rectory under the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, and valued in the King's Books at £19. 1s. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas-Henry Hume, M. A. Canon-residentiary of Salisbury. It is a neatly-built modern edifice. The only part which bears any marks of antiquity is a light and well-proportioned pointed arch, which separates the small chancel from the nave, and springs from three clustered columns. There are two pointed windows on each side of the nave, and a pointed

arch between the turret and nave. This Church was wholly rebuilt (excepting the tower, and perhaps the arch which separates the chancel from the nave) about fifty years ago, and chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Edward Frowd, a gentleman residing in the parish, and holding the manor-farm. It had originally three bells, two of which were sold to defray the expense of rebuilding the church; the remaining one appears to be ancient, and bears an inscription around it, which we cannot decipher.

The Church contains the following monumental records :

A white marble tablet, with an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Arthur Coham, A. M. Archdeacon of Wilts, Prebendary of Fordington and Windlington, Rector of Brixton Deverill, and of Somerton, in Suffolk, who died 14 Feb. 1799, aged 79 years.

“ Mrs. Harriet Woodroffe, of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, who died 10 June 1806, aged 55.”

“ John Rogers, Rector of Brixton Deverill, and Vicar of Warminster upwards of 30 years, also some time Prebendary of Brecknock, who died 4 Nov. 1773, aged 58 years. Also, his wife, Gratiana, who died 11 April 1763, aged 48; and an infant son.”

A marble tablet is here erected to the memory of the family of FROWD, who resided for many years in this parish.

“ To the memory of Edward and Mary Frowd, who lie interred in the South angle of the church-yard. EDWARD died 15 August 1776, aged 60. MARY, his widow, died 5 Oct. 1803, aged 85. MARY, their daughter, died 2 Jan. 1765, aged 8 years. RICHARD, their son, died 5 Nov. 1805, aged 46 years. EDWARD (many years a merchant at Madras), died 3 Sept. 1806, aged 62 years. JOHN, died 15 August 1813, aged 72 years. Their grand-children, Thomas-Frowd-Seagram, and Frances-Alicia Frowd, died infants.”^c

In the church-yard is a fine stone coffin lying above ground, without its cover, but I can obtain no information respecting its original site or destination.

The parish register commences in 1650, and no persons of note are mentioned therein except the WESTLEYS, who were lords of WHITECLIFT, of whom some account will hereafter be given.

Besides the above notices, I can find no traces of antiquity in this village, nor can I ascertain the residence of any very ancient family within it. A feast or revel is held on the first Sunday after Old Michaelmas, and is therefore a *removed one*.

There is no permanent manufactory established in this parish. The males are employed chiefly in agriculture, and the females are engaged in spinning silk for an establishment at Bruton.

The resident population in 1801 was 144; in 1811, 153; and in 1821, 153.

Much credit is due to the late Mr. EDWARD FROWD, for the public and advantageous improvements he caused to be made in this parish, more particularly for diverting the course of the ancient market road, which, before his time, from Brixton to Hill Deverill, was nothing more than the bed of the river.

^c One brother, the Rev. Isaac Frowd, is still living (1823), and resides at Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire, of which he is Rector;

WHITECLIFT.

WHITECLIFT is a separate Manor and Tithing, in the Hundred of Heytesbury, consisting of about 300 acres of land; of which about 30 acres are situate within the parish of Monkton Deverill, and the remainder in that of Brixton.

There are now only two houses within the tithing — the farm-house and a cottage. The farm-house was rebuilt, about 40 years since, from the ruins of what appears to have been, in its day, a respectable mansion, and the residence of the proprietor.

As the public records are remarkably silent respecting this place, we can only conjecture that it was held under some religious house from very early time. It might, perhaps, have originally formed part of the Abbot of Glastonbury's manor of Monkton Deverill, and have been held of him on condition of performing military service for him when required. Without affirming this actually to have been the case, it may be observed that in Domesday, under Monkton Deverill, we find the following note: "A Thane holds a hide and a half of this land, nor can he be removed from the service of the Church."

This place is by the common people very generally called *Whitley* rather than Whiteclift; and, bearing this in mind, it may be submitted whether the following notices have any connection with it. Among the persons enfeoffed by the Abbot of Glastonbury to perform service for him, mentioned in *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 14 Hen. II., is William de *Hwateleia*, who is said to hold one knight's fee. Again, in *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Hen. III. among the fees of the Abbot of Glastonbury, "Peter de *Watleg* holds in "villá de MUNKETON a fourth part of a knight's fee of Robert de *Watleg*, and he of the Abbot, and the Abbot of the King." And in *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 39 Hen. III., and again 3 Edw. I., we find *Philip de Whyteclive* attending the Abbot's court of Longbridge Deverill in quality of juror. These extracts amount to a kind of proof that there was some property of the name of *Whatley*, *Whitley*, or *Whiteclive*, in or near Monkton Deverill, and that it was a fee of the Abbot of Glastonbury; and, if so, it can be no other than the one now under consideration. A difficulty, however, arises from the circumstance that far the greater part of this tithing lies not in Monkton but in Brixton parish; and we must leave it as we find it, only hinting that the ancient residence was most probably in the former parish, though much of the land is in the latter.

In considering this small tithing, the greatest care is necessary not to confound it with *Whitley* in North Wilts. This latter place lies in the North-west part of Melksham Hundred, and was the property of the Mauduits, Bradestons, Molins, &c.

PARISH OF HULLE OR HILL DEVERILL.

THE village of Hulle or Hill Deverell is distant $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles South from Warminster, and the parish is bounded on the East by Horningsham; on the West by Sutton, &c. &c.; on the North by Longbridge Deverill; and on the South by Brixton Deverill. The resident population in 1801 was 146; in 1811, 137; in 1821, 135.

This parish constituted *one*, if not more, of the *Devrels* of Domesday; and seems to owe the adjunct *Hulle*, by which it was anciently distinguished, to a family of that name who held it by knight's service. Thus we find, in *Testa de Nevill, temp. Hen. III.* "*Henry de Hulle* holds in Hulle Deverell half a knight's fee of the Earl of Sarum, and he (the Earl) holds it of the King *in capite*;" and again, "*Elyas de Hulle* holds in Hulle Deverell a knight's fee and one fifth of Elyas Giffard, and he of the King *in capite*." Also, "John Mautravers and Thomas de Hyneton hold a knight's fee here of Roger Waspail, and he of the Earl of Gloucester, and the Earl of the King *in capite*." We have therefore no fewer than three tenants *in capite* in this small village at this early period; namely, *Elyas Giffard of Brimsfield, the Earl of Salisbury, and the Earl of Gloucester*; and these, as appears, of the old feoffment, or of a date prior to the commencement of the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1154.

Without positively asserting these to be the same lands mentioned in Domesday, it may be observed that *Oshern Giffard*, the ancestor of *Elyas*, held "*Devrel*, which was assessed at three yards, and half a yard-land," &c. (*Domesd. p. 415.*)—Also, that *Edward of Salisbury*, whose patrimony descended to the *Longespees*, held another "*Devrel*, assessed at 4 hides." (*Domesd. p. 235.*)—The part held by the *Earl of Gloucester* was most probably some escheat or forfeiture during the contest between Stephen and the Empress Maud, and granted by her to her brother and active partizan, Robert Earl of Gloucester, as we find it connected with that earldom so early as the second year of Richard I. "*Roger Waspail* holds half a knight's fee in Hulle, *ut de honore de Gloucester.*" (*Liber Ruber Scaccarii.*)

For want of distinctive names to each of these three parts, their descent must necessarily be involved in some uncertainty; yet we find that what the Giffards possessed here descended regularly in that family for some time. *Elias Giffard* granted the church of *Hulle*, which was founded in the fee of Walter son of Osmund his knight, to the collegiate church of Heytesbury, *Ala* his mother being witness to the deed. This grant, with others from the Empress Maud, &c. was confirmed by bull of Pope Alexander, directed to the Archdeacon of Sarum; and, in the year 1220, William, Dean of Sarum, visited the church of *Hulle*, and found that it was built of stone, and covered with lead, which wanted repairing; that it had a parson named Bartholomew, and a chaplain named John; that it was called after the Blessed Virgin, but not yet dedicated; that it had a baptistery and cemetery, but that it received oil and chrism from Heytesbury. For these and other curious particulars I refer to the extracts from the Register of St. Osmund, continued by Bishop Joceline.

I cannot find the precise time when the Giffards ceased to possess property here; but in 12 Edward II. Sir John Mautravers, who was summoned as Lord Mautravers, obtained charter of free warren for his manor of *Deverel*, of which his ancestors long before held part under the Earls of Gloucester. The pedigree of that family will be given under the head of *Sherrington*; which, after the attainder of the Giffards, was the head of their barony in Wilts; and I shall here only observe that Eleanor, great grand-daughter of this Sir John Mautravers, brought Hulle Deverill, with the title of Lord Mautravers, to her first husband, Sir John Fitzallan, Lord

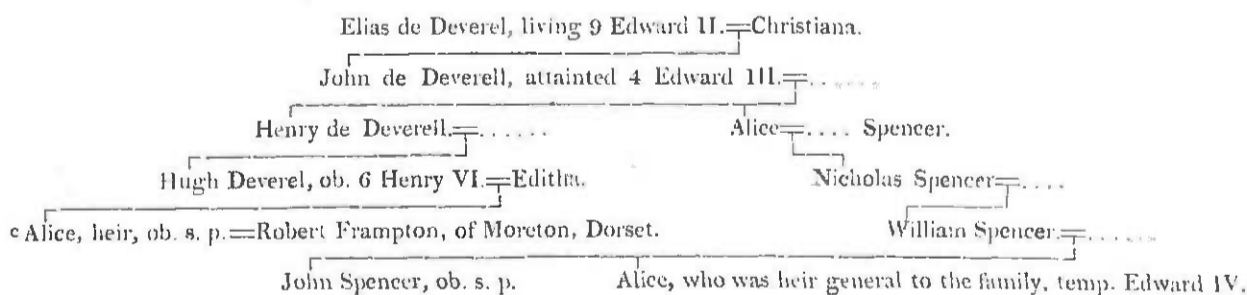
Marshal of England, and third son of Richard Earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surrey. He perished by shipwreck, 3 Richard II. seised of this and other lands in Wilts; and his wife marrying, secondly, Reginald Lord Cobham, he also died seised 4 Henry IV.

Hitherto we have noticed only the tenants *in capite*, or chief lords. We now proceed to the inferior tenants; who, holding by military service, were more strictly the local proprietors of the soil.

The *Waspails*, who occur here, were a family of considerable note; they held lands under the Earls of Gloucester from the earliest times, and often, on seals appended to their deeds, gave the three chevrons of the house of *Clare*; but as their chief residence was Small-Brooke manor, near Warminster, a more particular account of them is referred to that place.

Of *Henry Durling* or *Ourling*, who is said to hold half a knight's fee here of the Earl of Salisbury *temp.* Henry III., I can find nothing satisfactory; nor of *de Hulle*, who seem to have communicated their name to the place; but it is rather remarkable that in one part of *Testa de Nevill*, *Elyas de Hulle* is said to hold a knight's fee here of *Elyas Giffard*: and in another, *Elyas de Deverel* to hold the same quantity of the same lord. Now as this record is known to contain many repetitions, it almost leads to a suspicion that *Elyas de Hulle* and *Elyas de Deverel* may be the same person; especially when we consider the facility with which old names were at this time laid aside, and new ones acquired from the place of residence. However this may be, we pass on to the family of *Deverel*, whose pedigree, imperfect as it is, seems to merit a place here, as they derive their name from this village, and gave it to *Milbourn-Deverel* and *Combe-Deverel* in Dorset, which they also possessed. They bore: per pale, *Azure* and *Gules*, three stirrups in pale *Or*; a device very similar to one attributed to some part of the family of Giffard under whom they held, and which the Scudamores of Holm-Lacy have been supposed to derive from them. From the above Elias de Deverel descended another Elyas de Deverel, who in the *Nomina Villarum* 9 Edward II. is mentioned as lord of part of Hulle-Deverel. John, son and heir of this last Elyas, was attainted for joining the faction of Mortimer. The 4th of Edward III. an order was issued to the escheator to seize all his lands in *Hulle-Deverel* and Dorset to the King's use; and in the 11th year of that reign they were granted to Sir Thomas Cary, who died 35 Edward III. seised of three carucates of land here, the bailywick of Selwode forest, &c.

This is the termination of the family in the place which gave them name; but as they recovered some of their lands in Dorset, and continued there much later, I have endeavoured, from Hutchins's History of that County and other sources, to trace them to their final extinction.



The *Hinetons*, who held lands here *temp.* Henry III. were of Little Hinton, Dorset.^d During the reign of Henry II. Roger Waspail, whom we have already noticed as holding land here under the Earldom of Gloucester, gave *one hide of land* in Deverel to *Roger de Hyneton* in marriage with his daughter Claricia, for which he received 25 marks and a white palfrey; yet 6 Richard I. we find Roger, son of Roger Waspail, petitioning for the same hide against Roger, son of Roger de Hyneton, as his right. He pleads an enfeoffment by the *Earl John* during war, in the castle of Christchurch, and a fine and quit-claim from the Hynetons. What the decision of the court was we are not informed, but we find the Hynetons in possession long

^c Hutchins's Dorset, vol. I. pp. 145, 146. See Pedigree of Frampton.

^d Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 55.

after. *Thomas Hyneton* held this land *temp.* Henry III., and *Roger Hynington* obtained licence 4 Edward II. to enfeoff for one carucate of land in *Deverel*. As we find Robert le Bor in possession 9 Edward II. it may be presumed that he was the person enfeoffed. This Robert le Bor, 18 Edward II., founded a chantry in the church of Hulle-Deverel for four chaplains, and endowed it with a carucate of land, 3 virgates of arable, 4 messuages, &c. in Hulle-Deverel, Codeford, Werminstre, Langbrigge, Horningsham, and Anstighe. Witnesses to this deed are Sir William de Wanton, Knt. Matthew Gowayn, John de Mere, John de Bobeton, Robert Swotyng, Thomas Thurstayn, John de Poltin, and others. Dated at Hulle-Deverell. (*See Register of Bishop Mortival, and the Patent Rolls, 18 Edward II.*)

Robert le Bor gave the patronage of his newly founded chantry to the Prior of St. Radegund at Longleat, but he seems afterwards to have transferred it to the hospital of St. John in Wilton.

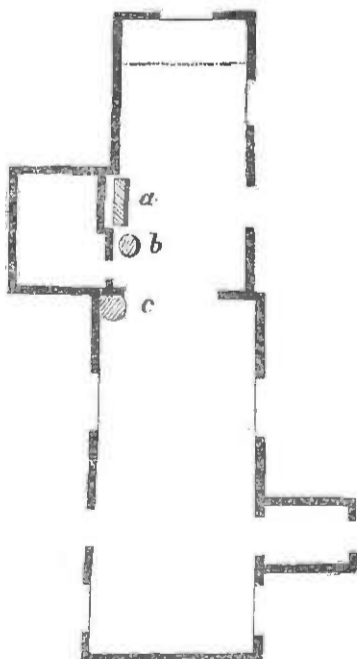
13 Richard II. Philip, son of John de la Mere, held lands and tenements in Hill Deverill, Baycliff, &c. of the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley; and 3 Henry IV. John Gowayne and others gave to the same Prior and Convent one toft, 26 acres of arable, 4 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 13 acres of wood, in Hill Deverill, to maintain a certain lamp in the church.

Such are the documents which I have been enabled to collect from the public records, and other ancient authorities, respecting this little village, which has been rendered interesting in more modern times by the long residence of the LUDLOW and COKER families; but I have reason to regret the want of information respecting the former family, and wish the parish registers had handed down to us as satisfactory an account of the LUDLOWS, as they have done of their successors, the COKERS.

I have also to regret the loss of the registers of Maiden Bradley, which would have procured some further information respecting the LUDLOWS, who resided for many years in that parish, on an estate of the SEYMOURS at South Court, which they held on a lease for three lives.

The Duke of Somerset is the chief proprietor of lands in this parish, to the amount of above 1420 acres. He also rents the great and small tythes of Mr. Ekins, for a lease of three lives renewable, and these lands comprise the manor of Hill Deverill.

The Marquis of Bath, or his lessee, holds also 103 acres, as well as part of Baycliff farm, amounting to 298 acres, and considered a part of Hill Deverill.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	29	3	14	9
Nave	37	0	17	0

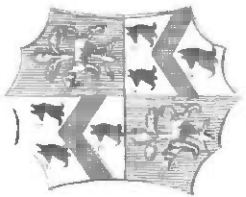
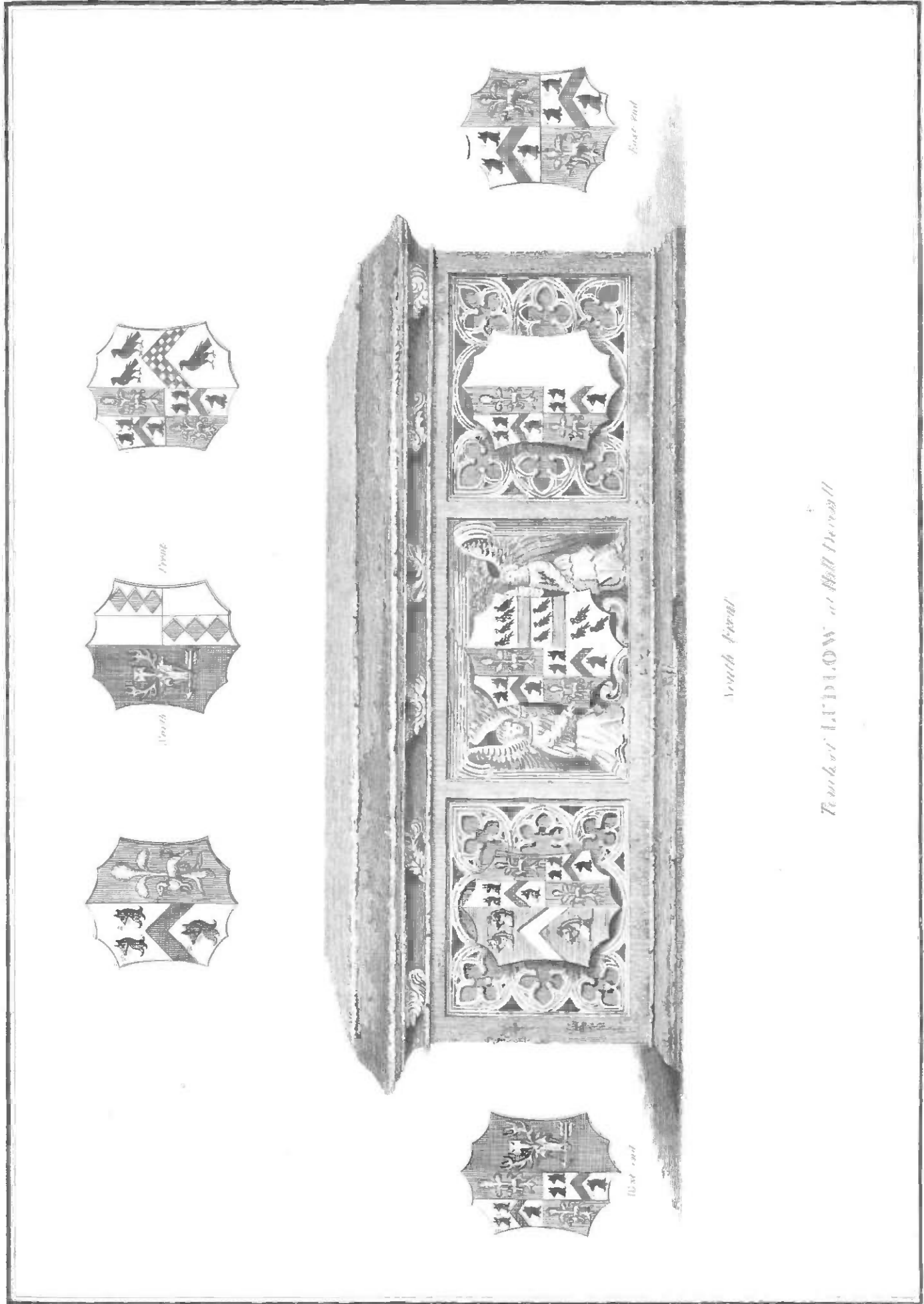
a Tomb of Ludlow.

b Font.

c Pulpit.

The Church is a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, under the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury. It is valued in the King's books at £10. 4s. 2d.

It was visited by Dean Chandler in the year 1408, who found that the church was dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; that John Wakeryng was then Prebend, that



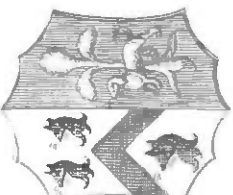
Base end



West



East



South front



West end

Tomb of LUDLOW at Hill Tor

it had a Vicar, who is not named, and one Chantry Chaplain of the name of William Felde. No inventory of books and ornaments was then taken, or, if taken, it has not been preserved in the Dean's register. We have, however, one of a much older date, anno 1220, in what is called the register of Bishop Osmund, which the liberality of the present Bishop of this diocese enables me to lay before my readers.

“Anno 1220 Will^{us} Decanus Sar. visitavit ecclesiam de *Hulle*. Existente ibi persona, scilicet Mag^{no} Bartholomæo, qui tenet ecclesiam illam de dono Mauricii, quondam Canon. de *Hegtredebiri*, cui cartam de donatione dictæ ecclesiæ exhibuit dicto Decano. Est ibi Capellanus annuus, *Johannes* nomine, commensalis ejusdem Barth. personæ. Ecclesia cum lapidea est plumbo cooperta, reparatione indigens, et est de Beatâ Virgine. Habet Baptisterium et Cimiterium. Oleum et Crisma percipit apud *Hegtredebiri*; et est dedicanda.

“*Ornamenta ibidem inventa.*—Iconia beatæ Virginis debilis et deformis. Duo Cruces processionales. Una Calix argentea parva non deaurata. Unum par Corporalium. Item est ibi una Casula serica vetus et attrita, et alia de *fusco tincto rubeo* similiter attrita. Item duæ Albæ sufficientes cum suis amictibus: duæ stolæ sufficientes cum suis manipulis. Item duo Mantilia *benedicta*, et tria non *benedicta*. Et unus magnus pannus lineus dependens in muro ret. Altare. Item alius lineus dependens ultra altare Beati Jacobi. Et duo Maunteragia. Item pannus unus depictus dependens aⁿ Altare, et alius lineus parvi precii et l'ems ad modum choral. dependens aⁿ Altare Beati Jacobi, attritus. Item unum Superpellicium sufficiens, et unum Rochetum. Et aliud Superpellicium insufficiens. Sunt item ibidem tres Phialæ plumbeæ, et unum thuribulum, sed reparandum. Item duo parva Candelabra de *electro*, et duo minora *ferrea*, et Chrismatorium sufficiens. Non est ibi Pixis continens Eucharistam, sed deponitur Eucharista in quâdam bursâ *Sericâ*. Item duo Altaria marmorea *portabilia* *benedicta*.

“Libri ibidem inventi. Missale qualequale cum notulâ, ligandum. Breviarium vetus. Item unus sufficiens Antiphonarium, debile et ligandum. Manuale sufficiens. Psalterium sufficiens. Item libri Ordinal. in novem quaternis. Ympnarius sufficiens. Non est ibi Gradale. Est ibi quædam Cista de legato cujusdam Mulierculæ nomine *Emelinæ*.”

The Church is a mean building, situate on the East bank of the river Wily, and at a short distance from the ancient mansion-house of the LUDLOWS and COKERS. In vain we seek within its walls for any written memorials of the former; but we are in some degree recompensed by those of the latter, which tend greatly to elucidate their pedigree.

But within this Church there is a tomb (*Plate I.*), which is the most conspicuous monumental record I have hitherto met with of this distinguished family; and, unfortunately, the brass plate which once encircled the edge of the tomb, and which would have ascertained the personage to whom it was erected, has been carried away. Our only guide will therefore be the various Shields of Arms which are placed on the tomb, and may, in some degree, lead us to discover its date.

On a general view of these escutcheons, we recognize many of the same sculptured on the tablet now existing at Monkton Deverill, and engraved in my description of the Hundred of Mere.

In the South front which is placed opposite to the view, we find the arms of *Horsey*, *Ludlow* (*bis*), and *Rymer*.

In the central shield, *Ludlow*, *Rymer*, and *Moore*.

In the next shield, are *Ludlow* and *Rymer* (each *bis*), and the other half of the escutcheon is left blank.

On the North front, obscured by the wall, are *Ludlow* and *Rymer*; on the centre shield, *Bowstred* or *Bulstrode*, with a quartering, *Hall*.

The third shield bears *Ludlow* and *Rymer*, quartered with *Ringwood*.

On the East end is a shield with *Ludlow* and *Rymer*.

On the West end, the same, quartered with *Bulstrode*.

I am not able to ascertain at what period, and by whom this handsome tomb was erected; but the various escutcheons prove that it was *prior* to the marriage of Sir Edmund Ludlow with *Bridget Coker*; for the *Coker* arms are not inserted in the monument; but we find those connected with the Ludlows as under, *viz.*: Rymer, Ringwood, Bulstrode, Horsey, Moore, and Hall.

MARRIAGES.

William Ludlow	Rymer.	George, his son	Windsor.
John, his son	^e Ringwood.	Anne, his daughter	^f Hall.
John, his son	Bulstrode.	Sir Edmund	{ Coker. Manning.
Dorothy, his daughter	Horsey.		
William, his son	Moore.		

On the left side of the East window, on a circular tablet, surmounted by the crest of *COKER*, is the following inscription:

“Underneath this lieth the body of *RACHEL* the wife of *HENRY COKER*, Esq. who departed this life the 15 February 1699.”

Beneath the above we find the following record engraved on a plate of brass:

“Here lieth the body of *HENERY COKER*, Esq. sonne and heir apparent to Sir *Henery Coker* and Dame *Elizabeth* his wife, who was sole heiress to *Edmund Ludlow*, Esq. and buryd in the year of our Lord 1736, y^e 3 day of October, in the 80th year of his age.”^g

Within a pointed arch, slightly recessed, on the North side of the altar, are two wooden tablets of very indifferent workmanship, bearing these inscriptions:

“Heare lieth y^e body of *Sir HENRY COKER*, Colonell of horse and foot for King *Charles y^e Martre*, and Coll^l for his Sacred Ma^{ty} that now is, who died servant to his King and Country, aged 60, and Anno Domini 1681.”

A shield of arms, with 16 quarterings, is placed in the centre of the tablet, encircled by the aforementioned inscription. Beneath is painted the figure of a man in armour, recumbent at whole length, with his head reposing on a book lettered *BIBLE*, and at his feet is another, lettered *STATVS*.

Below, on another painted tablet, is the following record:

“Heare lyeth the bodyes of *LUDLOW COKER*, eldest son to *Sir Henry Coker*, son of *William Coker*, of *Maypowder*, in y^e county of *Dorset*, Esq.—and *LUDLOW COKER*, second son—*ELIZABETH*, second daughter—and *BRIDGET*, fifth daughter—begotten on y^e body of *Elizabeth*, heyer to *Edmond Ludlow*, of *Hil Deverel*, Esq. son and heyer to *Henry of Tady*, Esq.; the said *Edmond* begotten on y^e body of *Lettice*, daughter to the Lord *Delaware*, and grandson to *Sir Edmond Ludlow*, begotten on the body of *Bridget*, y^e daughter and sole heyer of *Henry Coker*, of *Maypowder* aforesaid, Esq. there beeing, *Elizabeth* the eldest buried at *Coker* in *Sum’t*.”

In front of this recess is a large altar-tomb of stone, painted, the sides of which are fully decorated with the armorial bearings of the family of *Ludlow*, which are described in the preceding page.

On the East wall, to the right of the altar:

“Sacred to the memory of *ROBERT SMITH*, who died 26 June 1793, aged 66 years.”

On a small marble tablet, surmounted by a sepulchral urn:

“Also, *WILLIAM MORSE*, who died 20 March 1793, aged 58 years.”

“Likewise, *MARTHA*, wife of *William Morse*, who died 13 April 1799, aged 62 years.”

^e Ringwood, of Hants, bears for arms: *Argent*, a chevron chequy or *Sable*, between three moorcocks proper, beaked and legged *Gules*. *Edmondson*.

^f Hall bears for arms: *Argent*, three lozenges in pale *Gules*. *Edmondson*.

^g On this monument is a shield of arms: *Coker*, quartering *Ludlow*, impaling, *Sable*, on a chief embattled *Azure* 3 leopards' heads *Or*.

“Also, ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Martha Morse, who died 1 September 1784, aged 24 years, and ANN, grand-daughter of the above, who died 17 January 1796, aged 3 years.”

Upon a flat stone in the pavement :

“In hopes of a blessed resurrection here resteth the remains of ELIZABETH MORSE, eldest daughter of William and Martha Morse, who departed this life 1 September 1784, aged 24 years.

Her life was virtuous, meek, and lovely,
Patient, harmless, kind, and holy ;
Free from malice, void of pride,
In love she lived, and so she died.”

FAMILY OF LUDLOW.

The learned Camden supposes that this family derived its surname originally from the town of Ludlow in Shropshire ; and they appear to have been settled at HILL DEVERILL in Wiltshire about the middle of the fourteenth century. They bore for ARMS, *Argent*, a chevron between three martins' heads erased *Sable* ; and for CREST, a lion rampant *Sable* bezantée.^b

The first personage whom I find described as of HILL DEVERILL is

WILLIAM LUDLOW, who married MARGARET, daughter and heir to William Rymer, *cō* Hants ; by whom he had issue one son, named John, and four daughters, *viz.* 1. Margaret, married to William Sandes ; 2. Margery, to William Earle ; 3. Joan, *first*, to John Norwood, *secondly*, to Thomas Ringwood, of Southampton ; and, 4. to Thomas Trapnell, or Tropenell, of Chaville, *cō* Wilts, Esq.

JOHN, the only son, succeeded his father William at Hill Deverill, and married LORA, daughter of Thomas Ringwood, of Ringwood, Hants, Esq. and by her had also an only son, who was named JOHN, and succeeded as heir to his father's property at Hill Deverill.

JOHN espoused PHILIPPA, daughter and heir to William Bulstrode, of London, and by her had two sons : 1. William ; 2. Edmund ; and one daughter, named Dorothy, who married William Horseyⁱ, of Martin, *cō* Wilts, Gent.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, was the next possessor of Hill Deverill. He married JANE, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Moore, of Withford, *cō* Southampton, Esq. by whom he had GEORGE, his heir, and MARY, who became the wife of Richard Scrope, of Castle Combe, Wilts, Esq. a very ancient and distinguished family.

GEORGE, the only son of William, succeeded, and was espoused to EDITH, third daughter of Lord Windsor, of Stanwell and Bradenham, and who died *anno* 1543. By this marriage with Edith his wife he had issue two sons, *viz.* 1. Edmund ; 2. Thomas ; also six daughters : 1. Anne, married to Thomas Hall, of London, Gent. ; 2. Margaret, to Robert Vaux, of Odiham, *cō* Hants, Esq. ; 3. Jane ; 4. Mary, to Hugh Ryley, of New Sarum, Gent. ; 5. Ursula ; and, 6. Philippa, married to Thomas, one of the seven sons of Sir John Zouch, *cō* Dorset, Knt.

I now come to a period when, by the succession of Sir EDMUND, the eldest son of GEORGE, and by his double marriage, there originated two branches of this family, the elder of which continued for some time in possession of the property at Hill Deverill ; until, by the failure of male issue, and by the marriage of the last heiress, it devolved on another family, as will hereafter appear.

^b See the Plate of Arms.

ⁱ The Horseys of Clifton, co. Dorset, bore the same arms as those of Martin, co. Wilts : *viz.* 2 horses' heads coupéd *Or*, bitted and reined *Or*. Vide Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 460, old edition ; and Plate of Arms.

Sir EDMUND, eldest son of GEORGE, was twice married: *first*, to BRIDGET, daughter and sole heir to Robert Coker, of Maypowder, cō Dorset, Esq.^k by whom he had several children; and, *secondly*, to MARGARET, daughter of Henry Manning, of Down, cō Kent, Esq. relict of Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon, by whom also he had issue.

I shall now trace the issue of the *first* marriage with Bridget Coker; by whom Sir *Edmund* had issue, 1. *Henry*, eldest son and heir; 2. George, who died young; 3. John; and the following daughters: 1. Anne, who died young; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Frances; 4. Lucy; 5. Margaret; 6. Bridget; 7. Jane; and another daughter, married to William Penny, of Coker.

Henry, of Hill Deverill, succeeded his father, but is afterwards styled of Tadley, cō Southampton.^l He married Letitia, daughter of Thomas West, Lord De la Warre, by whom he had a numerous issue; *viz.* EDMUND, of Hill Deverill (of whom hereafter); Catherine (styled of Clarendon); Margaret, and Bridget (one of whom was the wife of Barry, 1671); Lettice, wife of Harrison; Elizabeth, married to Robert Corbet, of Stanwarden, cō Salop; Anne, married to Jepson Jewell, of the Temple. Also three other sons: 1. Henry Ludlow, of St. Martin's in the Fields, who died without issue; 2. George (living in 1641), and married to daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield; and, 3. William, styled of Clarendon, who was executor to the will of his sister Catharine, proved *anno* 1677. I cannot find the name of his wife, by whom he appears to have left issue,

William, of the Middle Temple, who died *s. p.*; Edmund, his brother and executor, 1675; John Ludlow, born 1675; and other issue.

EDMUND Ludlow,^m of Hill Deverill, succeeded his father, Henry of Tadley, as eldest son and heir. He married ELIZABETH, daughter of Giles Penny, of Coker, cō Somerset, by whom he had an only child, named ELIZABETH, who, by her union with Sir HENRY COKER, of Maypowder, cō Dorset, carried into his family the landed property at Hill Deverill, which had been held by the LUDLOWS for many years.

And here I must take notice of a very great error which has prevailed in the pedigrees of this family, arising, probably, from the confusion of names. The last-mentioned HENRY of Tadley had a son named EDMUND, who had one daughter, named Elizabeth, before mentioned, married to Sir Henry Coker.

By his *second* marriage, with Margaret Manning, Sir Edmund Ludlow, besides other issue, had also a son, *Henry*, who likewise married an *Elizabeth*, from whom descended the celebrated Republican General, EDMUND, who left no issue whatever.

Thus Mr. Lodge (as well as others) has made the Republican son of *Edmund of the elder* branch, by Elizabeth Penny, instead of the son of Sir Henry Ludlow of the *younger* branch of the family.

^k See the pedigree of Coker in Hutchins's Dorset.

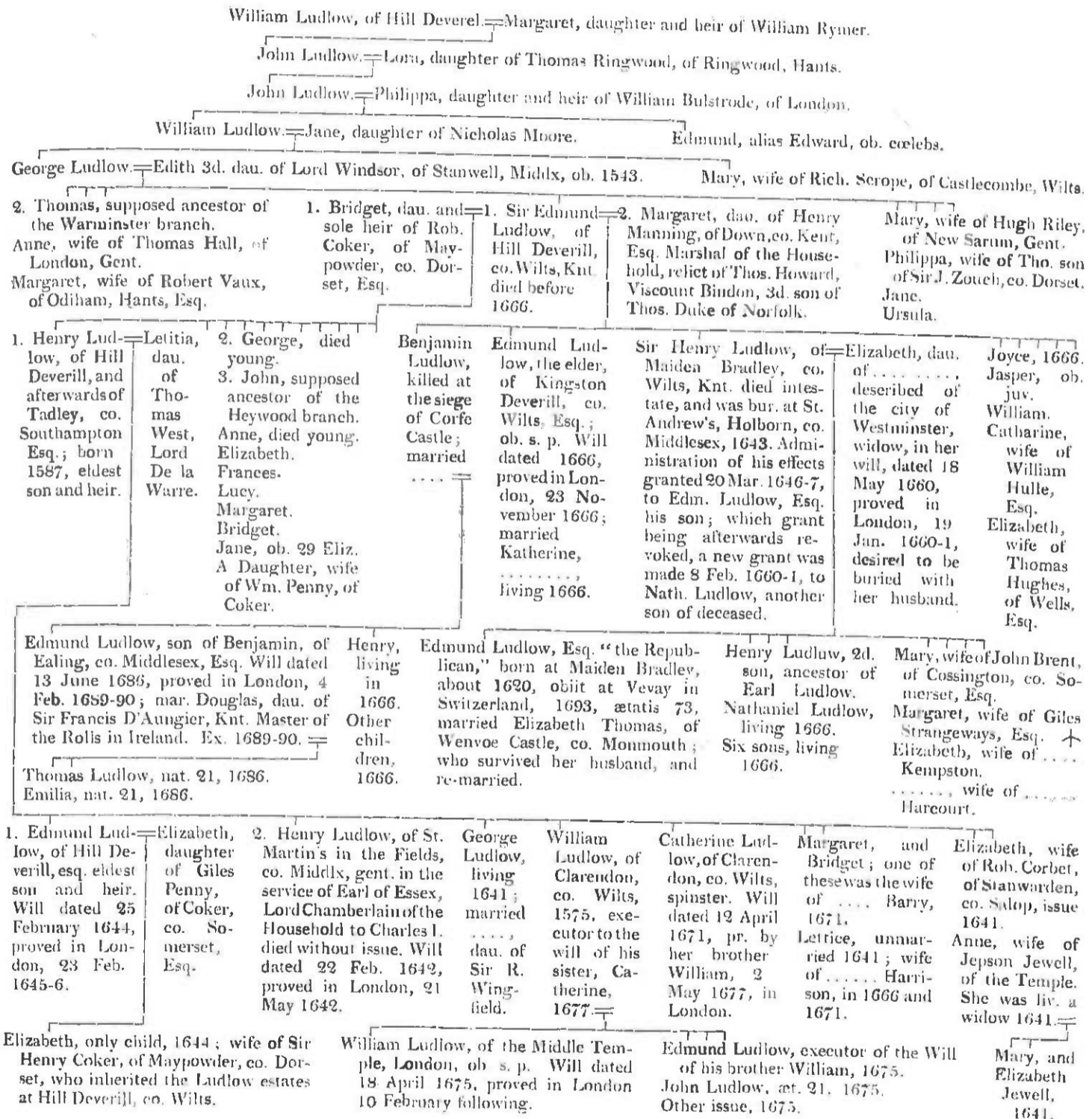
^l I have in my possession a transcript as well as the original full pardon granted to this Henry of Tadley, in the first year of King James the First's reign in England (*anno* 1603); but I know not for what offences committed this pardon was granted.

^m I am inclined to attribute to this personage the curious shield of arms before described (see Mere Hundred), which still exists at Monkton Deverill, as a memorial of the Ludlow family: and the motto, *Ruinā prementī, subventibus umbrā*, with three dogs running towards a tree for shelter, might allude to the hard usage he met with from his family, of which he complains in his will; and the three dogs might allude to his three brothers, Henry, George, and William.

PEDIGREE of LUDLOW, of HILL DEVERILL, CO WILTS.

ARMS: A chevron between three martins' heads erased, diamond.

CREST: A lion rampant; diamond bezantée.



I shall now revert to the *younger* branch of this family, *i. e.* the issue from the *second* marriage of Sir EDMUND LUDLOW with Margaret Manning; by whom he had issue,

1. Sir Henry Ludlow, of Maiden Bradley; ⁿ
2. Edmund Ludlow, of Kingston Deverill, who died s. p. (will proved 1666);
3. Joyce Ludlow; and

4. Benjamin Ludlow, who was married (name of wife unknown), and had issue *Edmund*, of Ealing, *cō* Middlesex, Esq. (will dated 1686, proved 1689-90), who was espoused to Douglas, daughter of Sir Francis D'Aungier, Knt. Master of the Rolls in Ireland, by whom he had issue, Thomas Ludlow, born 1686; and Emilia.

Sir *Henry Ludlow* married Elizabeth, daughter of described of the City of London, widow, whose will, dated 1660, was proved in 1660-1, and by her had issue, EDMUND, the Republican General, said to have been born at Maiden Bradley, anno 1620; 2. Henry; 3. Nathaniel, living 1666; Mary, wife of John Brent, of Cossington, *cō* Somerset, Esq.; Margaret, wife of Giles Strangeways, Esq.; Elizabeth, wife of Kempston; and wife of Harcourt.

Of the eldest son, EDMUND, I shall give a very particular account; and for the descendants of his next brother, HENRY, I must refer my readers to Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, where the lineal descent is traced from the aforesaid Henry, to the present Earl Ludlow.

MEMOIRS OF EDMUND LUDLOW.

The character of this honest and independent Republican is too well known, and has been so often examined and detailed, that I shall content myself with recording the principal facts of his most eventful life, extracted from the Memoirs written by himself during his exile in Switzerland.

Though the family of LUDLOW was seated at HILL DEVERILL, where the elder branch of the family resided until their possessions at that place devolved to the family of COKER, by the marriage of the last heiress; yet EDMUND LUDLOW has been styled of MAIDEN BRADLEY, a neighbouring parish, from his father (as has been before mentioned), having rented a farm, called South Court (now New Mead), ⁿ on lives, from the family of Seymour, and where EDMUND LUDLOW was born about the year 1620.

I shall not enter into the disputes which arose between the King (Charles I.), his clergy, and the parliament, but commence my narrative from that period when the subject of it began to take an active part in the military affairs of the country in the year 1643; and when his fellow-countryman, Sir Edward Hungerford, having obtained the command of the forces in the county of Wilts, for the parliament, invited EDMUND LUDLOW to raise a troop of horse in his regiment; in order to accomplish which, he attended Sir Edward at Devizes, and from thence went with him to Salisbury, where he seized some quantity of horse and arms from persons who were disaffected, and with them mounted and armed part of his own men.

On his return from the head quarters at Windsor, &c. into Wiltshire, he found Sir Edward Hungerford with the forces of Wilts, and Colonel Strode with part of those of Somersetshire, besieging the Castle of Wardour, which, after much battering, at length surrendered, and the government of it was entrusted to Ludlow. In the mean time, the Earl of Marlborough possessed himself of a house in the neighbourhood, called Fonthill, ^p with a design to block up

ⁿ The Ludlows have been *improperly* styled of Maiden Bradley; for they had no *fixed* residence at that place, although they resided there on a lease granted by the Seymour family. The paternal property of Sir Henry was at Hill Deverill, which, during the time of his residence on South Court Farm, in the parish of Maiden Bradley, appears to have been deserted, and during which period EDMUND Ludlow was born.

^o See MSS. Survey book, *penès* Duke of Somerset.

^p The ancient seat of the families of Gifford, West, Hungerford, Mervin, and Cottington; and the more modern residence of Beckford and Farquhar.

Ludlow ; but a party of cavalry sent by Sir Edward Hungerford obliged him to quit. At a short period after he had been entrusted with the care of Wardour Castle, the Lord Arundell, to whom it belonged, came with a party of horse, and summoned him to surrender the Castle for his Majesty's use ; to which he replied, " that he was entrusted to keep the Castle for the service of parliament, and could not surrender it without their command."

Various battles and skirmishes ensued in different parts of the country, many of which proved fatal to distinguished personages, amongst whom the patriot Hampden, Sir Bevil Greenvil, and others, may be enumerated.

At length, after a most obstinate resistance, the gallant General consented to the surrender of Wardour Castle, having dictated the following terms :

1. Quarter, without distinction, for the lives of every one ;
2. Civil usage for all my party ;
3. Not to be carried to Oxford ;
4. A speedy exchange.

We now find LUDLOW a prisoner in the hands of the royal army, but his spirit remained unbroken, being satisfied in his conscience that his cause was upright. On being brought by Sir Francis Doddington into the presence of Sir Ralph Hopton, and being asked by him " how, being a gentleman, he could satisfy himself to bear arms against the King," he replied, " that, as he conceived, the laws both of God and man did justify him in what he had done."

At length, after three weeks confinement at Oxford, contrary to the stipulations, he recovered his liberty, and was led blindfold through the city till he had passed the out-works.

Shortly afterwards we find him making the following declaration and apology for his conduct :

" When I first took up arms under the Parliament, in defence of the rights and liberties of my country, I did not think that a work so good, and so necessary, would have been attended with so great difficulties ; but finding by experience the strong combination of interests at home and abroad against them ; the close conjunction of the Papist and Prelatical parties in opposition to them ; what vast numbers depended upon the King for preferments or subsistence ; how many of the nobility and gentry were contented to serve his arbitrary designs if they might have leave to insult over such as were of a lower order ; and adding to all this, the general corruption of the nation, I became convinced of my former error, and began now more to wonder that they found so many friends to assist them in their just and lawful undertaking, than I had done before in the opposition they met with."

The scene of spoliation and attack was still continued in Wiltshire. The General having received information that a garrison had been placed in the house of Lord Stourton, at Stourton, and another of that of Sir Ralph Hopton, at Witham,^p marched in the night, first to Stourton house which was defended against him, till each of his followers, carrying a faggot to one of the gates, set them on fire, together with one of the rooms of the castle. Those that had kept it slipped out at a back door through the garden into the park, which they did undiscovered by reason of the darkness of the night. Having rendered that place untenable, they hastened to Witham, where they seized 100 head of cattle belonging to Sir Ralph Hopton, which served for payment of the soldiers.

It is not my intention to detail the various perils of war and of party which it was Ludlow's fate to encounter, but to record only the principal events of his life, and especially those which related to the county of Wilts, in which he was born.

At a time when the enemy had placed a garrison in Longford Castle,^q Ludlow resolved to fortify the belfry in the Close of Salisbury,^r but he could not prevail against the superior force of the enemy.

It may not be amiss to state the substance of a conversation which passed about the time of

^p This estate devolved to the Wyndham family by the marriage of John Wyndham with the heiress of Hopton. It was afterwards sold by Sir William Wyndham to Alderman Beckford, whose son re-sold it, and it is now the property of the Duke of Somerset.

^q The seat of the Earl of Radnor.

^r This Belfry was taken down about the year 1790. It is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1819.

the public funeral of the Earl of Essex (1646), in Sir Robert Cotton's garden, between Cromwell and Ludlow, as it may throw some light on the characters of each. Cromwell, inveighing bitterly against another hostile party, said in a familiar way to Ludlow, "If thy father had been alive, he would let some of them hear what they deserve;" adding further, "That it was a miserable thing to serve a Parliament, to whom, let a man be never so faithful, if one pragmatical fellow amongst them rise up and asperse him, he shall never wipe it off." "Whereas," said he, "when one serves under a General, he may do as much service, and yet be free from all blame and envy."

On which speech Ludlow justly observes, "that this text, with the comment that his after-actions put upon it, hath since persuaded me that he had already conceived the design of destroying the civil authority and setting up for himself; and that he took that opportunity to feel my pulse, whether I was a fit instrument to be employed by him in those ends. But having replied to his discourse 'that we ought to perform the duty of our stations, and trust God with our honour, power, and all that is dear to us, not permitting any such considerations to discourage us from the prosecutions of our duty,' I never heard any more from him on that point." *Memoirs*, p. 80.

Though Cromwell could not persuade Ludlow to go the same lengths as he did, yet he seems to have considered him as a friend, and to have frequently asked his advice. On one occasion, when Cromwell perceived the clouds gathering on every side around him, he complained to Ludlow, whilst walking in the palace yard, "of the unhappiness of his condition, having made the greatest part of the nation his enemies by adhering to a just cause; but his greatest trouble was, that many who were engaged in the same cause, had entertained a jealousy and suspicion of him." On requesting his advice, Ludlow acknowledged the truth of Cromwell's remarks, and told him, "that if he persisted in the prosecution of their just intentions, it was the most probable way to subdue their enemies, to rectify the mistakes of those who had conceived a jealousy of him, and to convince his friends of his integrity; and that if he should fail in the attempt, yet his loss would be lamented by all good men, and his name be transmitted to future ages with honour." Ludlow observes, that Cromwell seemed to take well what he had said, and adds, "his design was rather to persuade me of the rectitude of his intentions, than to receive council from me concerning his conduct."

Disturbances still continued in Wales, Scotland, and throughout the kingdom, till the year 1648, when the trial of King Charles took place, the circumstances of which are too well known to be here recorded.

In the year 1649 we find Cromwell engaged in Ireland; and in the same year Ludlow (to use his own words) "contracted with the commissioners appointed by Parliament, for the manors of EAST KNOYLE and UPTON,^s in the county of Wilts, wherein he employed that portion which he had received with his wife, and a greater sum arising from the sale of a part of his patrimonial estate." *Memoirs*, p. 131.

Shortly afterwards, when Cromwell was preparing for an expedition into Ireland, it was suggested that some general officer should be appointed to command the horse, and assist Major-general Ireton. Ludlow was nominated as a fit person, and all his excuses to avoid the nomination were fruitless; even his personal application to Cromwell, stating his present circumstances, and assuring him that it was altogether inconvenient to him, and would prove very prejudicial; but Cromwell replied, "that men's private affairs must give place to those of the public; that he had seriously considered the matter, and that he could not find a person so fit for these employments as myself, desiring me therefore to acquiesce." The news of this transaction was unwelcome to some of his nearest relations and best friends, who suspected

^s In Gale's History of Winchester we find, that, 22 February 1650, the manors of Knoyle (East) and Upton were sold to Edmund Ludlow for £4668. 12s. 7½d. *Part II.* p. 23. These manors were amongst those sold during the civil wars.

(and perhaps with good reason), that this opportunity was taken by the General to remove Ludlow out of the way, lest he should prove an obstruction to his designs.

Ludlow, therefore, was appointed lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland; he acknowledged "his want of experience to manage so weighty an employment, but that he should not fail to endeavour to discharge his duty with the utmost fidelity."

We now find our general engaged in Ireland, and at the time when the Lord deputy Ireton died, who, on the occasion of his body having been transported to England, and solemnly interred in Westminster Abbey at the public charge, makes this remark, "that if he could have foreseen what was done, he would certainly have made it his desire, that his body might have found a grave where his soul left it, so much did he despise those pompous and expensive vanities; having erected for himself a more glorious monument in the hearts of good men by affection to his country, his abilities of mind, his impartial justice, his diligence in the public service, and his other virtues, which were a far greater honour to his memory than a dormitory amongst the ashes of Kings, who, for the most part, as they had governed others by their passions, so were they themselves as much governed by them." *Memoirs*, p. 164.

In the year 1655 two of his countrymen in Wilts, Captain Hugh Grove, and Colonel Penruddocke, suffered death for their adherence to the cavaliers, and for having proclaimed Charles the Second to be King of England, &c. &c.

At a time when it was thought expedient to disband some of the officers of the army, and to reduce the pay of others, he complains personally of the hardship he experienced, saying, "that I can clearly make it appear, that during the four years I served in Ireland, I expended £4,500 of my own estate more than all the pay that I received." *Memoirs*, p. 197.

When Cromwell had obtained his ambitious ends by being proclaimed Protector of the Commonwealth, Ludlow complained of the unwelcome news, because contrary to the oaths which had been taken: he resolved to use every means to oppose this usurpation, or at least not to do any thing to strengthen it. By this resistance he prevented its being proclaimed for a fortnight, and though it finally took place, he still refused to sign it, and continued to oppose the power of the Usurper. He had afterwards an opportunity of explaining the motives of his conduct to Colonel Henry Cromwell, second son of the Protector, who was sent into Ireland to feel the pulse of the officers there, when he told him at his own house, "that the reason of his drawing a sword in this war, was to remove those obstructions that the civil magistrate met with in the discharge of his duty, which being now accomplished, I could not but think that all things for the future ought to run in their proper and genuine channel; for, as the *extraordinary* is not to be used till the *ordinary* fail to work its proper effect, so ought it to be continued no longer than the necessity of using it subsists; whereas this that they called a government, had no other means to preserve itself but such as were violent; which, not being natural, could not be lasting." "Would you then," said Henry Cromwell, "have the sword laid down? I cannot but think you believe it to be as much your interest to have it kept up as any man." Ludlow confessed, "that he had been of that opinion whilst he was persuaded there was a necessity for it, which seeming to him to be now over, he accounted it to be much more his interest to see it well laid down, there being a vast difference between using the sword to restore the people to their rights and privileges, and the keeping it up for the robbing and despoiling them of the same." *Memoirs*, p. 208.

It appears that some time afterwards, being anxious to settle his affairs in England, and having obtained a pass from Lieutenant-general Fleetwood, then chief governor of Ireland, he embarked on board a vessel with his wife and servants; but no sooner had he reached Beaumaris, than he was informed by the governor of that place "that one Captain Shaw had brought an order from Colonel Henry Cromwell, and the rest of the council in Ireland, to detain him there till the pleasure of his father should be known."

Captain Shaw was the person fixed upon to perform this unpleasant office, which he did

very unwillingly, and made an apology to Ludlow, who replied, "that those who resolved to worship the rising sun, must not refuse to run upon more ungrateful errands than this, even towards the best of their friends, and therefore could not suppose that any respect which he expressed to have towards me, should prevail to excuse himself from this employment."

It now appears that Cromwell began to entertain some jealousy towards Ludlow, owing, perhaps, to his unwillingness in proclaiming him Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. But his confinement at Beaumaris was not of long duration, being released on his signing a declaration to the following purport: "I look upon this engagement now tendered to me for my subscription, by order of, &c. &c. to be no longer of any force than till I have rendered myself a prisoner at Whitehall; and in that sense only I subscribe it."

General Fleetwood had felt much displeasure at the confinement of Ludlow, whose release he had endeavoured to obtain; but Major-general Lambert had endeavoured to persuade him "that he was of such principles, and of such a spirit, as not to deserve his liberty; though I cannot remember that our familiarity had ever been so great as to enable him to give a character of me." *Memoirs, p. 232.*

On his arrival in London, Cromwell sent Mr. Fenwick to him, desiring an interview; during which, many questions and answers ensued between the parties, and Cromwell was at times somewhat irritated, Ludlow conducting himself in that open and manly behaviour which so strongly characterised his general conduct. Towards the close of the interview Cromwell became more calm, assuring him that he had always been ready to do him what good offices he could, and desired him to make choice of some place where he could enjoy good air. On Ludlow's assuring him that his dissatisfactions were not grounded upon any animosity against his person, he acknowledged that he had always carried himself fairly and openly towards him, and protested that he had never given him just cause to act otherwise. *Memoirs, p. 234.*

The Protector, not satisfied with the usurpation and powers he had acquired, attempted to carry them still farther, by endeavouring to make himself King, and for that purpose he pressed many to give security not to act against the Government; on which subject an interesting conversation took place between Cromwell and Ludlow, who still persisted in his refusal to sign the security; upon which he was again committed to custody, but strict orders were not enforced, as he ventured to accompany *his father and mother Oldsworth, with his wife*, into Essex, where they spent the remaining part of that summer.⁹ It appears, by the lenient measures pursued after each committal, that the Protector was fearful of proceeding to extremities against a man whom, in some degree, he dreaded and respected.

Cromwell still continued his ambitious projects of royalty, which were discountenanced by each party, both in England and Ireland. Divers infirmities at length threatened a speedy dissolution; about which time Ludlow came to London, for the purpose of conveying his father Oldsworth and his mother Ludlow into the country. But no sooner was his arrival known, than the Protector ordered General Fleetwood to enquire for what reasons he came to town in such haste, and at such a time. To which Ludlow replied, that his sole reason for appearing in London was the removal of his family into the country.

On the decease of Oliver Cromwell (A. D. 1658) we find the Country divided into three parties, but neither of them much superior to the other in point of numbers: 1. well affected to the Commonwealth; 2. the Wallingford House or Army Party; 3. a Party attached to the interests of Richard Cromwell. I shall not enter into a detail of their respective merits, or the objects they had in view; but confine myself to those points alone which regard my countryman, Edmund Ludlow.

His character was still held in such high estimation that he was appointed by Parliament Commander in Chief of the Forces in Ireland; an employment which, according to his own

⁹ By this passage it appears that Ludlow's *Mother* was re-married to Oldsworth.

words, he by no means coveted. "But true it is, that no man was less desirous than myself that I should have that command, well knowing the envy and difficulties that accompanied it, and having ample experience how much easier it was to *undertake* great employments than duly to *perform* the functions of them." *Memoirs*, p. 282.

Previous to his departure for Ireland he received four commissions from the hands of the Speaker of Parliament. By the first he was appointed Commander in Chief of all the Forces in Ireland; the second was for a regiment of horse; the third for one of foot; and by the fourth he was made Lieutenant-general of Horse.

During his command in Ireland, ever zealous in the cause he had undertaken, he endeavoured to reform and correct the abuses of the Army, which, he says, "was a work attended with many difficulties, for I found divers of the officers guilty of habitual immoralities, many of them accustomed to detain the pay of the private soldiers, and most of them debauched in their principles by the late usurpation of the Cromwells." *Memoirs*, p. 294.

On his return to Ireland from London, whither he had gone to use his endeavours to settle or conciliate the disturbed minds of the contending parties, he found that country in a state of great confusion, "two parties contending and accounting each other enemies, and yet both declaring for the Parliament;" and, on his attempting to land, he found the passage to Dublin barred against him, so he was obliged to resort to the fort at Duncannon, where the governor and garrison received him with great demonstrations of joy; but on finding that the disturbances did not cease, he resolved to re-visit England, having ordered the governor of Duncannon not to surrender the fort to any person who should not be authorised to receive it by the Parliament or himself.

During this residence in England, he took an opportunity of visiting his estates in his native county; for he informs us (p. 367), that he went to Maiden Bradley and held a court at Yarnfield (which is a tything of Maiden Bradley), that he might raise what money he could amongst his tenants by filling up estates and changing lives; which having dispatched, he went to his manor of Knoyle (East), for the same end, and being there, he was much importuned by the inhabitants of the borough of Hindon to be one of their burgesses at Westminster. On this occasion, he confesses that it was no small contentment to him, that they should thus manifest their remembrance of his services, and at such a conjuncture.

He was afterwards put in nomination with Mr. How, of Berwick, and Sir Thomas Thynne. Mr. How was chosen by common agreement, so that the dispute lay between Sir Thomas Thynne and Ludlow. Out of 26 electors, the General had 19 voices in his favour, and was therefore declared by the bailiffs to be elected with Mr. How to serve for that borough. The indentures were signed, and the writ returned to the sheriff according to custom; but the agents of Sir Thomas Thynne being unwilling to lose their trouble and expence, and guessing, upon probable grounds, that if they could bring the case before the next assembly, they should certainly carry it against him, signed another indenture for Mr. How and Sir Thomas Thynne, making up in number what they wanted in quality, taking the subscriptions of the rabble, who not only paid nothing to the state, church, or poor, but also received the public alms of the parish; and to gain these, they were obliged to descend to the most unworthy artifices, affirming that he was already fled, and they should certainly be destroyed by the King if they elected him.

Previous to this election, Ludlow, finding that the tide of popularity had turned against him, placed his wife at Salisbury, and mounting himself on horseback, had sought refuge in the house of his *brother* Strangeways, at East Charlton, in Somersetshire,¹ where he remained in the greatest secrecy, his horse having been watered within the walls of the house. Before this journey took place, he had ordered one of his tenants, upon whose fidelity he could depend,

¹ See Pedigree of Ludlow.

to find out some private house where he might continue until he could better discern what course to take. After having found a safe retirement in the house of a worthy man, who was a lover of his country, and having remained with him about eight days, he thought he might hazard a visit to his wife at Salisbury: accordingly he went there by night and lay there. But on the ensuing day, news was brought to Salisbury that General Lambert had made his escape from the Tower, and as it was known by the people of Salisbury that Ludlow was in those parts, he thought it most prudent to return to his former lodging in Somersetshire, where, in a few days, the man who had assisted Lambert in his escape, came to him, holding forth hopes that the army would again rise in support of their cause, and soliciting his concurrence and assistance. But Ludlow very prudently declined joining the party until he knew the certain grounds on which they intended to act. Shortly afterwards Lambert was taken prisoner, and his adherents dispersed. Ludlow (to use his own words) "being deprived of an opportunity of appearing in the field for the service of his country, resolved to go to London, and there wait the pleasure of God, either by acting or suffering in his cause." A convention at Westminster having considered themselves authorized to alter the form of government, passed a vote, "That the government of the nation should be by a King, Lords, and Commons, and that *Charles Stuart* should be proclaimed King of England." (A. D. 1660.)

This proclamation took place on the 8th day of May in the year 1660. King Charles II. arrived at Dover on the 25th, and made his triumphal entry into the city of London on the 29th, being his birth-day.

Still Ludlow kept himself in retirement in London, having heard, that the Council of State had, on the day of his arrival in London, sent orders into the West of England for securing his person. In the mean time, the committee of privileges and elections had declared him duly elected for the borough of Hindon, and he received an order for his admission to take his seat as a Member of Parliament, but clogged with this unusual clause, "that he should attend his duty in the house, and take his place by a certain day, which would be only ten days after the date of the order." Being somewhat, and very naturally suspicious that some design against his person was intended by the terms proposed, he hesitated about making his appearance in Parliament, but after a consultation with some of his friends, he was advised so to do; he accordingly took his seat, and was not interrupted.

About this period he had sent orders to his bailiff in Ireland to dispose of his stock of corn, cattle, &c. which might amount to the sum of £1500, and to collect the rents due from his tenants. But he being negligent, Ludlow made over his stock to his *brother-in-law*, Colonel Kempson, "for the satisfaction of his sister's portion; and pressing him forthwith to send some person to take possession, which not being done with the expedition that was requisite in such a conjuncture, Sir Charles Coote, without any order from Parliament, made seizure of the whole, forcing his tenants to pay the rents to him, and commanding his servant not to dispose of any part of the stock without his order.

The King's party had now gained such an ascendancy in the House of Commons, that a resolution was passed for seising all those who had signed the warrant of execution for the late King, upon which, Ludlow, having had timely notice, thought fit to seek once more a temporary retirement amongst his friends in the metropolis.

After the arrival of the new King in England, the Commons proceeded to the nomination of those *seven* persons who were to be *excepted* for having condemned the late King to death. Ludlow had his friends in the house, who made a motion that his name should be included in the seven; but this motion was not seconded, and he was of course excluded.

From this period we may date the commencement of those disasters and unparalleled persecutions which drove him from his native country, and even followed him into a foreign

^u Kempson married one of Ludlow's sisters.

one; and a petition was drawn and presented to the King, to issue a proclamation for requiring all those of the late King's judges, &c. to surrender themselves within the space of fourteen days. This proclamation was published so near the lodgings which Ludlow inhabited, that he heard the officer distinctly as he read it aloud to the people. After much hesitation within his own breast, and frequent consultations with his best friends, Ludlow was at length prevailed upon to surrender himself, and not without hopes that his name might be added to the list of exceptions, and giving a bond for his appearance when summoned.

But when, by an order of the House, the Serjeant was desired to give an account of his prisoners, and had acquainted them that Ludlow could not be found, a motion was made to add his name to those who were excepted both for life and estate; upon which, Ludlow, who had sought refuge at Richmond, again repaired to London to consult with his friends touching the course he should pursue in this critical conjuncture. His wife went to Sir Harbottle Grimston, then Speaker of the House of Commons, who still recommended his surrender; and on attending her down stairs, made use of this strong expression, "that he would wash his hands of his blood, and that if he would surrender himself, his life would be as safe as his own, but if he refused to hearken to his advice and should happen to be seised, *he* was like to be the first man they would execute, and *she* to be left the poorest widow in England."

Ludlow, however, by the advice of more confidential friends, was persuaded to withdraw from England, and having settled his affairs in the best manner he could, and taken leave of his dearest friends and relations, went in a coach about the close of day, and passing through the city over London bridge to St. George's church in Southwark, found a guide ready to receive him with two horses. He avoided, during his journey, all the considerable towns on the road where he suspected any soldiers to be quartered, and the next morning by break of day he arrived at Lewes without interruption. On the Tuesday following he went on board a small vessel, but the wind blowing hard, and the vessel having no deck, he removed into another which had been procured for him by a merchant at Lewes, and which had struck upon the sands as she was falling down to receive him. This same ship had carried over Richard Cromwell some weeks before, and lay very commodiously for Ludlow's safety; for after he had entered into her to secure himself from the weather till he could put to sea in another, the searchers came on board the small vessel he had quitted, and omitted to examine the one in which he was concealed, not suspecting that any human being could be concealed in a vessel that was stranded. During the continuance of the storm, the master of the vessel inquired, amongst other things, if General Ludlow was not imprisoned with the rest of the King's judges, to which he answered, "that he had not heard of any such thing."

A favourable wind wafted him the next morning to Dieppe, where he had not resided many days before he received letters from England with a printed proclamation inclosed, taking notice that he had withdrawn himself from the officers' custody, forbidding any person to receive him under pain of high displeasure, and requiring all persons to seize and secure his person, proposing the sum of £300 as a reward for those who should perform this service. Wishing therefore to remove to some place more distant from England, he proceeded to Geneva, and passing through Rouen, arrived in three days at Paris, where he remained some time, viewing such things as were accounted remarkable. He notices the Louvre as resembling more a garrison than a court, being very full of soldiers and dirt. "I saw," says he, "the King's stable of horses, which, though not extraordinarily furnished, gave more pleasure than I should have received by seeing their master, who thinks fit to treat them better than his miserable people." He concludes his short but satirical remarks on Paris by noticing the monks: "but I lothed to see such numbers of idle drones, who, in ridiculous habits wherein they place a great part of their religion, are to be seen in every part eating the bread of the credulous multitude, and leaving them to be distinguished from the inhabitants of other countries by their cheeks, canvas clothing, and wooden shoes."

From Paris he proceeded to Lyons, where his travelling companions were obliged to deliver their names and undergo an examination, but by some accident, no question was asked of him. From Lyons he travelled on to Geneva, where he took lodgings in the house of Monsieur Perrot, who, having served in the Parliament army, understood the English language; the mistress also of the house was an English woman. During his residence in this city, he was amused by various reports which had been circulated concerning him in England, and very shortly after his arrival in Switzerland, he had good reason to rejoice at the measures he had taken, by the news of the condemnation and execution of many of his party who had contributed to the death of the late King. Some degree of alarm began now to prevail, lest in case of a demand, the little State of Geneva, under apprehensions of the King of France, would not be obliged to deliver up Ludlow and his friends; on which account he employed Monsieur Perrot, his landlord, to discourse with Monsieur Voisin the principal syndic; who, upon this application, promised to serve him to the utmost of his power, and to give him timely notice for escape if such a measure should be found necessary.

At this period Mr. Lisle and Mr. Cowley, two friends of General Ludlow, not thinking their residence secure at Geneva, removed to Lausanne, whither also the General repaired, having received an act of protection from the Lords of Berne. In the month of September 1666, a considerable addition was made to their party by the arrival of several other emigrants from England; and by the advice of his foreign friends, General Ludlow was induced to remove to Vevay with six of his companions. There they were received with the greatest demonstrations of kindness and affection both from the magistrates and people. The public wine was presented to them in the greatest abundance, and on the morning after their arrival, the Banderet, a principal magistrate, accompanied by the members of the council, paid them a visit, offering them their services, and giving them thanks for the honour they did the town in coming to reside amongst them. During their residence at Vevay they were visited by their illustrious countryman Algernon Sydney, who, at his departure, left a token of his friendship with General Ludlow of a pair of pistols made at Brescia by old Lazzarino Comminnazzo. Ludlow afterwards, accompanied by Mr. Nicholas Love, and Mr. Andrew Broughton, went to Berne in order to thank their Excellencies for the attention and kindness they had shewn to themselves and their countrymen. (*See Ludlow's Letter.—Memoirs, p. 427.*) They were most graciously received, and complimented by the Advoyer with a present of wine.

On the following morning they received this note, dated 3 September 1663:

“Concerning the three English gentlemen who have for some time resided at Vevay, and have this day presented in our assembly of council their thanks for our protection formerly granted to them, it is resolved, that they shall be saluted on our part by a present of wine, and that Mr. Treasurer Steiger, with Mr. Kitberger, and you our *Doyne*, do acquaint them with our affection and good will towards them, and assure them of the continuation of the same for the time to come.”

This order was followed by an intimation that the gentlemen mentioned in this note, with some other magistrates, designed to dine with the Englishmen on that day. Another supply of wine was then presented, with an assurance of a continuation of favour. When dinner was concluded, the conversation turned upon the late transactions in England, which Ludlow briefly related to his guests, and received thanks for the information he had given them.

Having by visits and thanks paid due acknowledgments to the bailiff and other principal officers at Berne, from whom they had received such signal marks of kindness and hospitality, the three Englishmen returned to their former residence at Vevay, where they had not been long settled, before they were informed that an Irishman, under the name of Ricardo, was arrived at Turin, and had a design against their lives. A report also prevailed, that letters had been sent from the King of England to their Excellencies at Berne, demanding their persons. Another letter from a friend was also received, couched in the following terms: “If you wish

the preservation of the English General at Vevay, let him know that he must remove from thence with speed, if he have any regard to his own safety." After much consultation among themselves, whether a removal to some other place of residence would be advisable, they at length determined to remain at Vevay; but their tranquillity was soon interrupted by a discovery that some suspicious persons had on the 14th November 1663, passed the Lake of Geneva from Savoy, and had arrived at Vevay, dividing themselves into different parts of the town. On the next day, being Sunday, Monsieur Dubois, the landlord of the house where the English resided, discovered a boat on the side of the lake with four watermen in her, their oars in order, and ready to put off. Not far from the boat stood two persons with cloaks thrown over their shoulders, and four others sitting down near them. Mr. Dubois, suspecting that they had some wicked design against the English, pretending to have forgotten something, returned home, and advised the English of what he had observed. These six people had previously been seen by Mr. Binet in the market-place, but on being observed had retired to the Lake. The way leading towards the church being now clear, the English attended the sermon without molestation, taking no notice of what they had heard. On their return from church, being informed that the suspected persons were dining at one of the inns in the town, the curiosity of Ludlow was so far excited as to induce him, with a small company, to take a view of the boat in the lake. There he found the four watermen, with their oars ready to start at a moment's notice; and shortly afterwards the suspected persons, having observed the actions of Monsieur Dubois, and apprehensive of being seized, returned to their boat, and with great haste put off for the shores of Savoy. The Englishmen afterwards understood that one Du Pose, of Lyons; Monsieur du Pré, a Savoyard; one Cerise, of Lyons; with Riardo, before mentioned, were part of this crew, and that Riardo paid the whole expences incurred at Vevay.

From this period every assistance was offered, and every precaution adopted against a second attack, by the bailiff and council at Vevay, as well as by their Excellencies at Berne; and General Ludlow received fresh hints that *his* life was particularly aimed at; and repeated advice from his friends to remove to some fresh place of residence; but, being assured of the good affections both of the magistrates and of the people at Vevay, and having procured from government the power of ringing an alarm bell, which communicated with his own chambers, he resolved not to change his situation; but Mr. Lisle, his companion, was so alarmed at the last attempt, and at the fresh rumours that were in circulation, that he withdrew to Lausanne.

In the mean time Ludlow had received information from England that Riardo had been at that Court to give an account of his ill success in the late attempt, and that he was not only well received by the King, but dispatched with fresh orders to carry on the same design. In his passage through France he had been with the Duchess of Orleans, who was the principal instrument employed by the King to carry on this *manly* attempt.

Secret meetings were still held by the conspirators, who agreed to make no more attempts by way of the Lake, but to make the next by land, which shortly afterwards took place, but was frustrated by the zeal of Monsieur du Moulin, of Vevay, who, on his journey towards Lausanne, discovered in a lane, not far from the Lake, three persons well mounted and armed, with one man on foot, and suspecting they had some evil design, he dismounted, and taking up the foot of his horse, pretended that he wanted a shoe, and returned to Vevay to give advice of what he had seen; but the conspirators, suspecting themselves to be discovered, fled to Safron, where they had a boat ready to receive them and convey them back to Savoy. It appeared also that they had sent two persons into the town to assassinate Ludlow. A short time afterwards, two men in the habit of grooms, and mounted on good horses, came to lodge at an inn at Vevay, who, on being questioned by the bailiff, gave very equivocal answers, and afterwards departed for Lausanne.

On Thursday, 11th August 1664, Ludlow received the afflicting news of the assassination of his friend and brother in adversity, Mr. Lisle, at Lausanne, who, in his way to church, was shot dead by a person on foot, who had a companion waiting with a led horse which the murderer mounted, and rode away crying, "*Vive le Roi.*" It appeared afterwards by the description given of these people, that they were the same who, a short time before, had lodged at Vevay.

Fresh apprehensions after this fatal event were entertained by the English residing at Vevay; and Mr. Say, accompanied by Colonel Biscoe, prepared their departure for Germany; but Ludlow continued steady at his post, saying, "that he thought it much better to be in a position to make opposition against his enemies, than to live in perpetual fear of being discovered."

At this period the court of England thought fit to declare war against the States of the United Provinces, and Ludlow received a pressing letter from his former friend and companion at Vevay, Mr. Say, urging him to unite with the Dutch against the King of England; but the former treachery of the Dutch in delivering up three of his friends, was not yet forgotten by Ludlow, and he persisted in his resolution not to enter into a conjunction of interests with the Dutch, until they had given satisfaction touching their conduct in delivering up the three gentlemen into the hands of their enemies.

Agents were still employed for the destruction of Ludlow by the King of England, who suspected he would join the cause of the Dutch against him, upon which he withdrew for some time from Vevay, and spent six weeks with his friends at Lausanne; but he had not returned many days, when another very suspicious character appeared at Vevay, who, upon examination, not being able to give a good account of himself, was ordered to depart immediately. Ludlow was once more solicited to join the Dutch party, but again refused upon the same grounds.

The memory of this steady patriot has been retained at Vevay by the inscription placed over the door of his residence, and bearing this motto: *Omne solum forti patria—quia patris.*

A descendant of his family, Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood-house, in the county of Wilts, Esq. has lately received from Vevay this very board, which was placed on the house of Monsieur Louis Grenier. I think the inscription would have been more *apropos*, if the latter part of it, *quia patris*, had been omitted; for his father resided in Wilts, and he was an unfortunate exile in Switzerland.



How long he continued a resident at Vevay I cannot fully ascertain. In the *Fasti Oxonienses*, it is asserted, that he came to London in the year 1689, on the knowledge of which an address was presented to the House of Commons by the hands of their Speaker, petitioning that they would be pleased to issue a proclamation for the apprehension of Colonel Ludlow, attainted for the murder of Charles the First.

This event seems corroborated by the following anecdote, communicated to me by a

^w This interesting memorial of the celebrated Republican General was lately brought into England from Vevay by one of the family, and is now placed over a chimney in the hall of Heywood-house, the board having been fresh painted, and the letters gilt.

descendant of Edmund Ludlow: "Sir Edward Seymour was engaged to dine at Longleat (the seat of the Thynne family), and was just sat down to dinner, when a servant entered with the intelligence that General Ludlow was arrived in London: upon which Seymour immediately ordered his horses and set off for London. The footman, who was waiting at that time at table told the circumstance to my father. JAMES LUDLOW."^x

His death took place in the year 1693, and his memory is recorded by the following inscription on a tablet in the church of Vevay:

Siste gradum, et respice!
 Hic jacet EDMUND LUDLOW,
 Anglus natione, provinciæ
 Wiltoniensis, filius Henrici
 Equestris ordinis, senatorisque
 Parlamenti, cujus quoque fuit
 ipse Membrum, Patrum
 stemmate clarus et nobilis,
 Virtute propriâ nobilior,
 Religione protestans,
 et insigni pietate coruscus.
 Ætatis anno XXIII, Tribunus
 Militum, paulò post exercitûs
 Prætor primarius;
 tunc Hybernorum domitor.
 In pugna intrepidus, et vitæ
 prodigus; in victoriâ clemens
 et mansuetus; Patriæ libertatis
 defensor, et potestatis arbitrariæ
 propugnator acerrimus:
 cujus causâ ab eadem Patriâ
 XXXII annis extorris,

meliorique fortunâ dignus,
 apud Helveticos se recepit;
 ibique ætatis anno LXXIII moriens,
 omnibus sui desiderium relinquens,
 Sedes æternas lætus advolavit.

Hocce Monumentum,
 in perpetuam veræ et sinceræ
 erga Maritum defunctum
 Amicitiae
 Memoriam, dicat et vovet
 Domina ^y ELIZABETH de THOMAS,
 ejus strenua et mœstissima,
 tam in infortuniis
 quam in matrimonio,
 Consors dilectissima;
 quæ, animi magnitudine
 et vi amoris conjugalis mota,
 eum in exilium
 ad obitum usque constanter secuta est.
 A. D. 1693.

FAMILY of COKER.

FIRST OF SOMERSETSHIRE; AFTERWARDS OF MAYPOWDER, IN DORSETSHIRE; AND, LASTLY,
 OF HILL DEVERILL, IN WILTSHIRE.^z

From the marriage of Sir Henry Coker, Knight, with Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, by his wife Elizabeth Penny, we find a termination of the *elder* branch of this respectable family, when a considerable landed property at the Deverills devolved to the COKERS, some account of whom I shall here give from a private manuscript with which I have been favoured.

ROBERT de Cocre, of East Coker, cō Somerset, *temp.* Edward I. A. D. 1272, was witness to a charter made by Robert de Mandeville of lands in East Coker. This Robert left a son

^x Living in Warminster in 1817.

^y Thomas ap Thomas was of Wenvoe Castle, in the county of Monmouth. Edmund Thomas, his son, had issue two sons, 1. William, who married a daughter of Sir John Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, in Glamorganshire, whose heir-general conveyed the estates of Wenvoe Castle; and Ruperra, by marriage, to General Ludlow. (*Kimber's Baronetage.*)

^z For a more detailed account of the COKER family, see Collinson's Somerset, and Hutchins's Dorset.

MATTHEW de Coker, who, 19 Edward II. founded a Chantry at Wembdon, ÷ Somerset, near Bridgewater.

RICHARD de Coker, who, 19 Edward III. gave sundry lands in Charlton, ÷ Somerset, to the Priory of Bruton, in the said county; the name of his wife is unknown, but he had issue two sons, Matthew and William.

MATTHEW de Coker married Meliora, daughter of and had issue

JOHN de Coker, who married; resided at West Coker, 13 Henry IV. and left issue

BARTHOLOMEW de Coker, whose wife's name is also unknown, but he left issue one daughter, who was united in marriage with Sir John Seymour, of Wolf-hall, in the county of Wilts. This does not agree with the pedigree of the Seymours, published in the Hundred of Mere, which states Elizabeth to be the daughter of Sir Robert Coker, of Lawrence Lydiard, ÷ Somerset; but Collinson, the Historian of Somerset, says *Bartholomew*.

With this marriage terminated the *elder* branch of the family of COKER, when the inheritance reverted to WILLIAM, the second son of RICHARD de Coker, who, 49 Edward II. removed to Rolston and Bowen, in the county of Somerset, and by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Norris, of Pentelyn, ÷ Glamorgan, had issue

ROBERT de Coker, who continued to reside at the same place as his father, and was espoused to, daughter and heir of John Wallys, of Worle, ÷ Somerset, Esq. and had issue

JOHN Coker, who was living at Worle, 7 Henry V.; he married Eleanora, daughter and heir of Robert Veale, of Maypowder, ^a ÷ Dorset, Esq. and had issue

ROBERT Coker, ob. 2 Henry VII. who removed his residence to Maypowder, of which the heiress of Veale, his wife, brought him the inheritance, and where he was resident 12 Edward V. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas (or as some say Robert) Turges, of Melcomb Turges, ÷ Dorset, Esq. and had issue two sons, John ^b and Francis. ^c

JOHN Coker resided at Maypowder, and married Avice, daughter of Thomas Malet, of Enmore, ÷ Somerset; he gave divers lands to his brother Francis, who resided at Bristol, but we cannot tell if he ever was married. John left issue one son and three daughters, Eleanor, wife of Richard Pomeroy, of Rondon, ÷ Devon, Esq.; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Gaven, of Northington, ÷ Wilts, Esq.; and Mary, wife of John Lisle, of Kimpton, ÷ Hants, Esq.

THOMAS Coker, who died 20 Henry VIII. married Jane, only daughter and heir of Richard Sutton, of Sarum, Wilts, Esq. and had issue two sons, Robert and John, and two daughters, Isabella, wife of Henry Williams, of Hilton, Esq. and Alice, wife of Robert Bingham, of Melcomb, Esq.

ROBERT Coker, ^d who resided at Maypowder, and who died 14 Eliz. 1571, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Beaumont, of Giddesham, ÷ Devon, Esq. John, the second son, does not appear to have been married; but Robert, his elder brother, had nine sons and daughters, amongst whom, were, 1. Henry; 2. John; 3. Robert; 4. Luke; 5. Thomas; and four daughters. (*See Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 263; or vol. III. p. 273, 2d edition.*)

HENRY Coker, ^e the eldest son, continued to reside at Maypowder, and was married to Anne, daughter of Robert Strode, of Parnham, ÷ Dorset, Esq. by whom he had issue an only daughter, named Bridget, who espoused Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Esq.

^a Coker, of Maypowder, bears for Arms, *Argent*, on a bend *Gules* three leopards' heads *Or*, within a bordure engrailed *Sable*. Crest: a Moor's head couped at the shoulders, full faced *proper*, wreathed about the temples.

^b John ob. 5 Henry VIII.

^c Hutchins says the name of the *second* son was Edmund, who was Prior of Totness, co. Devon.

^d Mr. Hutchins describes this personage as having been the most considerable man of his family, having augmented his estate considerably by marriage and purchase. See Pedigree of Coker, Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 263, 1st edit.; vol. III. p. 273, 2d edit.

^e See Pedigree of Ludlow, Robert. Hutchins says Henry, and that he died s. p. *male*.

The three next brothers dying without issue, the inheritance devolved on Thomas,^f the fifth son, whom Mr. Hutchins places *second* instead of *fifth*.

THOMAS Coker lived at Maypowder, and by his marriage with Edith, daughter of George Turberville, of Bere, *co* Dorset, Esq. and widow of John Gerard, Esq. who died 1576, had issue one son, who succeeded his father.

ROBERT Coker, born at Maypowder, 6 Eliz. 1563, and who died 1624, *ætatis* 63, was twice married, first, to Thomasine, daughter of William Petres, of Petershays, *co* Devon, Esq. and, secondly, to Anne, or Amy, sister and coheir of John Moldford, of Molton, or Cholmeley, *co* Devon, Esq. By his first marriage he had issue one son, his heir, and by his second marriage with Amy, he had Robert, born 1605, died 1643, *ætatis* 38; Thomas, born 1610; Peter; Mary, born 1602, ob. 1636, *ætatis* 33, married 1620 to Charles Brune, of Athelhampton, Esq.; Anne, born 1603, married, 1618, to Thomas Gerard, of Trent; Bridget, born 1606, wife of Thomas Hussey, of Edmondesham; Amy, born and died 1607; Elizabeth, born 1617, ob. 1644, wife of John Jeffrey, of Catherston, Esq.; and Grace, who died 1613.

WILLIAM Coker, born in 1598, married Jane, daughter of William Williams, of Herringston, *co* Dorset, Esq. by whom he had a numerous issue; viz. nine sons and seven daughters: 1. Robert; 2. William; 3. Henry; 4. John; 5. Thomas; 6. Luke; 7. Peter; 8. Joseph; 9. Benjamin. He departed this life in 1656, leaving Robert his eldest son his heir.

ROBERT Coker, born in 1617, resided at Maypowder, where he died, and was buried in 1698, *ætatis* 82. He married, first, Johanna, daughter of John Brown, of Frampton, Esq. who died in 1653, and was buried at Frampton, by whom he had a daughter, named Jane, wife of Bonham, son and heir of Giles Strangeways, of Charlton Adam, *co* Somerset, Esq. He afterwards married, in 1654, Mary, daughter of Edward Hooper, of Boveridge, Esq. and relict of John Brune, Esq. She died in 1688, *ætatis* 72, and was buried at Maypowder. By this second marriage he left a numerous family: 1. Robert,^g born 1657, died 1721; 2. Edward, born 1658, killed at Bridport in 1685; 3. Thomas, born 1661, died 1724; 4. 5. John, Henry, twins; Anne, married, first, to Bullen Reymes, of Whaddon, Esq. and, secondly, to Henry, or Harry Chafin, Esq.

On the death of Robert, he was succeeded by William, his brother, who was born in 1616, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Squibb, of Whitechurch, Esq. and appears to have left no issue.

He was succeeded by his brother Henry, born in 1620, who married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Esq. by which marriage he came into possession of the Ludlow property, and becomes the principal object of our heraldic inquiry.

But before I quit the family of Coker, which had resided for many years at Maypowder, *co* Dorset, I shall add a few lines respecting them.

As I have before observed, Robert Coker by his first marriage with Johanna Frampton, had an only daughter, named Jane, who was united in marriage with Bonham, son and heir of Giles Strangeways; but by his second wife, he had several children, the eldest of whom, Robert, born 1657, died in 1721, leaving two sons and as many daughters. William, the eldest, was born in 1680, and died 1719, *vitæ patris*; Robert, the second son, was born 1687, and died in 1723.

Respecting these two sons, Mr. Hutchins remarks, “that both died unmarried, and the latter left the estate by will to William, son of his uncle Thomas Coker, who sold it, burthened with a debt contracted by his ancestors, and increased by a long and expensive law-suit, to the Honourable John Spencer, Esq. 1745, whose son, John Viscount Spencer now enjoys it.” (*Hutchins’s Dorset, vol. II. p. 263.*)

^f Mr. Hutchins makes Thomas the *second* son, who died 1559.

^g Here Hutchins says, 1. John, born and died 1656; 2. Benjamin.

PEDIGREE of COKER, of MAYPOWDER, cō DORSET, and HILL DEVERILL, cō WILTS.

ARMS: *Argent*, on a bend *Sable*, three leopards' heads *Gules*.CREST: A Moor's head, couped at the shoulders, full faced *proper*, wreathed about the temples.

Sir Henry Coker, third son of William Coker, Esq. of Maypowder, ob. 1681. = Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edmund Ludlow, Esq. of Hill Deverill.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ludlow Coker, born 1649, ob. s. p. | 6. Elizabeth, born 1658, died young. | 11. Benjamin, born 1664. |
| 2. Ludlow Coker, born 1653, ob. s. p. | 7. Edmund, third heir, † born 1659. | 12. Bridget, born 1666. |
| 3. Elizabeth, born . . . , died young. | 8. Elizabeth, born 1660. | 13. Jane, born 1676. |
| 4. Lettice, born 1659. | 9. Robert, born 1662. | |
| 5. Henry, first heir, * born 1656. | 10. William, born 1663. | |

* First heir . . . 3. Henry Coker, third son, ob. 1736. = Rachel, daughter and heir of Thomas Chafin, of Zeals, co. Wilts, Esq.

Second heir . . . 1. Ludlow Coker. 2. Thomas Coker. 3. Benjamin Coker. 4. Robert Coker. All of whom died without issue.

† Third heir . . . 4. Edmund Coker, fourth son. = Dorothy, daughter of John Drew, Rector of Stourton.

1. Benjamin. 2. Ludlow. Each died unmarried.

The last remaining property of this family is said to have been sold to Lord Weymouth, in the year 1735, by Thomas Coker.

FAMILY of COKER, of HILL DEVERILL.

Having traced this family and its descendants from Coker, in Somersetshire, to Maypowder, in Dorsetshire, we now find them settled in Wiltshire, and inheriting the property of the Ludlow family at this place.

Sir Henry Coker, who married the heiress of the elder branch of the family of Ludlow, was the third son of William Coker, by Jane Williams, his wife. He was a distinguished personage during the reigns of King Charles I. and II. There is a scarce portrait of him engraved, with the following inscription :

“The Hon^{ble} Sir Henry Coker, of the county of Wilts, Knight, High Sheriff anno 1663; Coll' of horse and foote to King Charles the First; Coll' to the King of Spayne, and Coll' to his Ma' that now is, for the servis of Worcester; now Gent' of the Privy Chamber, ætat. 48, 1681.”

Not having been able to find any original painting of Sir Henry, I have re-engraved the portrait before-mentioned, together with that of Edmund Ludlow, prefixed to his Memoirs. (*See Plate II.*)

By this marriage the families of Ludlow and Coker were united, and produced very numerous descendants: fortunately, I am enabled to state whom, by the register of Hill Deverill, so deficient in the memorials of the Ludlows, and so satisfactory in those of their successors the Cokers.

BIRTHS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1643. Elizabeth Coker, first daughter of Sir Henry Coker, born at East Coker, and died immediately. | 1649. Ludlow Coker, first son of Sir Henry Coker, born at Maypowder, but died at 3 years of age. |
|---|--|

PLATE II.



FIG. 1.
OF THE
ARMOUR



FIG. 2.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1652. Lætitia Coker, born at Hill Deverill. | Sir Henry, born at Hill Deverill. |
| 1653. Ludlow Coker, second son of Sir Henry, born at Hill Deverill, died at two years old. | 1660. Elizabeth Coker, fourth daughter of Sir Henry, born at Hill Deverill. |
| 1656. Henry Coker, third son of Sir Henry, born at Clifton. | 1662. Robert Coker, born at Hill Deverill. |
| 1658. Elizabeth Coker, born at Hill Deverill, died young. | 1663. William Coker, born at Hill Deverill. |
| 1659. Edmund Ludlow Coker, fourth son of | 1664. Benjamin Coker, born at Hill Deverill. |
| | 1666. Bridget Coker, born at Hill Deverill. |
| | 1676. Jane Coker, born at Hill Deverill. |

Amongst the MARRIAGES I find only Thomas Lambert to Mrs. Jane Coker, 1696.

BURIALS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1681. Sir Henry Coker. | 1736. Henry Coker, son of Sir Henry and Elizabeth. |
| 1689. Elizabeth Coker. | |
| 1699. Henry Coker's wife. | Together with Ludlow Coker, eldest son of Sir Henry Coker, with many other of his children. |
| — Rachel Coker. | |
| 1716. Lady Elizabeth Coker, wife of Sir Henry Coker. | |

By these Registers we find that Henry, *third* son of Sir Henry Coker, succeeded on the death of his two elder brothers. He married RACHEL, daughter of Thomas Chafin, of Zeals, *co* Wilts, Esq. and by her had issue four sons, all of whom died without issue : 1. Ludlow ; 2. Thomas ; 3. Benjamin ; 4. Robert. These sons are all mentioned in the Parish Register of Hill Deverill.

Henry Ludlow Coker, born at Hill Deverill, 1683.

Thomas Coker, born at Hill Deverill, 1684.

Benjamin Coker, baptized at Hill Deverill, 1687.

Robert Coker, buried at Hill Deverill, 1738.

Henry Coker, their father, was buried at Hill Deverill, 1736.

The aforesaid sons of HENRY Coker having left no issue male, the next heir was EDMUND Coker, the *fourth* son of Sir Henry. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Drew, Rector of Stourton, and had issue two sons : Benjamin and Ludlow, each dying unmarried.

By the same Register it appears, that the Rev. Benjamin Coker, late Rector of Kingston Deverill, was buried in the year 1732 ; and William Coker in 1739.

I find also a memorial to Ludlow Coker, son of Edmund Ludlow Coker, Rector of Kingston Deverill, being buried there, aged three years.

From the best information I can collect, it appears that the property of the Coker family was disposed of about the year 1737, by THOMAS Coker, brother of Henry Ludlow Coker, before-mentioned, who died in 1736, which Thomas (according to tradition), retired to a small residence at Monkton Deverill, which is still marked by the handsome escutcheon of arms bearing the quarterings of the Ludlow family. (*See Plate in the HUNDRED OF MERE, page 177.*)

This landed property, which had continued for so many years in the hands of the Ludlow and Coker families, now became separated. Lord Viscount Weymouth purchased the manor of Kingston Deverill about the year 1737, and in the following year that of Hill Deverill was conveyed to the Duke of Marlborough, by deed, the parties to which were Thomas Coker, brother and administrator to Henry Ludlow Coker, and son and heir of Henry Coker, on the *first* part ; the Rev. William Grove, of Zeals, and John Dalby, of Hurst, devisees in trust to

the will of Henry Ludlow Coker, of the *second* part; the Rev. Benjamin Coker, Rector of Kingston Deverill, and Anne Coker, sister of Thomas Coker, of the *third* part; and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, and Francis Earl of Godolphin, the two acting executors of John Duke of Marlborough, of the *fourth* part.

This estate was purchased in the year 1796 of the Duke of Marlborough by the Duke of Somerset, in whose possession it is now vested.

BAYCLIFFE OR BAILLESCLIVE.

BEFORE I quit the precincts of Hill Deverill, and proceed to those of Longbridge Deverill adjoining, I must not omit the name of a farm called BAYCLIFFE OR BAILLESCLIVE, which has been noticed in Domesday book, and though immediately joined to Maiden Bradley, is considered as being situated in the parish of Hill Deverill.

This place, which is now only a farm in the parish of Hill Deverill, appears to have been in early times a separate vill and lordship. It lies in the extreme western part of the parish, joining to Maiden Bradley; and till lately had a respectable house, the residence of Lord George Thyme, which is now partly pulled down to rebuild the farm-house, which stands close on the side of the road leading to Maiden Bradley, and at a short distance from it.

It is the property of the Marquis of Bath, and though in the parish of Hill Deverill, it forms one tithing with Little Horningsham, which is in the parish of Maiden Bradley. It once had a chapel endowed with the tithes of the place, but its site cannot now be ascertained.

The first account we have of it is in Domesday :

“ADELELMUS tenet de Edwardo (de Salisberie) BALLOCHELIE. WINEGOD tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 2 carucatarum quæ ibi sunt in dominio cum 10 bordariis. Silva 3 quarentenæ longa et una lata. Valuit 20 solidos; modo 40 solidos.”

“ADELELMUS holds BALLOCHELIE of Edward (of Salisbury). WINEGOD held it T. R. E. and it was possessed at one hide. Here are 2 ploughlands, both of which are in demesne, with 10 borderers. The wood is 3 furlongs in length, and 1 broad. It was valued at twenty shillings; now at forty shillings.”

By the above extract we find that Edward of Salisbury, ancestor of Devereux and Longespee Earls of Salisbury, obtained the chief lordship of this place at the Conquest; yet that Adelelmus, a Saxon, held it under him, and had here ten tenants of that class which is called *bordariis*, and who no doubt had their cottages and small allotments of land for their services.

About the beginning of the reign of Henry III. the chief fee still remained in the Earls of Salisbury, descendants of Edward; but Balleseclive was then divided between two inferior lords, namely, James de Bolebec, who held one fourth of a knight's fee here of Robert de Columb, and he of Gilbert de Bolebec, and Gilbert of the Earl of Sarum for the old feoffment; while the other part, which was valued also at one fourth of a knight's fee, was held by Ralph Waspray or Waspre, of Robert de Waspray, and by Robert of the same Earl of the new feoffment. (*Testa de Nevill*, p. 135, &c.)

But shortly after this time we find Jordan de Bolebec gives all his tenement here to the Priory of Maiden Bradley, which grant is confirmed to that Priory, among other donations, by

charter of Henry III. "Ex dono Jordani de Bolebec totum tenementum quod quondam tenuit in Bayleclive cum pertinenciis suis." (*Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. II. p. 410.*)

I have not been able to ascertain whether the whole of Baycliffe was conveyed to the Priory by this grant or not, but think it must have been the case, as from this time the Prior seems to be lord of the whole, and Baycliffe-Waspray is particularly mentioned in after deeds as belonging to the Priory. The Prior is returned as Lord of Baylesclive in the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. and by the court book of that Priory, 9 Edward III. in the possession of the Marquis of Bath, it appears that the Priory then held in demesne here 101 acres of land, pasture for 300 sheep, and a certain fulling-mill called Hamelenes mill, and that the other lands were held by several tenants at various rents and services.

At the dissolution of Religious houses, *temp.* Henry VIII. Richard Jenyns, then Prior, returns the annual value of the farm of Baylecliffe to be 45s. 1½*d.*; out of which was paid to the Sheriff of Wilts, 11s., and to Sir Walter Hungerford 2s. per annum, leaving the clear yearly value of 32s. 1½*d.*

The above sum appears a small rent for such a property; but it must be observed that religious houses were used to lease their property on lives, or for a term of years, with a rent reserved and subject to fines for renewal. This was most likely the case with Baycliffe at the dissolution, and the uncertain profit arising from these renewals was not taken into the account.

Baycliffe escheated to the Crown on the dissolution of the Priory, and, with others of its possessions, was granted 29 Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp, afterwards created Earl of Hertford and Duke of Somerset, from whom it descended by entail to Edward Earl of Hertford his son by his second marriage with Anne Stanhope; who, by his deed dated 6 James I. 1608, sold it to Sir John Morley, Knight, and he in the following year, 1609, sold it to Sir Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Knight, it being then in the occupation of Jane, widow of Thomas Ludlow, by lease from Edward Earl of Hertford.

This Thomas Ludlow was brother of Sir Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, and of course great uncle of the Republican General who has already been so largely noticed. He resided some time at Dinton in this county, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas, and sister of Sir Gabriel Pyle, Knight, of Bapton, in the parish of Fisherton-de-la-Mere, which is the Jane above-mentioned. The children by this marriage were Gabriel, of whom more hereafter; Thomas, who is called of Warminster, Gent. and from whom the family now existing in Warminster is descended; and George, who died in infancy.

In 15 James I. 1627, the Sir Edmund Ludlow before-mentioned having married twice, and having a son by each marriage of the name of Henry, settles Baycliffe, with the manor of Yarnfield, &c. on Henry Ludlow the younger, whom he calls his second son, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Philipps, of Montague, in the county of Somerset, Esq. and the heirs male of their bodies. But this settlement was of short continuance, for only six years after, in 1633, Gabriel Ludlow, son of the above Thomas and Jane, who is styled Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, declares himself by his deed of settlement to be then seised of Baycliffe in demesne as of fee. This Gabriel had four children: Gabriel, Thomas, Frances, and Anne, baptised in Warminster, where he resided some time, and held the prebend and other lands jointly with Thomas his brother; and afterwards other children baptised at Maiden Bradley, being then called of Baycliffe, Esq.

He early embraced those principles of hostility to regal power which were now making rapid progress; his relatives, both on the father's and mother's side, had already taken a decided part; and in 1638 we find him alienating Baycliffe to his brother Thomas in trust for his wife and children, and preparing for a voyage to New England, which was then considered to be the land of liberty and happiness. More fortunate than some others of the popular party, who

were prevented by an order of the government, he actually performed the voyage, and I can find no clear proof that he ever returned.

General Ludlow, in his Memoirs, speaks of his cousin Captain Gabriel Ludlow, who fell in the obstinately contested fight of Newbury, September 27, 1644, and an old common-place book compiled by John Ludlow, of Warminster, about 1720, makes him to be this Gabriel of Baycliffe, but I am inclined to think that it was Gabriel his eldest son, who was baptised at Warminster in 1622, and who at the time of this battle was about 22 years of age. My reason for this opinion is, because this officer seems to have been a young unmarried man; and when dying of the wounds which he had received, he recommends his mother, brothers, and sisters, to the care of his illustrious relative, but says nothing of wife or children. But whether Gabriel the father returned or not he must have died early. Phillis his widow, and Thomas his son, resided at Baycliffe till the year 1653, when they sold it to Sir John Thyme, who, in the year 1662, purchased also of the family of Reddish, of Maiden Bradley, the tithes, which then or lately belonged to the chapel of Baycliffe; from whom it has descended to the present noble proprietor.

PARISH OF LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL.

WE are now come to the largest and last of those villages which bear the name of Deverill, and we must endeavour to affix, if possible, the records of Domesday Book to each parish, which will be rather difficult, as they are all specified under the general title of DEVREL.

N^o. 1. *Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Glastingeberiensis tenet DEVREL. T. R. E. geldavit pro 10 hidis. Terra est 8 carucatarum. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ; et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 2 servi. Ibi 10 villani, et 8 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi molinum reddit 5 solidos. Et 1 acra prati. Pastura dimidia leuca longa et tantundem lata. De eadem terra tenet unus tainus hidam et dimidiam; nec potuit neque potest ab ecclesia hæc terra separari. Valuit manerium quando Turstinus Abbas recepit 8 libras; modo 10 libras. Fol. 66. h. 1.*

The Church of St. Mary at Glastonbury holds DEVREL. It was assessed T. R. E. at ten hides. Here are eight plough-lands. Five of the hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, and two servants. Ten villagers and eight cottagers occupy five plough-lands. The mill pays five shillings; and here is one acre of meadow. The pasture is three quarters of a mile square. A Thane holds a hide and a half of this land, nor can he be removed from these services of the church. When the Abbot Turstin took possession of this manor, it was valued at eight pounds; now at ten pounds.

N^o. 2. *Ipsa ecclesia tenet DEVREL. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 9 carucatarum. De hac terra sunt in dominio 5 hidæ, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 2 servi. Ibi 14 villani, et 24 bordarii, et 12 cotarii, cum 6 carucatis. Ibi 3 molina reddunt 14 solidos, et 10 denarios. Et 6 acræ prati. Pastura dimidia leuca longa, et quantum lata. Silva 2 leucæ longa, et dimidia leuca lata. De eadem terra tenet unus miles unam hidam et unam virgatam terræ de Abbate. EISI qui tenuit T. R. E. non poterat ab ecclesia separari. Totum manerium valet 12 libras. Fol. 66. h. 2.*

The same church holds DEVREL. It was assessed T. R. E. at ten hides. Here are nine plough-lands. Five of these hides are in demesne, where are three plough-lands and two servants. Fourteen villagers, 24 borderers, and 12 cottagers occupy six plough-lands. Three mills pay fourteen shillings and ten pence. Here are six acres of meadow. The pasture is three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile broad. The wood is three miles long, and three quarters of a mile broad. A military man holds of the Abbot one hide and one yard-land. EISI, who held them T. R. E. could not be separated from the church. The whole manor is worth twelve pounds.

N^o. 3. *Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de Bech tenet de rege DEVREL. BRICTRIC tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 7 carucatarum. De hac terra sunt in dominio 6 hidæ et dimidia, et ibi 3 carucatæ, et 8 servi. Ibi 8 villani, et 7 coscez, et 2 bordarii, cum 4 carucatis. Ibi molinum de 30 denariis. Et 4 acræ prati. Pastura 1 leuca longa, et 5 quarentenæ lata. Silva 3 quarentenæ longa, et 2 quarentenæ lata. Ecclesia ejusdem manerii habet unam hidam de eadem terra. Totum manerium valet 12 libras. Valebat 15 libras, vivente regina Mathilde, quæ dedit eadem ecclesiæ.*

The Church of St. Mary at Bec (Normandy) holds DEVREL. BRICTRIC held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at ten hides. Here are seven plough-lands. Six hides and a half are in demesne, where are three plough-lands and eight servants. Eight villagers, seven cottagers, and two borderers, occupy four plough-lands. The mill pays thirty pence. Here are four acres of meadow. The pasture is a mile and a half long, and five furlongs broad. The wood is three furlongs in length, and two broad. The church of this manor holds one hide in it. The whole manor is worth twelve pounds. It was valued at fifteen pounds during the life of the late Queen Matilda, who gave it to the said church.

N^o. 4. Canonici Lisieux tenent DEVREL. EDDEVA tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatarum. De eadem sunt in dominio 3 hidæ et dimidia, 3 acras minus; et ibi 1 carucata, et 2 servi; et 6 coscez, cum 1 villano, habent 1 carucata. Ibi 3 acra prati. Pastura 4 quarentenæ longa, et 3 quarentenæ lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 70 solidos. Fol. 68. b. 1.

The Canons of Lisieux (Normandy) hold DEVREL. EDDEVA held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at four hides. Here are three plough-lands. Three hides and a half, wanting three acres, are in demesne, where is one plough-land, and two servants. Six cottagers and one villager occupy one plough-land. Here are three acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and three furlongs broad. It was valued at forty shillings; now at seventy shillings.

N^o. 5. Edwardus de Sarisburie tenet DEVREL, et ADELELMUS de eo. SAULF tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 4 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatarum. In dominio 2 hidæ et dimidia de eadem terra; et ibi 2 carucata, cum 1 servo. Ibi 1 villanus, et 9 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi 2 acra prati, et 3 acra silvæ. Pastura 3 quarentenæ longa, et 2 quarentenæ lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 40 solidos. Fol. 69. b. 1.

Edward of Salisbury holds DEVREL, and ADELELMUS of him. SAULF held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at four hides. Here are two plough-lands. Two hides and a half are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, with one servant. One villager, and nine cottagers occupy one plough-land. Here are two acres of meadow, and three acres of wood. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and two broad. It was valued at forty shillings; now at sixty shillings.

N^o. 6. URSO tenet de ERNULFO DEVREL. ULMARUS tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 2 hidis et dimidia, et dimidia virgata terræ. Terra est 3 carucatarum. De ea sunt in dominio 1 hida et dimidia; et ibi 2 carucata, et 3 servi, et 2 bordarii, et 6 coscez, cum 1 carucata. Ibi molinum reddit 5 solidos. Et 2 acra prati. Pastura dimidia leuca longa, et una quarentena lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 30 solidos; modo 50 solidos. Fol. 70. a. 2.

URSO holds DEVREL under ERNULFUS. ULMANUS held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at two hides and a half, and half a yard-land. Here are three plough-lands. One hide and a half is in demesne, consisting of two plough-lands and three servants. Two borderers and six cottagers occupy one plough-land. The mill pays five shillings. There are two acres of meadow, and the pasture is three quarters and a mile long, and a furlong broad, and there is the same quantity of wood. It was worth thirty shillings; now fifty shillings.

N^o. 7. OSBERNUS (Giffard) tenet DEVREL. SMAIL tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 3 hidis et dimidia virgata terræ. Terra est 3 carucatarum. De ea sunt in dominio 2 hidæ; et ibi 2 carucata, cum 1 servo, et 9 coscez, et 3 bordariis, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinum reddit 30 denarios, et 2 acras prati; et pastura 2 quarentenæ longa, et una quarentena lata. Silva dimidia leuca longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 40 solidos. Fol. 72. b. 2.

OSBERNUS (Giffard) holds DEVREL. SMAIL held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at three yards, and half a yard-land. Here are three plough-lands. Two hides are in demesne, where

are two plough-lands, and one servant. Here are nine cottagers and three borderers. The mill pays thirty pence. Here are two acres of meadow, and the pasture is a quarter of a mile long, and a furlong broad. The wood is three quarters of a mile square. It was valued at forty shillings; now at sixty shillings.

N^o. 8. EDGAR, *presbyter*, tenet dimidiam hidam in DEVREL. ALGAR tenuit T. R. E. et pro tanto geldabat. Terra est dimidiæ carucatæ. Ibi habet 2 cosceꝝ. Pastura 3 quarentenæ longa, et una lata. Valet 12 solidos. Fol. 74. a. 1.

EDGAR, a priest, holds half a hide in DEVREL. ALGAR held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at so much. Here is half a plough-land. He has here two cottagers. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and one broad. It is worth twelve shillings.

N^o. 9. ALBERICUS, *camerarius*, tenet DEVREL. Duo taini tenuerunt T. R. E. et geldabat pro una hida. Terra est 1 carucatæ. Ibi sunt 1 cosceꝝ, cum 1 carucata; et molinum reddidit 4 solidos. Et una acra prati. Pastura 4 quarentenæ longa, et 2 quarentenæ lata. Silva 5 quarentenæ longa, et una quarentena lata. Valuit 40 solidos; modo 29 solidos. Fol. 74. b. 2.

ALBERICUS (the Chamberlain) holds DEVREL. Two military men held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at one hide. Here is one plough-land. Here are eight cottagers with one plough-land. The mill pays four shillings. Here is one acre of meadow, and the pasture is half a mile long, and a quarter broad. The wood is five furlongs in length, and one broad. It has been valued at forty shillings; now at twenty-nine shillings.

To the compilers of Domesday, the name of the proprietor was perhaps sufficient to distinguish any one of these NINE Devrels from the rest; to the present generation however, after a lapse of more than 700 years, and the numerous changes of property which have taken place, the matter is not quite so easy; and we cannot but wish they had bestowed on each of these places some permanent distinctive name. Our difficulty is also considerably increased by the circumstance that *four* of these Deverills, since the compilation of Domesday, have disappeared, or been united to others: nor can we obtain any assistance from the order in which they are mentioned; as they are arranged in that record, not according to local succession, but promiscuously, with reference only to the name of the proprietor of each.

Having thus stated the difficulty of precisely ascertaining the nine Devrels of Domesday, I proceed to give the result of my enquiries on this subject:

N^o. 1. "The same church (Glastonbury) holds DEVREL," &c. This appears to be *Monkton Deverill*, which belonged to the Abbey of Glaston from the Conquest to the Reformation.

N^o. 2. "The same church (Glastonbury) holds DEVREL," &c. This is pretty clearly *Longbridge Deverill*, which also belonged to the Abbey; it is distinguished from *Monkton* by the greater value of the manor, and the large quantity of wood allotted to it.

N^o. 3. "The Church of St. Mary of Bec holds DEVREL," &c. This is evidently *Briaton Deverill*, which belonged to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, by grant from Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, till it was seized among other possessions of Alien Religious Houses, and granted 14 Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge.

N^o. 4. "The Canons of Lisieux hold DEVREL," &c. This has been shewn to be that part of *Kingston Deverill* which lies in the Hundred of Amesbury, and was held by Vernon, and Stanter who succeeded to Vernon; from which family it is sometimes called *Stanter's Deverill*.

N^o. 5. "The same Edward (of Salisbury) holds DEVREL," &c. This most probably was part of the present *Hill Deverill*, where we find that the Earls of Salisbury, heirs of this Edward, held lands *in capite* to the time of Henry II.

Nº. 6. "URSO holds DEVREL under Ernulfus (de Hesding)," &c. This agrees in extent and other circumstances with that part of *Kingston Deverill* which was afterwards held by Vernon and Stanter under the Earldom of Cornwall, and is, perhaps, the same.

Nº. 7. "OSBERNUS (Giffard) holds DEVREL," &c. This must certainly be referred to *Hill Deverill*, where the Giffards of Brimsfield, descendants of Osbern, held lands *in capite* from the Conquest to a late period. Elias Giffard was founder and patron of the Church, and gave it to the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury.

Nº. 8. "EDGAR, a priest, holds half a hide in DEVREL," &c. This seems to be only an estate, of no great extent, in one of the Deverills. Any attempt to point it out at this time would be necessarily vain.

Nº. 9. "ALBERICUS (the Chamberlain) holds DEVREL," &c. Of this Albericus, and the Devrel which he held, I can find nothing satisfactory; and the only probable conjecture, if conjecture may be allowed, is, that as *Hill Deverill* was at a very early time held by three chief lords; two of which, namely, Giffard, of Brimsfield, and Edward, of Salisbury, have been accounted for; this *one hide* may have been the third part. Thus what is now called Hill Deverill, by adding these three parts together, would amount to little more than eight hides of land.

I cannot quit this vale of the Dive-rill without noticing a curious document mentioned by Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, vol. II. recording a charter of lands belonging to the Priory of Ellandune (supposed to be at or near Wilton),^h granted by King Edgar to that Monastery, wherein this district is mentioned under the name of DEFERAEAL; but to which of these several villages it alludes, I cannot ascertain.

"*Hi sunt æ hidarum terræ apud DEFERAEAL termini. Imprimis a DEFERAEAL ad veterem fossam, et sic per fossam ad LANGANBEORGAM (longum collem), inde ad viam militarem; per viam ad mansionem PUDELHENHAM dictam; inde ad HENLEGUAM (campum sic dict.); inde ad mansionem PEOCESHAM dictam, a mansione ad viam patriam; a viâ ad veterem fossam; a fossâ ad viam militarem; per viam ad collem EFERBEORH (i. e. collem aprinum) dictum; a colle iterum ad DEFERAEAL.*"

The above grant is particularly interesting, as it throws some light on the topography of this district: and would contribute still greater if the entire limits with the ancient names could be explained; still, however, we gain some important intelligence. We must notice the distinction made by the *via patria* and the *via militaris*, which evidently allude to the modern country road and the military causeway, which ran through this line of country from Old Sarum to the river Axe on the Severn, and which is accurately delineated in Iter 2 of "Ancient Wilts." The *veteres fossæ* are very frequent over all our Wiltshire downs; and I have no doubt they formed divisions of landed property, as in the instance here cited. By the word LANGANBEORGAM, we at once discover the conspicuous eminence of Long Knoll, which at present forms a boundary line between the counties of Wilts and Somerset. We may fairly suppose that *Heanlegam* might be read Henley, but I know of no such place. *Collis aprinus*, or Boar hill, is still known by the last name, and is situated between Longbridge Deverill and Warminster; this will explain the word *Eferbeorh*; but I can make nothing of either *Pudelhenham* or *Peocesham*.

^h When I describe the next Hundred, of Branch and Dole, in which Wilton is situated, I hope to be able to fix the real site of Ellandune, which certainly was not at or near Wilton.

Having endeavoured to account for the Devrels of Domesday, I now proceed to the one which is more particularly under our present consideration,

DEVERILL LONGE-PUNT, OR LONGBRIDGE.

This parish seems to have received its distinctive epithet from a bridge which crosses the stream, and unites the two parts of the parish. It is not indeed at present remarkable for its length, but people now living can recollect when, from the marshy nature of the approach, it was necessarily much longer, the repair of the road in late years having permitted it to be contracted at each end. This bridge must be of considerable antiquity, as we find the name *Deverel Langbrugge*, and *Deverel Longepunt*, so early as the reign of Henry III. It most probably was erected by one of the Abbots of Glastonbury, who were lords of this parish at a time when bridges were not common occurrences.

It has been observed, that this is the last of the Deverills on the stream which gives name to them; and which, from the place where it emerges above Kingston, to this village, flows unmixed with any other rivulet. Here it receives the small stream of Shire-water, and a little farther on, being joined by the Were from Norridge and Warminster, it continues its course towards Salisbury under the name of the Wily.

Longbridge Deverill, with the hamlet of Crockerton, which does not appear to have been at any time distinct from it, consists of about 4100 acres of land, the property and lordship of the Marquis of Bath, whose mansion of Longleat is partly within this parish, and the remainder within the parish of Horningsham. Longbridge Deverill is placed in the Hundred of Damerham South, but cannot in propriety be disjoined from the other Deverills.

It is bounded on the East by the parish of Fenny-Sutton; on the West by Horningsham; on the South by Hill Deverill; on the North by Southley Wood, which is considered in the parish of Sutton, and is part of the ancient forest of Selwood; and on the North-west a long narrow strip of Norton Bavant, running along the base of Bore hill, divides it from Warminster.

The resident population in 1801, was 1228; in 1811, 1204; and in 1821, 1349.

The history of this parish, as regards the descent of lands for the last 900 years, may be told in few words.

Wlthelm, or *Wulphelm*, a Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury, who was translated from Wells in the year 924, and died in the year 934, gave this manor to the Abbey of Glastonbury: the grant was confirmed by charter of King Athelstan, and the Abbots of that house continued to enjoy it till by the dissolution of Religious houses, and the execution of the unfortunate Abbot Whyting, A. D. 1539, it escheated to the Crown, with the other rich possessions of that Abbey.

It was then made part of the dower of Queen Catharine Parr, but 1 Edward VI. A. D. 1547, it was purchased of the Court of Augmentations by Sir John Thyme, founder of Longleat, from whom it has regularly descended to its present noble proprietor, the Marquess of Bath.

That industrious Antiquary Hearne gives the following survey of the manor, as it was found after the execution of Abbot Whyting:

	£.	s.	d.
The Mannour of Deverell Langebridge :			
The scite of the said Mannour, with the Demaynes	ix	v	iv
Rents of Assise and customarye Tenautes	lviii	viii	ix
Fines and Perquisites of Courtes	lxxix		iii

Worthe by the Yere	£lxxi	xiii	iv

	£.	s.	d.
Also the Woodes growing in certayne places about the saide manour, } the parcells whereof, in the particular Boke of Survey doe appear, } are worthe to be sold at this tyme - - - - - }	xxiv		
Also the Tymber in the saide Woode, upon the view thereof taken, is } estened and valued now worthe to be solde - - - - - }	xxvii	iii	iv
Oute of which Woodes there may a yerely wood sale be made without } hurte or spoile of any Timber or Underwoods there, but to be in as } good case as they are nowe, to the value of - - - - - }			xi
<hr/>			
Total yearly value * - - - - -	£lxxi	xiii	iv
<hr/>			

Able men to serve the King :

Also there are demouring within the saide Manour certayne persons, bothe of }
Tenautes and other, able to doe the Kinge servyce, whensoever they shall be } xv
called upon, to the nombre of - - - - - }

Bondemen :

Also there are within the same, certayne Bondemen, whose bodies and goodes are at }
the Kinge's Highnes pleasure, to the nombre of - - - - - } ii

This village, like others which have been long held under the Church, will afford us but little curious matter in ancient pedigree. The family of Le Bakere may be mentioned, who appear to have been respectable tenants under the Abbot, and to have held some lands also under the Waspsails, of Small Brook. They were here early *in temp.* Henry III. and their deeds and signatures, as witnesses, occur through the reigns of the three Edwards, but I have not been able to procure a regular pedigree of them. They bore on their seals a stag's head caboshed, with a mullet between the horns.

A branch of the ancient family of Hussey had also a property here, to which they communicated their name.

HUSSEY DEVERILL was an ancient feoffment to perform military service for the Abbot; it lay in the South-east part of the parish, but having long since merged in the superior manor of Longbridge, its bounds and extent cannot be determined with any precision. Its memory, however, is still retained in the forms of the manorial Court, and tradition points out a farmhouse near the bridge, which bears the name of *Michael Beach* inscribed on it, with the date of 1665, as the manor-house or residence of the proprietor.

I find the Husseys very early in connection with the Abbot of Glastonbury, who was lord of this place; for 14 Henry II. Radulphus Huse held a knight's fee of the Abbot, and was in possession of it before the commencement of that reign. How this Radulphus was connected with the main stock I have not been able to ascertain, but from the time in which he lived, I conjecture him to have been a younger brother or near relative of Henry Huse, Lord of Stapleford, in this county. In the 39th Henry III. a complaint is made in the Hundred Rolls, that Galfridus or Geoffrey Huse had assarted half an acre of land in the forest of Selwode, within the Hundred of Heytesbury, which can refer only to Southley wood near this parish; and accordingly, in *Testa de Nevill*, we find that about this time Galfridus Huse held one fifth of a knight's fee in Deverel Lungepunt of Robert de Wateleg, and he of the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the Abbot of the King *in capite*. This Galfridus must not be confounded with Galfridus, son of Henry above-mentioned, who was Justice itinerant in the 28 Henry II. and succeeded his father in the lordship of Stapleford; and I can scarcely think him the same with Galfridus, son and heir of William, whose name occurs in the ancient register of the College de Vaux, though certainly cotemporary.

The next whom I have been able to discover of this branch is Reginald de Huse, whose name appears among the Jurors of the Abbot's Court at Longbridge, 3 Edward I. In the 16th Edward II. we have William Husee, witness to a deed respecting lands here; and in 28 Edward III. Edmund Husee grants leases as lord of this property. I have not been able to learn how it passed from the Husees; but in 13 Richard II. it was held by Philip, son of John de la Mare, of the Prior and Convent of Maiden Bradley. It continued in the family of De la Mare, of Nunney Castle, in Somerset, till the death of Sir Elias de la Mare, Knt. 2 Henry V. whose sister and heir marrying William Paulet, second son of Sir John Paulet, and ancestor of the Paulets, Marquises of Winchester, brought it, with other large estates, into that family. William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, sold it 14 Eliz. to William Mullens, and others, who, only three years after, sold it to William Burley, and others, and it was by them conveyed again, 30 Eliz. to Richard Hinton, and his heirs. In 3 James I. it was sold by Christopher Hinton to Sir Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, and having been made part of the jointure of the Viscountess Bindon, his widow, descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, who, with her husband, Henry Coker, Esq. sold it in 1651 to Sir James Thynne; and thus it again merged in the superior manor of Longbridge Deverill, from which it had so long been separated.

I must not dismiss my ancient account of this parish and lordship without noticing some privileges which it once enjoyed. In latter times, perhaps, it suited the convenience of the Abbot or his steward to subject this manor to his Hundred Court of South Damerham, with which, in fact, it has been connected ever since the reign of Edward II.; but in the Hundred Rolls, and other records of considerable antiquity, it is always styled the *Free Manor* of Deverill Longbridge; it is reckoned in no hundred, and declared free of all hundreds, shires, motes, &c. the Abbot possessing all the authority of the Sheriff within it. Among other rights, that of *Pit and Gallows*, or the power of taking, trying, and executing offenders on his lordship, gave rise, during the reign of Edward I. to a curious dispute between him and John Maudit, Lord of Warminster, who possessed the same enviable privilege. It seems that the Abbot's gallows stood in a place called ALKEMERE, which the Lord of Warminster conceived to be within his liberty, and that therefore he had a right to use it for the benefit of his tenants. This claim was resisted by the Abbot, and when the Lord of Warminster was proceeding to an execution, his servants were resisted, *vi et armis*, by the Abbot's bailiff and tenants, and compelled to leave the place *re infecta*. Both were loud in their complaints to the superior Courts of this infraction of privilege, but how the dispute terminated we are not informed.

The assize of bread and ale was claimed by the Rector, of ancient right, and 4 Edward III. the Abbot obtained charter of free warren for this manor.

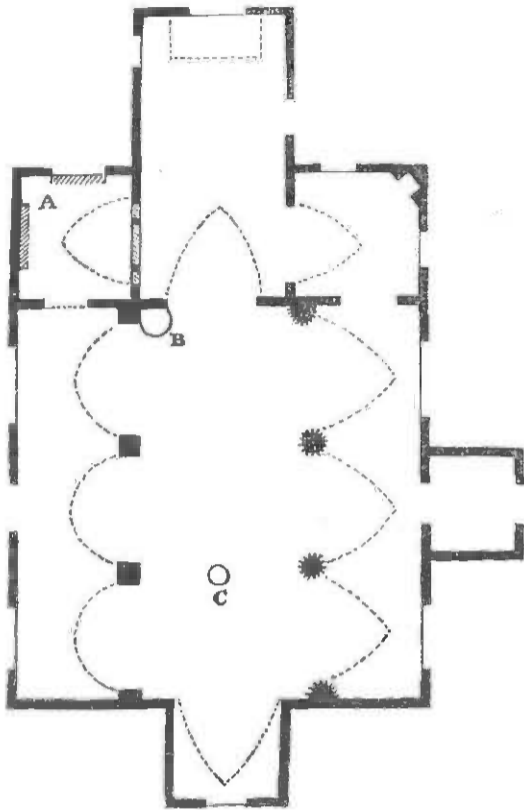
The Rectory in 1291 was valued at £20. It was appropriated to the Abbey 14 Richard II. and was purchased by Sir John Thynne as part of its forfeited possessions; whence the Marquess of Bath is lay Rector, as well as Lord of the manor.

The Act of Impropriation by Pope Boniface the Ninth is among the evidences at Longleat; it is a roll of about fifteen feet in length, and upwards of a foot wide, of very close writing.

Among other privileges which the Abbot and his tenants here enjoyed, was freedom from the penalty *de expeditatione canum* within the forest of Selewode. A penalty which the King's foresters were enjoined to inflict on all who presumed to hunt without such privilege, and which consisted in cutting out the ball or soft part of the dog's feet.

The ancient mansion or manor-house of Longbridge Deverill was situated near the church, by the road leading thence to Warminster. In the survey of the estates, &c. of Sir Thomas Thynne, who died August 1, 1639, it is described as "a very faire newe-built howse, wherein the said Sir Thomas sometymes lived, with out-houses, a dove-house, and water-myll adjoining." The dove-house and water-mill are still in being, but of the mansion, only a few pieces of broken

wall remain. The house seems to have been the residence of the family before and during the building of Longleat, and even so late as 1660 Sir James Thynne occasionally resided here.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	31	0	long ;	15 11 wide.
Nave, Aisles, and Belfry .	55	6	long ;	44 0 wide.
A	Vault of the family of Thynne.			
B	Pulpit.			
c	Font.			

This is a Vicarage, with the Chapel of Monkton Deverill, valued in the King's Books at £12. The Patron is the Marquess of Bath. The Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a well-built turreted edifice of stone, overlooking the vale of the river Wily. The nave is separated from the choir by two aisles ; that on the South by three pointed arches, without any springing stone, and that on the North by three circular arches springing from flat massive columns, or pilasters. A pointed arch separates the nave from the chancel, and another of the same kind supports the turret. The chancel has been modernized : the font is circular, bearing marks of antiquity.

On the North side of the chancel is a Chapel of the THYNNE family, containing two handsome tombs of marble. The first is rather heavy in its design, and records the memory of Sir John Thynne, Knight, 1580, to whom the structure of the magnificent mansion at Longleat is ascribed. It bears the following Latin inscription :

P. M.

JOHANNIS THYNNE,

de Botefields Lye in agro Salopiensi, Equitis aurati, qui a GALFRIDO BOTEVILLO (nobili Pictavo copiosâ compatriotarum manu, in suppetias JOHANNIS Regis huc primum appellente) paternum genus, recto stemmate deducens BOTEVILIANÆ domus temporum et factorum injuria labefactatæ, insignis instaurator evasit ; EDUARDO Duci Somersetensi, Angliæ Protectori, Hospitii Seneschallus, a quo etiam in præclarum singularis in prælio Musleborensi (Musselburgh) virtutis præstitæ testimonium militari balneo donatus. Religionis reformatæ etiam in angustissimis MARIE temporibus assertor strenuus ; vir gravis, prudentiâque utrâque fortunæ sorte major, et vicini LONGALATENSIS ædificii fundator.

Duas habuit conjuges, primam CHRISTIANAM RICHARDI GRESHAM, Militis ; alteram DOROTHEAM WILHELMI WROUGHTON, Equitis aurati, filiam ; e quibus numerosâ utriusq. sexûs beatus prole ; lacide in Domino obdormivit mense Aprilis MDLXXX.

Filius ejus primo-genitus JOHANNES, etiam eques auratus, uxorem duxit JOANNAM, ROLANDI HAWARD, Militis, filiam, e quâ suscepit THOMAM THYNNE, Equitem auratum, magnum patri-

monii, olim satis ampli, auctorem. Primò **MARIAM TOUCHET**, quæ Baronis **AUDILÆ** (**Audley**) filia, postea **CATHERINAM THOMÆ** Vicecomitis **BINDON** e filio neptem, uxores habuit. Prioris lecti filii, **JACOBUS THYNNE**, miles, **Isabellæ filiæ HOLLANDIÆ** comitis maritus, qui improles obiit, vir de Rege, patriâ, et familiâ, optime meritus; et **THOMAS THYNNE** etiam miles, **STUARTIÆ BALANQUILLÆ** conjux; qui omnes in sacello subterraneo hoc juxtâ inhumantur. Ultimi **THOMÆ** hæres erat **THOMAS THYNNE**, morum suavitate et humanitate insignis, licet nefario et nunquam satis dolendo crimine sicariorum manibus, ætatis flore abreptus. Prioris **THOMÆ** e secundis nuptiis filius **FREDERICUS HENRICUS THYNNE**, Miles et Baronettus, **MARIÆ, THOMÆ** Baronis **COVENTRII** magni Anglæ sigilli xv annos usque ad mortem custodis, maritus, ingenii vir acerrimi, nec virtutis minus conspicuæ, qui egregio in Principem fide magno bonorum dispendio Rebellium rapacitate pœnas luit; cujus filius natu maximus **THOMAS** Vicecomes **WEYMOUTH** et Baro de **Warminster**, majorum cineribus pietatis ergo hoc marmor posuit.

In the same Chapel is a very handsome marmoreal record to the late Lord Viscount Weymouth, the first Marquess of Bath, bearing this inscription:

“Sacred to the Memory of the Most Honorable **THOMAS** Marquess of Bath, Viscount **WEYMOUTH**, Baron **THYNNE** of Warminster, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

“This much-respected Nobleman served their Majesties in the following high and honorable employments: as one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, from the year 1760 to 1765; Master of the Horse to the Queen from 1765 to 1767; one of his Majesties principal Secretaries of State from 20 January 1768 to 19 December 1770, and again from November 10, 1775, to November 24, 1779; and as Groom of the Stole from 1782 until his death; elected a Knight of the Garter 1778, and created a Marquess 1789.

“He was born 24 September 1734; succeeded his father, Viscount Weymouth, 12 January 1758, and married, 22 May 1759, Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck, daughter of William Duke of Portland, by whom he had five sons and ten daughters, of which number, three sons and five daughters survived him. He died 19 November 1796.”

In the South aisle, against the wall, is the representation of a man in alto relievo, leaning on a pillar, and holding a scroll. This monument records the memory of Doctor **Charles BERNARD**, an eminent Physician, who sacrificed his own life for that of his patron, Lord Weymouth, by attending on him when in a state of incipient illness himself.

“P. M.

CAROLI BERNARD,

Sereniss. Reg. **ANNÆ** Archi-chirurgi, et in arte suâ omnium doctorum suffragiis facile Principis; qui cum irrepentem in se febrem præsentisseret, itineraris tamen tædium non detrecavit, vitam enim nobiliss. Vicecomitis de Weymouth magni interesse republicæ putabat; dumque illius valetudini posset inservire, libenter periclitatus est suam, et in ædibus Longletanis obiit October 9, 1710, ætat. 58.”

Opposite to the above monument is a tablet of marble to the memory of **MARY**, wife of **Thomas Fricker**, who died 5 April 1788, aged 73 years. And of **THOMAS FRICKER**, who died 14 May 1792, aged 77 years.

Another marble tablet is inscribed to the memory, and long and faithful services of two dependents of the Thynne family:

1. “**MARY COLE**, a native of France, who died 25 February 1776, aged 99 years; above 60 of which she lived in the family of Lord Viscount Weymouth.”

2. "Also SIMON JUDE COLE, her husband, late Steward to Lord Weymouth, who died 8 October 1787, aged 84 years; above 60 of which he served in the same noble family."

Between the first and second arches, on the South side of the nave, is a tablet to the memory of EDWARD WRENCH, who died January 1773, aged 63; and JANE his wife, who died November 1788, aged 80.

The Parish Register commences with the year 1682, and contains nothing of particular interest.

ALMS-HOUSE.

The Alms-House stands near to the church-yard, and was founded by Sir James Thynne, Knight, who endowed it with a certain fixed rent arising out of an estate at Fifield, for six poor men and two women of this parish. The Vicar for the time being nominates the poor people to the Marquess of Bath, who, as patron, gives admission. They have residence in the house, a garden, and weekly pay, with permission to work, if able, at any employment. The men are supplied with a large dark blue gown, having a badge of the Thynne family on the left shoulder: the women have cloaks of the same colour.

PARISH OF HORNINGSHAM.

I must now, for a short time, quit the vale of the river Wily, making a digression Eastward to the Parish of HORNINGSHAM, situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Warminster. It is bounded on the North by Longbridge Deverill: on the West by Frome, in Somerset: on the South by Maiden Bradley, and Hill Deverill: and on the East by part of Longbridge Deverill. The parish contains about 2000 acres, and is the property of the Marquess of Bath; the library and South front of whose noble mansion at Longleat is within this parish, while the remainder of the building is in the parish of Longbridge Deverill. The population was returned in 1801, at 1030; in 1811, at 1204; and in 1821, at 1349.

We find the following records relating to this parish in Domesday book:

Canonici Lisiacenses. AGENULFUS tenet HORNINGESHAM. Pater ejus tenuit de Rege. Est in elemosyna. Ibi est dimidium hidæ. Terra est 1 carucata, ibi est unus cosceꝝ, et 2 acræ prati, et 2 acræ sylvæ. Valet 5 solidi.

AGENULFUS holds HORNINGESHAM (of the Canons of Lisieux). His father held it of the King. It is in charity. Here is half a hide, where is one plough-land and one cottage, and two acres of meadow, and two acres of wood; it is worth five shillings.

OSMUNDUS tenet de Aluredo in HORNINGSHAM dimidium hidæ et pro tanto geldabat T. R. E. COLSWEN tenebat et poterat ire quo volebat. Terra est 1 caracuta, quæ ibi est cum 4 bordariis. Ibi 8 acræ sylvæ, et 1 leuca pasturæ. Et molinum reddit 7 solidos, et 6 denarios. Valuit 5 solidi; modo 10 solidi.

OSMUNDUS holds half a hide of Alured (de Merleberg) in HORNINGSHAM, and it was assessed at so much T. R. E. COLSWEN formerly held it, and could go wherever he pleased. Here is one plough-land, with four borderers. Here are eight acres of wood, and a mile and a half of pasture. The mill pays seven shillings and six-pence. It was valued at five shillings; now at ten shillings.

It cannot escape observation, that Horningsham is here rated very low, both parts amounting only to one hide of land; nor is it easy to account for this, when we consider the present extent of the parish, and fertility of the soil. Whether the Canons of Lisieux were favoured in the return by making the value of their land less than it actually was, as old Ingulfus Abbot of Croyland informs us, in some cases done; or whether it was that the mile and a half square of pasture was considered of so little value as not to be taken into the account, it certainly ranks in Domesday below most other parishes of similar extent and consequence.

Of the proprietors here mentioned, the Canons of Lisieux have been noticed under Kingston Deverill,^a which parish borders on this, and part of which they also held by grant from the Conqueror. Alured de Merleberg held considerable lands in this county, and others in Surrey, Hants, Somerset, and Hereford.

^a See Mere Hundred, page 138.

It appears from Domesday, that what the Canons of Lisieux held here had formerly belonged to the Crown; and that, notwithstanding the grant to them, Agenulfus, the son of the former tenant, and of course a Saxon, retained possession under them.

How long it continued to descend in this family is uncertain, but at a very early period, we find the family of VERNON, of French or Norman descent, holding this, together with the property belonging to the Canons of Lisieux, in Kingston Deverill, so early indeed, that we can find no record of their first obtaining it, nor any allusion to a previous proprietor, excepting only the Saxon family above-mentioned.

No connection has been traced between this family and another very ancient one still flourishing; and if they own a common ancestor, it must be at a very remote period. The armorial bearings indeed are totally different. Vernon, of Horningsham, bearing *Azure*, two bendlets *Or*, between six lioncels rampant *Argent*.

The first distinct notice which we have of the Vernons at Horningsham, is from a charter, without date, in the register of Joceline Bishop of Old Sarum; by which we find, that Humphry de Bohun, and Margaret his mother, gave half a yard-land for two Canons to serve in the Church of Horningsham, which Robert de Vernon had founded. This Humphry de Bohun was the first Earl of Hereford and Constable of England.

There is reason to believe that the above is only a confirmatory grant by the Bohuns^b as superior lords; for we find after this time, from the public records, that the Vernons held Horningsham of them by socage; and no further mention is made of the Canons of Lisieux. The property which these Canons possessed at Horningsham, and that at Kingston Deverill, though closely adjoining, was held by a very different tenure; that at Kingston they held in demesne, and the Vernons were their tenants to a late period; while at Horningsham, as has been observed from Domesday, they had only the superior lordship of the Saxon Agenulfus, who was not disturbed in his hereditary possession. This latter, it is probable, they considered a thing of trifling value, and did not long retain. How this fee came to the Bohuns cannot now be ascertained, but it descended regularly in that family to the last Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, who died 46 Edward III. and left his immense estates between his two daughters and coheirs, Alianora, married to Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edward III.; and Mary, married to Henry de Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV.^c This last Humphry de Bohun at the time of his death was seised in one knight's fee at Horningsham; and as we find nothing of it after in Thomas de Woodstock, or his descendants, it may be concluded that it went with Mary to Henry de Lancaster, and after being for a short time in the Crown, was granted to Robert Lord Hungerford, whose son Robert, commonly called Lord Molins, having forfeited it by attainder, 1 Edward IV. it was redeemed by the Lady Margaret, who, by her will, dated 1476, entailed it on the male issue of her said son Robert, in virtue of which it passed with Heytesbury and other estates so entailed, to Sir Walter Hungerford, of Heytesbury, his second son; Thomas, the eldest, having an only daughter Mary, who, marrying Edward, son of William Lord Hastings, carried many of the estates into that family. From the above Sir Walter, Horningsham descended to Sir Walter, his grandson, who had summons to Parliament 28 Henry VIII. as Walter Lord Hungerford, of Heytesbury; but he forfeiting his estates and life by attainder only three years afterwards, it was granted 36 Henry VIII. to John Thynne, the elder.

We find the manor of Horningsham shortly after in the possession of a Mr. Robert Hopton, who sold it to Sir Edmund Ludlow, whose son Henry the younger, father of the General, sold it, with the old castellated mansion of Woodhouse, to William, second son of Thomas Lord Arundel, of Wardour.

^b The Pedigree of Bohun will come in at *Trowbridge*, where they founded the Castle, &c. and which was the head of their Barony in Wilts.

^c See Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. I. Appendix, p. 33.

This William Arundel built the present manor-house near the church, as the coat of that family, carved over a chimney-piece, sufficiently proves. It contains two old chimney-pieces. The most ancient one is that in a room on the ground floor, on which are represented two busts of Knights in armour, carved in wood, and painted, and between them a shield, on which are no arms, nor do any appear to have been painted.^d In an upper apartment, which once formed a room of much larger dimensions, is a chimney-piece which extends from the floor to the ceiling, in very perfect preservation, on which the arms of Arundel, with a crescent for difference, are carved on a shield, which alludes to this William Arundel.

William Arundel married Mary, daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montague, and widow of William Pawlet, eldest son of William Marquess of Winchester, who, after his death married, thirdly, St. John, and retained a life interest in the manor of Horningsham.

William Arundel, above-mentioned, died May 15, 1653, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried at Tisbury with his family; the inscription to his memory is preserved in Collins's Peerage, but the monument is broken to pieces and gone. He had been a Colonel in the service of King Charles I. and inherited considerable estates from his father in consequence of disputes between the father and elder brother Thomas, afterwards Lord Arundel, of Wardour. All the Peerages give this William a son Charles, who died young, and a daughter, married to Sir Henry Tichbourne, Knight, of Tichbourne, Hants; but we are prepared to shew from undoubted authority, namely, the old leases of this manor, that there was at least another son Mark Arundel.

He joined with his mother in granting leases during the remainder of her life, and afterwards, to the year 1695, acted alone as lord of the manor of Great Horningsham. From him it descended to his son, the Honourable Charles Arundel, of the parish of St. Mary, Savoy. This Charles died about the year 1707, leaving Mary, his daughter and sole heir, married to John Biddulph, of Biddulph, in the county of Stafford, Esq. by whom, about 1716, this manor was sold to Henry Frederick Thynne, Esq. ancestor of the present Marquess of Bath.

Having thus traced the descent of the manor with as much accuracy as I am able, I return to the Vernons and their descendants, who held it, or at least the greater part of it, in socage, and as appears, by a very trifling service; and here I cannot but regret, that from the nature of their tenure, their names occur so rarely in the public records as to defeat my wish of compiling a complete pedigree of them.

The Robert de Vernun who has been already mentioned as founder of the Church of Horningsham, lived in the time of King Henry II. and immediately on founding the Church, or very shortly after, he gave it to the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury; thus it became a prebend in that Church, at the disposal of the Dean, and of course we find nothing of the Vernuns on the Bishop's Registers of Institution, as patrons.

The next we meet with is John de Vernun, Sheriff of Wilts 40, 43, and 45 Henry III. to whom succeeded Robert, his son, who was also Sheriff, and 52 Henry III. fined 100s. in the Exchequer for a contempt during his office.^e

To him succeeded Sir John de Vernun, who, about the beginning of the reign of Edward I. held the vill of Horningsham in socage of the Earl of Hereford (Bohun), by the service of one hawk per annum, and that Earl of the King *in capite*. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

This, I conceive, must be the Sir John de Vernun who founded the Priory of LANGELETE: he was living in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. and in the ninth year of that reign the Church of Lullington was appropriated to that Priory. To him succeeded Sir Robert de

^d Might not this chimney-piece have been brought from the old house at Woodhouse, not far distant; which place, when attacked during the civil wars, belonged to a brother of Lord Arundel. (See page 51.)

^e Vide Rot. Hund. vol. II. p. 264; and Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 717.

Vernun, who in 30th of Edward I. presented to the Church of Kingston Deverill as patron. His heir was Sir Richard de Vernun, who, in the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. is called Lord of Horningsham; he was living 7 Edward III. but we find nothing of him afterwards except that he left a widow Elena, and a daughter Isabel, his heir, married to Peyre or Peter Stantor, of Devon. Yet, from the pedigree of Stourton it would appear that he had another daughter, Joan, who married William de Stourton, ancestor of the present Lord Stourton.

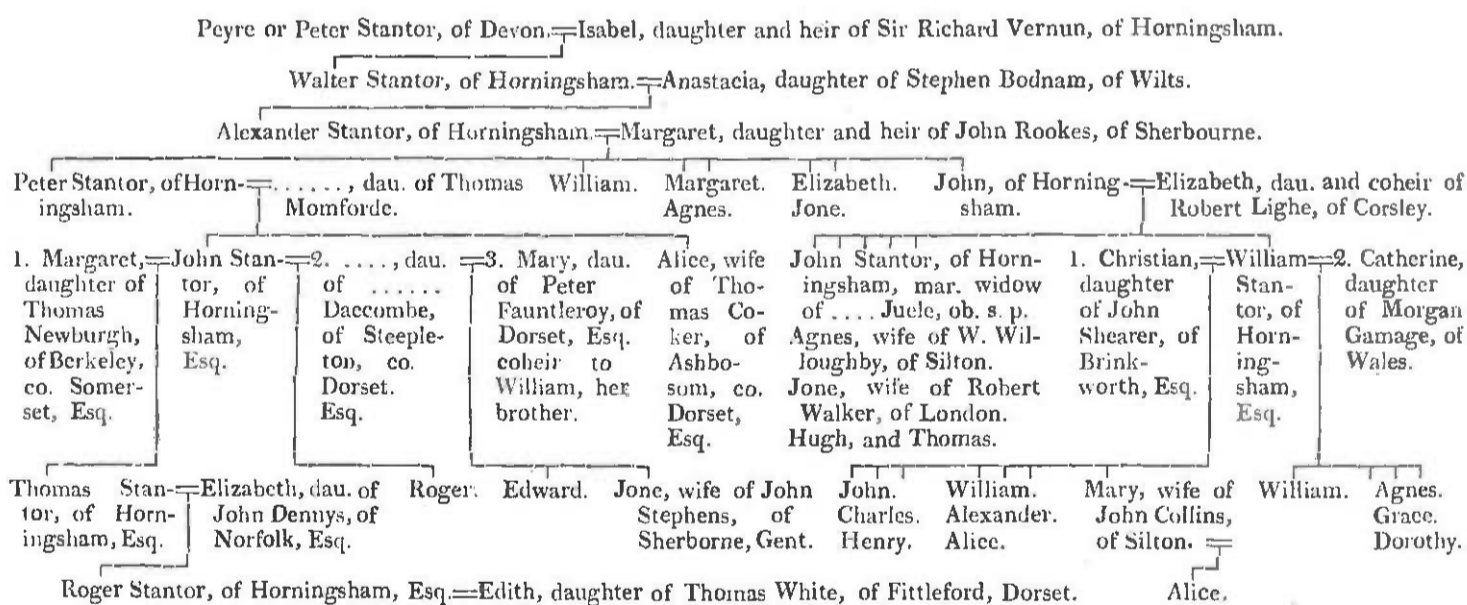
The family of Stantor, however, obtained Horningsham, and resided on the property for several generations.

Of this family, Sir William Pole, in his "Collections for Devon," says, "Stephan de Stantor held half a knight's fee of the Bisshop of Exon in Kinge Henry II. tyme. The name contynued in Devon unto Kynge Henry VI. time, and is nowe in Wiltshire."

The arms of Stantor are on painted glass in three several windows of the Church of Horningsham; namely, Stantor alone; Stantor impaling Vernun; and Stantor quartering some coat which cannot be ascertained from the glass being broken. They bore, *Sable*, a chevron *Ermine*, between three ducks *Argent*, within a bordure engrailed of the second.

PEDIGREE of STANTOR, or STANTER, of HORNINGSHAM.

From the Visitation of Wilts, 1565, and other authentic sources.



The last person on this pedigree, namely, Roger Stantor, the son of Thomas, seems to have disposed of the ancient patrimony here to Sir John Thynne, and others, and very shortly after the family disappears from Horningsham.

This Roger, in the Visitation Book of 1565, is said to be married, but without issue. I think he must have been young at the time, and had children afterwards, some of which will be found among my extracts from the parish register. The last person of the name which I can find in this part of the country is Hercules Stantor, Gent. who had children baptised here and at Bradley, and who was buried here in 1641.

Among other persons, residents of this village, who may be noticed, is Edmund Stourton, Gent. about the year 1565: he was second son of Christopher Stourton, of Little Langford, third son of Edward Lord Stourton, by Agnes Fauntleroy; and married Anne, daughter of

Francis Lewis, of Milton-Harness, Bucks, by whom he had issue three daughters: Honor, who died in infancy, Frances, and Dorothy.

Nor must we omit the family of Crey, who, though only leaseholders here, have commemorated their names by endowing a school for the children of the poor. Alexander Crey died in 1677, leaving issue four sons: Richard, Jeremy, John, and William. Jeremy, or Jeremiah Crey, styled of Ibbesley, in the county of Southampton, Esq. in the year 1698, gave certain lands in Kingston Deverill, which had been purchased by himself and his brother William, to feoffees, to the intent that they should pay and satisfy three good and discreet school-mistresses, or school-dames, to teach and instruct those poor children of the parish of Horningsham, whose parents are not able to educate or keep them to reading. The said feoffees to pay to each of the school-mistresses as much as they shall see meet and convenient, and if any money remain, to employ it in apprenticing the said poor children to some trade.

The lands are called "Horningsham School-lands," consisting of about 14 acres in the parish of Kingston Deverill, and producing at present about £14. per annum, which is employed according to the direction of the donor.

HORNINGSHAM PARVA, OR LITTLE HORNINGSHAM.

THIS is an estate now held by lives under the Marquess of Bath. It consists of a respectable house and about 181 acres of land, and is rather singularly situated, being in the Parish of Maiden Bradley, the Tithing of Baycliffe, and the Hundred of Heytesbury. I am inclined to believe that this was the half hide of land which Alured de Merleberg held here at the time of the Domesday Survey; after which it seems to have been the property of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, and to have been thus connected with their adjoining property of Maiden Bradley.

It appears also at an early period to have had a Chapel dependent on the Church of Bradley; for among the grants of Walter Giffard to his newly-founded Abbey of Notely, in Bucks, *temp.* Henry II. we find "*ecclesiam de Bradeleg cum Capella de Hornyngesham.*"—*Dugdale's Monast. vol. II. p. 154.*—The same grant is afterwards confirmed by King John, and cannot have reference to the Church of Horningsham, which was founded by Robert de Vernon, and already made a prebend in the Church of Heytesbury. How long this Chapel remained in existence we know not; the land however was not given to Notely Abbey; for shortly after the death of this last Walter Giffard, Earl of Bucks, without issue male, we find the chief fee here in possession of Robert, youngest son of Harold de Ewyas, who was living 22 Henry II. and in that year was fined 100 marks for trespass in the forests of Wilts. About that time, or shortly after he grants the honour and service of Robert Fitz-Ever, in Horningsham, to the Canons of Bradenstoke, as appears from an ancient deed in the register of that Priory now preserved in the library at Stowe, cō Bucks.

The Priory of Bradenstoke continued to enjoy this grant till its dissolution, when the free-rent of the Prior was estimated at 6s. 8d. per annum; a small sum indeed considering its extent, but it must be remembered that the Priory had not the lands, but only the honour and service, or chief lordship, and the lands were held under him, as under the family of Ewyas before, by *socage*.

How long this property remained in the family of Fitz-Ever we are not informed, but we soon find it, together with Great Horningsham, in possession of the family of Vernon.

John de Vernun, by his deed without date, confirms to Henry de Leweston, and his heirs, the domain and lands which Robert de Vernun gave to Robert de Leweston, his grandfather, in free marriage with Avicia, his daughter. *Hiis testibus*, Elia de Hulle, Henry de Hulle, Galfrido Husee, Jacobo Bulebee, et aliis.

And by another deed, also without date, Robert de Vernun confirms lands in Horningsham to Walter de Leweston after the death of John de Vernun his father. Accordingly we find by *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III. that Henry de Leweston then held *Parvam* Horningsham in socage of the Prior of Bradenstoke, the Prior of Robert Tregoz (who was heir of Ewyas by marriage), and Robert Tregoz of the King, of the old feoffment. These Lewestons were of Leweston, in Dorset, and a very ancient family. Leland^c says, "that in William the Conqueror's time, and long afore, the Leustons, of Leuston, were in estimation aboute Blakemore."

In the 15th year of Edward I. there was a dispute in law between Walter de Leweston, then Lord of Little Horningsham, and Sir Robert de Vernun, about which time perhaps the second deed of confirmation above cited was made. In 26 Edward III. John de Leweston grants leases as Lord of *Parva* Horningsham; and 48 Edward III. we find it in possession of Margaret Leweston, then residing there; 8 Richard II. John Leweston grants it to Peter Pynford, of Dorset, who, 4 Henry VI. conveys it back to William, son of the said John de Leweston.

It would seem that the above grant to Peter Pynford by John de Leweston, was a feoffment to the use of Isabella his wife, and William his son, then an infant. This Isabella afterwards married Nicholas Bonham, and by him had issue John Bonham; and having a joint interest in the manor, she procures a rent charge of five marks per annum from it to this son by her second marriage; and afterwards, 21 Henry VI. we find a settlement in tail on him by the name of John Bonham, of Pleytford, in case William Leweston, her son by her former husband, should die without issue. In the eighth year of Henry V. she resided at Little Horningsham, and granted leases *in pura viduitate*, as Lady of that manor. The above William Leweston is the first of the family who is noticed in the Visitation Book of Dorset.^d In 36 Henry VI. he granted a rent charge from this manor to Joan, widow of John his son, and died during the reign of Henry VII. From him it descended to Edmund Leweston, Gent. who held it 17 Henry VII.; and from him to John Leweston, of Leweston, Gent. who appears to have been the last of this name and family, and who was buried at Sherborne *anno* 1584.

The arms of Leweston were, *Gules*, three battle axes in pale *Argent*.

This manor was purchased 2 Edward VI. of John Mawdley, Esq. of Wells, by Sir John Thynne, from whom it has descended to the present Marquess of Bath.

In 1653 Sir James Thynne having purchased Baycliffe of Phillis, widow of Gabriel Ludlow, and Thomas her son, granted her a lease of the manor of Little Horningsham for three lives, and in 1662 we find Francis Ludlow, Gent. then tenant and resident.

^c Itin. vol. VI. p. 101.

^d Hutchins's Dorset, vol. II. p. 336. See Pedigree of Leweston.

WOODHOUSE,

THE ancient castellated mansion of the Vernuns and Stantors, was pleasantly situated on a rising ground at a short distance from Horningsham. Its site and ground plan may be distinctly traced, and some foundations of walls, with one entire small circular room, are yet remaining.

In this room was found a few years since, among some rubbish, a gold *half-unitie* of King Charles I. which the Marchioness of Bath has ordered to be left at the farm-house adjoining for the inspection of the curious.

Woodhouse most probably owes its name to a thick grove of oaks which once filled the valley on its side, and of which many have fallen within the memory of persons now living. That this was a place of some strength, is evident from the notice which is taken of it in the history of the civil wars. There is, indeed, a tradition in the village, that it was defended against the rebels by a *Lady Arundel*, who, when it was no longer tenable, was carried out in a coffin, as if dead. I have not been able to trace this story to any authentic source: it may be only a tale formed upon the heroic defence of Wardour Castle about this time by the Lady Blanch Arundel, yet it is by no means improbable that some such circumstance took place at Woodhouse. We know, on the authority of General Ludlow,^e that it then belonged to William, brother of the Lord Arundel, who had married Mary, widow of William Pawlet, and daughter of Viscount Montague, and who, as well as his brother, bore a commission in the Royal Army.

Of the first attack upon Woodhouse by the Parliamentarians, I have not been able to meet with any account; and it is to this period, if to any, that the above tradition must be referred. Early, however, in the year 1644, we find it garrisoned by a party of the parliament forces under the command of Major Wansey, and closely pressed in siege by Lord Inchiquin with his Irish forces. Ludlow advanced so far as Warminster with intention to raise the siege; but, to use his own words, "finding they were not in a condition to perform what they came about, after a skirmish on Warminster Common, they retreated towards Salisbury." The besieging party had, in fact, been reinforced with a thousand horse from Bristol, under the command of Sir Ralph Hopton, and were thus enabled to chastise Ludlow for his interference. They came up with him on the downs above Warminster, and after a running fight of several miles, left him only 30 out of more than 200 horse to bear the news of his defeat to Salisbury. Woodhouse consequently fell into the hands of the Royal party; and if we may credit the republican writers of that period, Lord Inchiquin and his Irish exercised cruelties which are not justifiable by the ordinary laws of warfare. Whitlocke, in his *Memoirs*, page 96, says, "A party of the Irish rebels took *Woodhouse*, near *Warmestre*, where, after the parliament forces had yielded up the house upon quarter, yet the Irish inhumanly abused both the men, women, and children, and afterwards hanged fourteen honest wealthy men, clothiers, who had fled thither for shelter." But this account I am inclined to think is rather exaggerated: first, by making the Irish the sole actors, and, secondly, in the number and quality of the sufferers. Ludlow states it thus: "In the mean time, Sir Francis Doddington having brought some pieces of cannon before Woodhouse, made a breach so considerable in the wall, that the besieged were necessitated to surrender at mercy, but they found very little, for they were presently stripped of all that was good about them; and Sir Francis Doddington being informed by one Bacon, who was Parson of the parish, that one of the prisoners had threatened

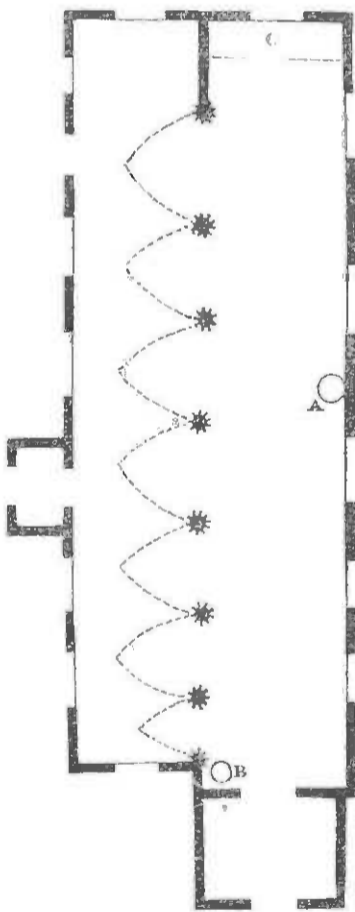
^e See his *Memoirs*, page 51.

to stick in his skirts, as he called it, for reading the common-prayer, he struck the man so many blows upon the head, and with such force, that he broke his skull, and caused him to fall into a swoon; from which he was no sooner recovered, but he was picked out to be one of the *twelve* which Sir Francis had granted to Sir William St. Leger, to be hanged in lieu of six Irish rebels who had been executed at Wareham by Colonel Sydenham, in pursuance of an order from the parliament to give them no quarter. *These twelve, being most of them clothiers,* were hanged upon the same tree; but one of them breaking his halter, desired that what he had suffered might be accepted, or else that he might fight against any two for his life; notwithstanding which they caused him to be hanged up again, and had proceeded much further, had not Sir Ralph Hopton sent orders to put a stop to their butcheries.[†]

Such is Ludlow's account of this business, to which I can only add, that the tree on which these unfortunate persons suffered was afterwards converted into a desk for the use of the charity school, and was not long since in existence; and that a rough tumulus at a short distance from the ruins, is shewn as the grave where they all rest together.

To revenge this act of severity, Colonel Sydenham, in July following, was guilty of another equally unjustifiable. He had obtained some advantage over Lord Inchiquin, before Dorchester; and finding among his prisoners eight natural Irish, he hanged seven of them immediately, in retaliation for what had been done at Woodhouse; but spared the eighth on condition of his performing the office of executioner on his fellows.

This last attack on Woodhouse seems to have hastened its ruin. It does not appear to have been inhabited afterwards, and, on the return of peace, the Arundels built a mansion in the village near the Church, which has ever since been regarded as the manor-house of Horningsham.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel, Nave, and Belfry	92	6	27	6
A Pulpit.				
B Font.				
C Altar.				

It has already been said, that this Church was founded during the reign of Henry II. by Sir Robert de Vernun, Lord of Horningsham, and by him given to the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury. It thus became a Prebend in that Church; but being afterwards united to the Prebend of Tytherington, which had been given to the same Church by the Empress Maud,

[†] See his Memoirs, page 51.

and these united Prebends being again divided into two equal parts at some period before the year 1400, it has since borne the name of "The Moiety of the Prebend of Horningsham and Tytherington, in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury."

This Prebend is in the gift of the Dean of Sarum as Dean of Heytesbury, and the Prebendary appoints the perpetual Curate. The Prebend is rated in the King's Books at £9. 15s. ; yearly tenths 19s. 6d. The Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

It is situated on an elevated and pleasing situation, commanding an interesting view of the grounds attached to Longleat. It is a good structure without, and a neat one within ; and has a handsome square turret of stone at the West end, of a more ancient date than the other parts, which have been mostly rebuilt on the old foundations since the year 1783. It consists of a long and narrow Nave and one North Aisle, which are separated by five handsome pointed arches, and one of smaller proportions.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a large pointed arch, and from the side aisle by another of similar form. The East end terminates with a Gothic window, decorated with painted glass.

The font is old but mutilated, and not worthy of remark. The interior of this Church is very barren in monumental records.

I noticed only two tablets affixed to the wall : the one to William Clarke and his wife, 1727 ; the other to the memory of Mr. Thomas Davis, a man esteemed while living, and regretted when dead.

1. A tablet on the North wall :

This monument
was erected in Memory of Mr.
Will^m Clarke and his wife,
whose bodies were interred
near this place by their
indulgent mother,
who survived them
till 1727.
Quibus mors lucrum.

2. A marble tablet on the North wall :

In memory of
THOMAS DAVIS,
Steward to the late and present Marquis of BATH ;
which noble family he had the honour to serve for
44 years : †

during which period the inclosures of the *Commonable lands* of all the surrounding parishes, and many other public works which have so much contributed to the beauty of this country and the comfort of its inhabitants, were carried into execution ;

Died 10th Nov. 1807, aged 58.

Also of MARY DAVIS, widow of the above Thomas Davis,
who died the 27th of January 1814, aged 70 years.

There are two grave-stones in the Chancel to the memory of persons of the family of CREY, but both illegible.

† I shall say more of this truly estimable man when I state the Biography of the Hundred.

In the Church-yard, South-west of the Church, is a tomb, within an iron railing, to the memory of one of the former proprietors of Longleat, who is said to have lived in retirement at a respectable house near the Church some years before his death.

Here lies (by his own desire)

THOMAS LORD VISCOUNT WEXMOUTH,
whose frailties were more than compensated by many virtues ;
with the strictest truth it may be said

He was a dutiful son,
a tender husband,
a fond father,
an affectionate brother,
a kind friend.

In all these capacities he was highly generous,
and to mankind of great charity.

He was born the 21st day of May 1710,
and died the 18th of January 1750-1.

Two tombs under an aged yew tree in the Church-yard commemorate George Mervyn, Gent. and Dorothy his wife, who died in 1723. Also, Edward Warton, Prebend of Horningsham, and Henrietta his wife, daughter of the said George and Dorothy Mervyn.

There are also tombs to the names of Everett, Barber, Raynes, Hill, Lyne, Hinton, Dodsley, Knight, Brown, Moody, Bishop, Hooper, Rolls, Sanger, Ballyman, Davis, Vance, Huggins, and two or three others illegible through age.

The Parish Register of Baptisms begins in 1576 ; that of Marriages and Burials in 1561, but some years are imperfect.

BAPTISMS.

1577. Bamfield, son of Roger Stanter, Gent.	1583. John, son of Roger Stanter, Gent.
1580. Francis, son of Roger Stanter, Gent.	1586. Anne Stanter.
1581. William, son of Roger Stanter, Gent.	1634. Frances, daughter of Hercules Stanter.

BURIALS.

1562. Honor, daughter of Edmund Stourton, Gent.	1608. Mr. Bamfield Stanter.
1570. Anne, daughter of Will. Stanter, Gent.	1641. Hercules Stanter, Gent.
1571. Edward, son of John Stanter, Gent.	1723. Mr. George Mervyn.
1574. Christian Stanter, Gent. widow.	— Mrs. Dorothy, widow of Geo. Mervyn, Gent.
1599. Mrs. Anne Coker.	— Henrietta, wife of Edward Warton.

The Church of Horningsham being a peculiar within the jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, was visited in 1409 by Dean Chandler, who found that the Church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist ; that John Chiterne was incumbent of one moiety of the Prebend of Tytherington and Horningsham, and Nicholas Godewyn incumbent of the other moiety ; and that Alexander Blythe was parochial Chaplain. At this time also the following “ books and ornaments ” were found belonging to the Church, and an inventory made of them in the Dean’s Register :

“ Imprimis 2 Calices argentei interius deaurati quorum unus est cum Imagine Crucifixi in pede. Item unum Missale ejus secundo folio post Kalend. congregate. Item aliud Missale ejus sec. fol. pii justitia. Item unum Mannale ejus sec. fol. post Kalend. cum no’is. Item unum Antiphonarium ejus quarto folio Dominus. Item aliud Antiphonarium ejus sec. fol. post Kalend. exerta Domine. Item unum Portiphorium ejus sec. fol. nostro.

“ Item unum par Vestimentorum principale, videlicet, 1 Casula de rubeo baudekyn pulverizata cum albis avibus, cum Alba et paruris de eâdem sectâ. Item una Cupa blodei coloris pulverizata cum albis serpentibus. Item unum par Vestimentorum de Brodealasaundre. Item unum par Vestimentorum de albo cerico. Item unum par Vestimentorum de albo bustrane. Item una corporalia cum suis bursis. Item una Cupa de Laton pro corpore Christi imponendo. Item 3 Tuell. pro Altare. Item 2 Phiolæ. Item 3 Cruces. Item 2 Candelabra de lygno. Item 2^b Sup'pell'. Item 2 Tintinabulæ. Item 1ⁱ Turribulum. Item unum velum quadragesimalæ.

LONGLEAT, OR LANGELETE.

HAVING described the Parish of Horningsham, I now proceed to give some account of the ancient Priory of LANGALETE, LONGA-LATA, or LONGLEAT, of which little notice has been taken, even by those diligent investigators of ancient Monastic establishments, Dugdale and Tanner.

A small Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Radegund, formerly existed on this ground. Its foundation is attributed to Sir John Vernun, or Vernon, Knight, but I have not been able to ascertain the precise time at which it was founded, nor whether it was an independent establishment *ab origine*, or dependent at first on some other religious house, which was the case with most of the smaller Priors.

The saint to whom this Priory was dedicated being but little known at present, some short account of her will be necessary. She was daughter of Bertaire, a Pagan King of part of Thuringia, in Germany, who was assassinated by his brother Hermenfred. Theodoric, or Thierry, King of Austrasia, or Metz, and his brother Clotaire I. then King of Soissons, fell upon Hermenfred, vanquished him, and carried home a great booty. Among the prisoners, Radegundes, then about twelve years old, fell to the lot of King Clotaire. He gave her an education suitable to her birth, caused her to be instructed in Christianity, and afterwards married her. Though exalted to a throne, she continued to practice those rigid austerities which she had imbibed from her religious teachers; and Clotaire, who was more intent on ambition and worldly grandeur, soon found the restraint irksome, and complained that he had married a Nun rather than a Queen, who had converted his Court into a Monastery. At length, shocked at the King's inhumanity in causing her own brother to be assassinated that he might seize upon his possessions, the Queen begged leave to retire from Court, which was granted, and she was consecrated a Deaconess in the Church of Noyon. In the year 560 she founded the Monastery of the Holy Cross in Poitiers, in which she assembled two hundred nuns of good family, and surviving her husband, who had become sole Monarch of France, she died in the year 587. Her festival was kept August 13.

The first notice which I can find of this Priory in the Public Records is 9 Edward I. when the Church of Lullington, in cō Somerset, was appropriated to it.

This must have been near the period of its foundation: Sir John Vernun, who appears to have been the founder, was Sheriff of Wilts 48 Henry III. and was living at the end of that reign.

In the 25th Edward I. that King granted his letters patent of protection to the Prior of Longa-leta, among many others of the Clergy, strictly forbidding any injury to him or his possessions.^k

^h Fortè Superpellicia Anglicè Surplices.

ⁱ Anglicè Censes.

^k Pryme, p. 710.

And about this time, Simon de Kayforth, and Isabel his wife, by their deed, without date, give to the Priory one acre of land in Kayforth, now Cayford, near Frome.

At the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 (18 Edward I.), the temporalities of this Priory were taxed as follows : in Stertone, 3s. ; in Langelete, £1. 7s. 7d. ; in Nunney, 6s. ; in Batcombe, 10s. ; in Lullington, £3. These are all the possessions which I can find as at that time belonging to it ; the sum amounts to £5. 6s. 7d. ; about the valuation of an ordinary Vicarage in that record.

It does not appear that, scanty as the above provision must have been for a Prior and four Canons, they had any fresh accession of property till 17 Edward II. (A. D. 1324), when Robert le Bor gave them in Codford 3 messuages, 50 acres of land, and pasture for 263 sheep, 8 oxen, 2 horses, and 12 hogs ; in Warminster 2 messuages, 56½ acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 10s. rent ; in Hulle Deverill 1 messuage, 50 acres of land, and 46s. and 8d. rent ; in Deverill Longbridge 10s. rent ; a croft of land in Horningsham ; and 6s. 8d. rent in Anstigh.

This grant would have considerably improved the circumstances of the Priory had it been unconditional ; but we find from the deed itself, which is preserved among the evidences at Longleat, that it was made on conditions which must have left small profits to the Prior ; namely, that he should find *four* fit Canons in Holy Orders to say Mass daily for ever in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Hulle Deverill, for the soul of the said Robert le Bor, his ancestors, and heirs.

Grant of ROBERT LE BOR to the Priory of LANGELETE, 17 Edward II. :

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus le Bor, excellentissimi Principis D'ni. Edwardi Dei Gra. Regis Angliæ illustr. filii Regis Edwardi licentiâ ad subscripta faciendâ petitâ ac sufficient. obtentâ prout in ejusdem D'ni Regis Cartâ super hoc confectâ plenius continetur, Dedi, concessi, et hac presenti Cartâ meâ confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ, ac religiosis viris Priori et Conventui S'tæ Radegundis de la Langalete, ¹Quatuor messuagia, unam carueatam et tres virgatas terræ, et sexaginta et septem solidatas et quatuor denariatas redditûs cum pertinenciis in Codeford, Weremenstre, Hulle Deverel, Deverel Langebrigge, Hornyngesham, et Anstigh, ad inveniendum Quatuor Capellanos, divina singulis diebus in Capellâ S'tæ Trinitatis in Hulle Deverel, pro animâ predicti D'ni Edwardi quondam Regis Angliæ, patris D'ni Edwardi Regis Angliæ qui nunc est, et *animâ meâ*, et animabus patrum et matrum, heredum, et antecessorum meorum, et omnium fidelium defunctorum celebraturos imp'p'm. Videlicet, duo messuagia, et triginta acras terræ cum pertinenciis quæ Joh'es filius Robⁱ de Ingham quondam tenuit in Codeford. Et unum messuagium, viginti acras terræ, et dimid. acram prati cum pertinenciis quæ Nicholas Gent quondam tenuit in eâdem villâ ; et pasturam ducentorum et sexaginta trium bidentium, octo boum, duorum affrorum, et duodecim porcorum in eâdem villâ. Et unum messuagium, viginti et unam acras terræ, et duas acras prati quæ Johannes de la More quondam tenuit in Weremenstre. Et unum messuagium et octo acras terræ quæ Gostelinus le Tannere quondam tenuit in eâdem villâ. Et viginti et septem et dimid. acras terræ cum pertinenciis quas Osbertus de Kyngestone quondam tenuit in eâdem villâ. Et decem solidatas redditûs exeuntes de tenemento quod quondam fuit Willⁱ de Sturton in eâdem villâ. Et unum messuagium et quinquaginta acras terræ quæ Henricus Berekye et Will^{us} Cosyn quondam tenuerunt in villâ de Hulle Deverel. Et viginti et sex solidatas et octo denariatas annui redditus exeuntes de Molendino de Rokle in eâdem villâ. Et viginti solidatas annui redditûs exeuntes de tenemento Willⁱ le Lad in eâdem villâ. Et decem solidatas annui redditûs exeuntes de tenemento quod quondam fuit Sibillæ de la Stone in Deverel Langebrigge. Et unam croftam terræ quæ quondam fuit Willⁱ le Toukere in Hornyngesham. Et sex solidas et

¹ The deed here mentions only *four* messuages, but afterwards recounts *five* as granted.

octo denariatas annui redditûs exeuntes de tenemento quod quondam fuit Joh'is de Anstigh Capellani in Anstigh.

Habend. et tenend. omnia prædicta terras et tenementa et redditus cum pertinenciis suis quibuscumque, Deo, et Beatæ Mariæ, ac eisdem Priori et Conventui et successoribus suis imp'p'm; ad inveniendum Capellanos prædictos divina singulis diebus in Capellâ predictâ pro animabus predictis celebratur, imp'p'm; et faciend. capitalibus Dominis feodor. illor. omnia alia servicia inde debita et consueta imp'p'm, juxta tenore Cartæ D'ni Regis supradictæ.

Ita tamen, quod si per culpam seu negligentiam predictorum religiosorum aut Capellanorum supradictorum vel eorum alicujus, in dictâ Cantariâ fuerit cessatum, statim extunc liceat mihi et heredibus meis simul cum Domino Decano Sar. vel ejus Officiali seu ejus loci tenenti qui pro tempore fuerit, predicta tenementa, causa districtiois duntaxat faciendi, ingredi et in eisdem distringere et districtiones retinere, quousque tot missas quot per culpam seu negligentiam subtractæ fuerunt, per *alios* ydoneos pro animabus superius nominatis in dictâ Capellâ fecerint celebrari.

Et ego vero predictus Robertus le Bor et heredes mei predicta messuagia, terram, pratium, et redditum, cum pertinenciis, predictis Priori et Conventui et successoribus suis contra omnes mortales Warrantizabimus, et pro predictis Cantariâ et serviciis ut pre nominatur faciendis acquietabimus imp'p'm. In cujus rei testimonium presenti Cartæ Sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Dn^o Will^o de Wantone, Mil. Matthæo Owayn, Joh'ne de Mere, Joh'ne de Babetone, Rob^o Swotyng, Thoma Thurstayn, Joh'ne de Poltone, et aliis.

Dat. apud Hulle Deverel, an^o D'ni Mill'mo ccc^{mo} vicesimo quarto; anno vero Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi, decimo septimo.

Only two years after the above grant, namely, in 1326, we find among the evidences at Longleat a deed of covenant from William, then Prior, and the Canons of Langelete, by which they engage to find one proper Canon in Holy Orders to celebrate divine service daily for ever at the altar of the Holy Martyrs St. Cyriacus and St. Juliana his mother in the Church of St. Radegund, at Langelete, for the soul of the said Robert le Bor, his ancestors, and heirs. It does not appear whether this was in *addition* to the four Chaplains at Hill Deverill, or in *lieu* of them, but I am inclined to think the latter, as we find nothing more of these four Chaplains, and particularly as at the Visitation of Hill Deverill Church by Dean Chandler in 1408, one chantry Chaplain only is mentioned.

The next act which I can find respecting this house is in 8 Edward III. (A. D. 1334), when Henry, then Prior of the house of St. Radegund, at Langelete, and the Convent there, grant to Edward le Boteler, of Warminster, and his heirs, on lease for ever, at 100s. annual rent, all the messuages and lands which they had in Warminster, of the gift of Robert le Boer. This deed, which is also among the evidences at Longleat, deserves notice on two accounts; first, as having appended to it the only perfect seal of the Priory which can be found (*See Plate III.*); and, secondly, on account of the nature of the grant; in perpetuity at a fixed rent: a mode of conveyance which argues the ignorance or the necessity of the grantor, and which appears in after ages to have been partly the reason for dissolving this house, and annexing it to the Carthusian establishment at Hinton.

In 17 Richard II. (1393), a Royal Patent was granted to this Priory.

In the 10th Henry IV. 1408, Sir Walter de Hungerford, Knt. gave to the Priory his Church of *Rusthall*, on condition that divine service should be performed daily for ever at the altar of the Chapel of the Virgin in Langelete, for himself, Catharine his wife, Sir Robert de Hungerford and Geva his wife, and others of his family. This deed is also at Longleat, but cut down the middle, and a part gone, so that it cannot be copied.

The Priory being seated within the Parish of Horningsham, though just on its boundaries, it was consequently within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, and exempt from

episcopal visitation. We must look therefore to the Dean's Registry for any information respecting it; and here we must again regret that no Register of the Deanery can be found before the year 1400.

In 1404 we have four very long deeds in the register of Dean Chandler, reciting the death of Brother John Frome, late Prior, and his burial in the Church of the Priory, October 24th; and the election of Brother John Sampson to the vacant office October 26; which election was confirmed by the Dean as his peculiar, and by Peter Stantour, as Patron, Jan. 7, 1405.

In 1408 this Priory was officially visited by Dean Chandler, and the following particulars recorded with the usual accuracy of that dignitary:

The Church here is dedicated to St. Radegund. Sir John Vernon, Knight, and his heirs, Founders and Patrons.

Joh'es Sampson,	Prior ibidem.	
Ric'us Stapulton,	} Canonici et Conventuales.	} The religious order of St. Augustine.
Will'us Chewton,		
Joh'es Wellys,		
Joh'es Keyforde,		

At the same time an Inventory of the books and ornaments belonging to the Priory was taken and carefully registered.

Ornamenta eccl'ie ib'm. Imprimis unum Portiphorium, cujus secundo folio post custodias, *unum rerum*. Item unum Missale, cujus sec. fol. post Kalend. *animam meam*. Item una Legenda cujus sec. fol. *animas omnium*. Item unum Ordinale, cujus sec. fol. post Kalend. *complet*. Item unum Antiphonarium, cujus sec. fol. *tuum est ei*. Item unum aliud Antiphonarium, cujus sec. fol. post Kalend. *aspiciens a longe*. Item unum Graduale, cujus sec. fol. post custodias, *tibi tuæ*. Item unum aliud Graduale, cujus sec. fol. *corpore ave*. Item unum Epistolarium, cujus sec. fol. *et viri*. Item unum Processionale, cujus sec. fol. *Dominus fiat*. Item unum aliud Processionale, cujus sec. fol. post Kalendas, *cor eorum*. Item unum Psalterium, cujus sec. fol. post custodias, *a nobis*. Item unum aliud Psalterium, cujus sec. fol. post custodias, *cum invocarem*.

Item duo Candelabra de auricalco. Item duo alia Candelabra de Stagno. Item 2 Calices argent. deaurat. intra et extra. Item una Secta Vestimentorum blodii coloris pulverizata cum diversis avibus remossioris coloris blodii, cum tribus tunicis. Item una Casula cum 2 capis viridis coloris cum tribus Albis de diversis sectis. Item una Casula rubei coloris. Item una Casula de nigro baudekyn pulverizata cum albis avibus, cum Alba de eadem Secta. Item una Casula de albo cerico pulverizata cum avibus deauratis. Item una Capa alba stridulata. Item una Casula de rubeo colore pulverizata cum cervis aureis. Item una Capa de Vel' glauci coloris pulverizata cum Gryphonibus. Item 4 Corporalia cum suis bursis. Item 6 tuell' pro Altare. Item 1 Crux de Latun deaurat'. Item 1 alia Crux debil'.

From this time I can find no grant to the Priory, no visitation, nor any deed of the Prior which deserves notice. The establishment, which as we have seen, was at no time rich, from some imprudent dispositions of its property, to which it might be driven by present necessity as much as any other cause, was sinking to decay; and, finally, in 21 Henry VIII. it is reported to be nearly destroyed and desolate through the idleness or negligence of its former incumbents, and that divine service cannot be performed there decently, according to the original institution, on account of the paucity of religious there residing. The King, therefore, by the following Patent, preserved in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. XIV. p. 297, authorises the Bishop of Sarum, as Ordinary, and Peter Stantour, Esq. as Patron, to transfer and appropriate it to the Convent of Henton Charter House, in cō Somerset.

Pro Episcopo Sarum de appropriatione. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Salutem.

Sciatis quod nos de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et inero motu nostris, ac ob specialem et sinceram affectionem quam ob devotum ordinem et religionem ordinis Carthusianorum, et specialiter ad dominum Loci Dei de Henton ordinis prædicti gerimus et habemus, ad divini cultûs augmentum in eodem loco Dei fiendum. Concessimus et licentiam dedimus, ac per præsentem concedimus et licentiam damus, pro nobis, hæredibus, et successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino Lawrentio, miseratione divina, *Tituli Sanctæ Mariæ trans Tiberim, Sacro Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ presbitero, Cardinali Sarum episcopo, Apostolicæ sedis etiam de latere legato*; aut cuicumque alii ordinario, cui de jure competit; ac dilecto nobis in Christo *Petro Stantour*, armigero, vero et indubitato patrono ac fundatori Domus sive Prioratûs Sanctæ Radegundis de LONGLETE, ordinis Sancti Augustini Sarum Diocesis; ut accepimus, cui donatio sive præsentatio ejusdem Domûs sive Prioratûs, per ignaviam sive negligentiam quorundam ibi hæcenus incumbentium, modo ferè destructa est ac penitus desolata, sic quod propter paucitatem Religiosorum in eadem domo commorantium divinus cultus ibidem, prout decet, secundum primævam institutionem fieri non possit, ut dicitur, quod ipse tam idem Episcopus tamquam Ordinarius Domûs et Prioratus prædicti, seu quivis alius Ordinarius cui de jure competit, quam prædictus Petrus et verus fundator sive patronus Domûs sive Prioratûs illius, et illorum alter, seu quilibet per se, viis et modis quibus convenit, concurrentibus etiam hiis quæ de jure canonico in hæc parte requiruntur. Advocationem sive Patronatum Prioratûs prædicti, ac eandem Domum sive Prioratum prædictum, quocumque nomine censeatur, modo ut supra diximus quodammodo dissolutum, necnon omnia terras et tenementa, ecclesias, redditus, reversiones, et servitia commoditates eisdem Domui et Prioratui quomodolibet pertinentia, et jura sua quæcumque secularia sive ecclesiastica, quibuscumque nominibus censeantur, sive de nobis, sive de aliquo alio teneantur, Johanni Priori et Fratibus prædictæ Domûs Loci Dei de Henton, ordinis Cartusianorum, et successoribus suis dare, concedere, conferre, appropriare, incorporare, consolidare, annectere, et unire possint et possit, et eidem Priori ac Fratibus de Henton et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui Domum sive Prioratum prædictum, ac omnia terras et tenementa, ecclesias, redditus, reversiones, servitia, commoditates ad eandem Domum sive Prioratum pertinentia, sive spectantia, et jura sua quæcumque, ut supradictum est, quibuscumque nominibus censeantur, sibi et successoribus suis habere et recipere possint, de dono et concessione prædictorum Episcopi et Patroni, seu alterius cujusvis Ordinarii cui de jure competit, et eorum alicui, tenore præsentium, similiter licentiam dedimus ac damus specialem.

Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ licentiam damus et concedimus eidem Priori et Conventui, ac Fratibus de Henton prædictis et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui easdem advocationem et patronatum Domum sive Prioratum de LONGLETE, ac omnia terras et tenementa, ecclesias, redditus, reversiones, servitia, commoditates, ad eandem Domum sive Prioratum pertinentia, sive spectantia, et jura sua quæcumque ut præfertur, sibi et successoribus suis appropriare, incorporare, consolidare, annectere, et unire possint, et ea sic appropriata, incorporata, consolidata, annexa, et unita, sibi et successoribus suis, in proprios usus habere et gaudere possint liberè et impunè, sicut prædictum est, in perpetuum, absque aliquo brevi sive mandato de *ad quod dampnum*, seu aliquo brevi, mandato, seu warranto nostro hæredum vel successorum nostrorum pro præmissis vel aliquo præmissorum prosequendo vel fiendo, et absque ullâ impetitione, impedimento, vel perturbatione nostri, hæredum, vel successorum nostrorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum quoruncumque, et absque aliquo fine seu feodo inde in Cancellariâ et Hanaperio nostris, ad opus nostrum, hæredum vel successorum nostrorum, aqualiter capiendo, solvendo, seu faciendo.

Statuto de terris et tenementis *ad manum mortuam non ponendis* edito, aut aliquo alio Statuto, actu, seu restrictione in contrarium inde factis, editis, sive ordinatis, aut aliquâ aliâ re vel causâ quacumque, in aliquo non obstantibus.

Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo, aut aliquo valore præmissorum, vel eorum alicujus, aut de aliquibus aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos, progenitores, vel prædecessores nostros præfatis Priori et Conventui, aut prædecessoribus suis ante hæc tempora factis, in præsentibus minime facta existit. In cujus, &c. &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium decimo die Junii. Per ipsum Regem.

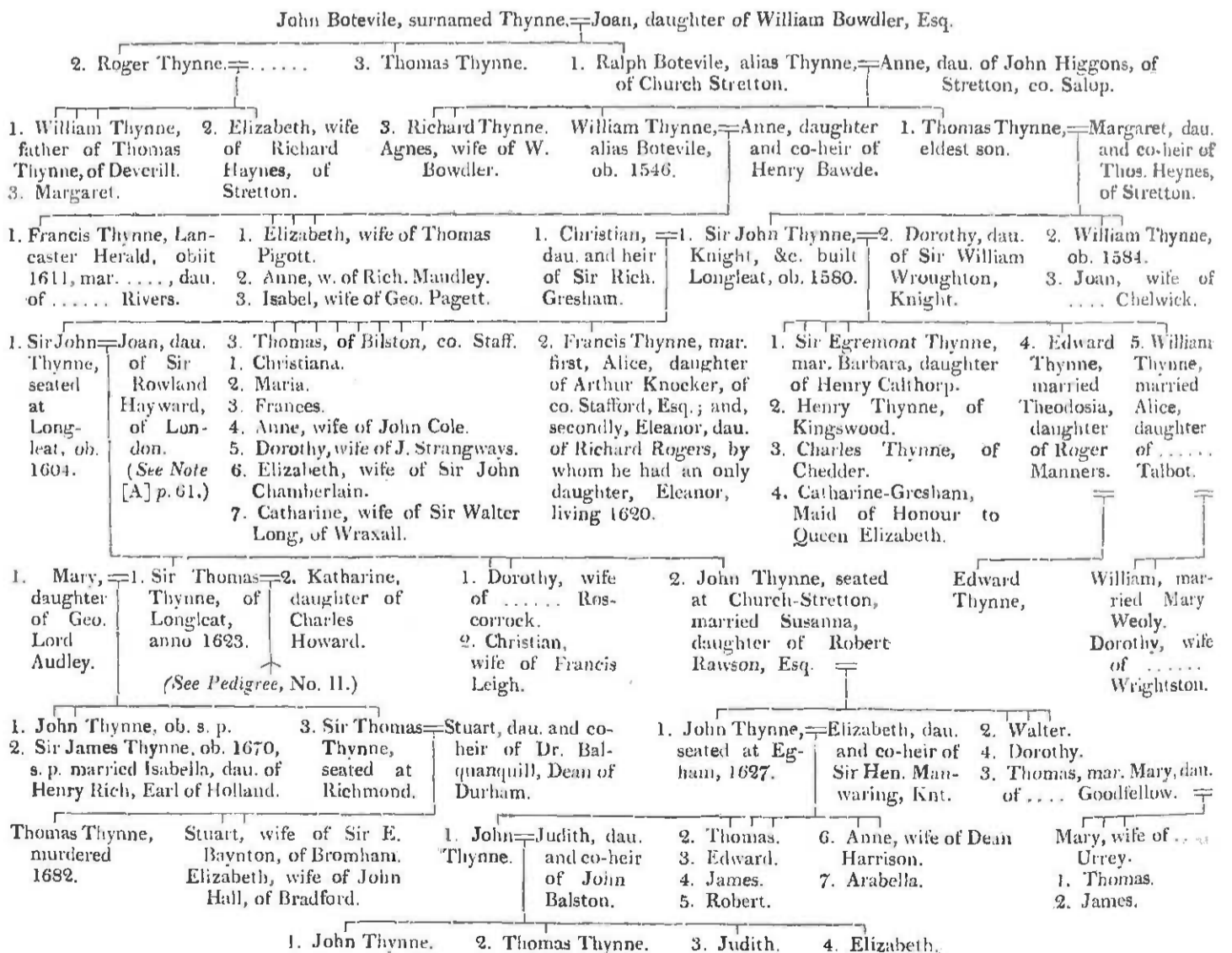
At the dissolution of religious houses, which followed only ten years after the date of the above Patent, the scite and remaining lands of this Priory were granted by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who sold them the year following, namely, 32 Henry VIII. to Sir John Thynne, the founder of that noble mansion which, standing upon the same spot, perpetuates the name of Longleat.

During the alterations which have been made by the present Marquess of Bath in the interior part of the house, an old wall was discovered which had evidently formed part of the ancient buildings, and been brought into the plan of the present structure; and near the foot of the grand staircase were dug up, at the same time, seven coffins of rude form and workmanship. These latter were re-interred in Horningsham church-yard.

Thus we find the property at Longleat, first belonging to the religious establishment of St. Radegund, vested ultimately, and still retained in the illustrious family of THYNNE, whose pedigree I here subjoin.

PEDIGREE of THYNNE, of LONGLEAT, cō WILTS.

ARMS: Barry of ten, Or and Sable, *Thynne*. Addition made to Thynne, after the battle of Musselburgh, a lion rampant, tail nowed Or.
CREST: On a wreath, a rein-deer tripping. MOTTO: *Jay bonne cause*.



*Audientura Prioris de Longleat
(Longleat) seu in et de mandato le Bailii
de Hereford.*

*In de una prior de Longleat
fca in omnibus de West de
Gerrinifer.*

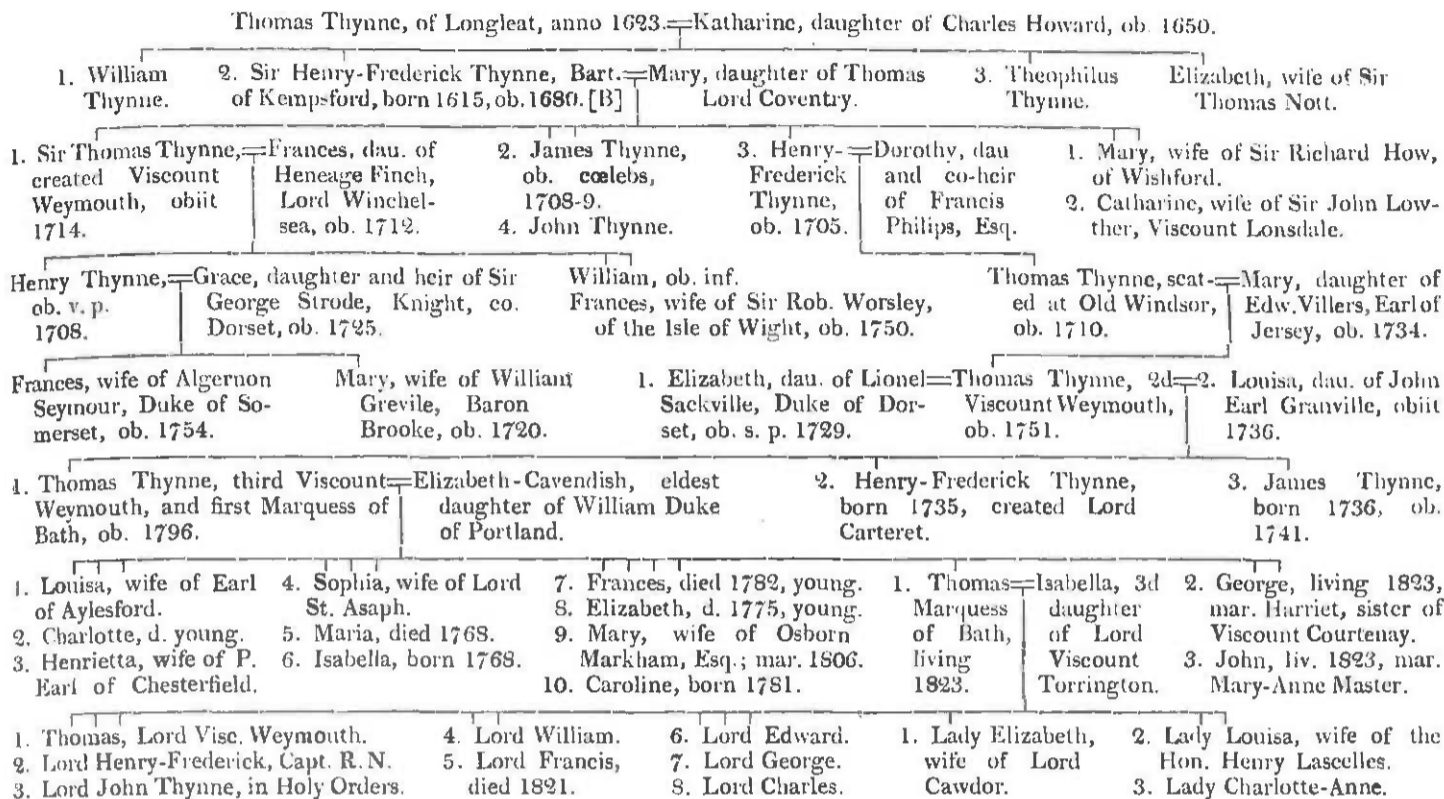
No 8. 8. 3.



SIGILL. S. ANTONII DIS DELONGALETA

No. II.

Issue of Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, and Katharine Howard.



These two pedigrees of the family of THYNNE have been inspected at the College of Arms, and approved; but finding that they do not coincide entirely with that given by Collins, in his Peerage, I have been induced to add two private documents communicated to me by the Marquess of Bath.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF THYNNE.

[A] In the Church of St. Alphage (Stow, vol. I. p. 585,) is the following inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knight, twice Lord Mayor of this City of London, and living an Alderman the space of thirty years; and at his death, the ancientest Alderman in the said City. He lived beloved by all good men, and died in great credit and reputation, the 5th of December anno Domini 1593, and the 36th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth. He had two* virtuous wives, and by them many happy children."

[B] The following inscription records the memory of Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, Bart. at Kempford, co. Gloucester:

"Here lyeth, expecting an happy resurrection, the body of Sr Henry-Fredericke Thynne, Knt. and Bart. descended in a right line from Geofery Botevile, who came into England Genl of an army of Poictevins to assist King John against his Barons. He was sonne of Sr Thomas Thynne and Mrs Katherine Howard, grand-daughter of Thomas Viscount Bindon, and married Mary, one of the daughters of Thos Ld Coventry, Ld Keeper of ye Great Seale of England, and by her had issue three sonnes and two daughters, all now living, viz. Thomas, now Viscount Weymouth; James, and Henry-Fredericke; Mary, married to Richard Howe, Esq. of Berwick St. Leonard, co. Wilts; and Katharine, to Sr John Lowther, of Lowther, Bart. He was a man of excellent parts, greate loyalty to his Prince, a constant assertor of ye Church of England in the worst of times, kinde and obliging to his family and friends, and dyed March ye 6th, 1680, aged 66 years and 5 days.

The memory of the just is blessed."

Arms at top:—Barry of ten Or and Sable, for Thynne; impaling, Sable, a fess ermine between three crescents Or, for Coventry.

* First wife: Joane, daughter of William Tillesworth, Esq. by whom he had issue three sons and five daughters; the third of whom was married to John Thynne, Esq. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq. by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

A SHORT ABSTRACT OF THE FAMILY OF THYNNE, ALIAS BOTEVILL, DRAWN BY
FRANCIS THYNNE, LANCASTER HERALD.

“Geoffry Botevill came into England from Poitou, in France, to serve under King John. His son William Botevile, of Botevile, in *co* Salop, died *circa* 40 Henry III. John Botevile, the son of William, was knighted soon after the 20 Edward I. and with his arms, was set down as one of the Knights of Shropshire who were with King Edward the First at the siege of Caerlaverock, as appeared by a booke of the arms and names of those knights in the hands of a gentleman of Shropshire. Sir Adam Botevile, the son of Sir John, was attainted of treason in 15 Edward II. for takeing a part with Thomas Earl of Lancastre at the battle of Boroughbridge, by which act of Sir Adam, the house of Botevile was first overthrown; but after, in some part again revived by his nephew, John Botefield, who was restored to part of the forfeited lands in Stratton and in Botefield, in Shropshire, whilst his father lived.

“From this John Botevile was descended Richard Botevile, who, takeing part with the enemies of Richard Earl of Arundell, of whom he held lands in Stratton, forfeited all his lands to the said Earl, who, in 17 Richard II. gave most of the said lands to Leighton, of Stratton and Musselborough, and so the family of Botevile was a second time ruined, as appeareth from the evidence belonging to the manour of Stratton, in Shropshire, and kept in the church there.

“But after this, Richard, finding favour with the said Lord, obtained some part of his lands, still called “Botefield’s Lye.” Thomas, the son of Richard, in some measure restored the family of Botevile. From this Thomas was descended John Botevile, of Stratton, who was first surnamed John le Thynne; he lived in the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard II. and from him the name of Thynne was derived to the family of the Boteviles.

“His grandson was Thomas, who, in the reign of King Henry VIII. married the daughter and heir of Thomas Eynes, Esq. which family of Eynes married a daughter and heiress of Bluck (Qu. Bleek?) and Bluck a daughter and heiress of Gataker, who matcht with a daughter and heiress of Sir John Burley, K. G. by which (marriages) the Thynnes now quarter the arms of those three families.

“The son of this Thomas was Sir John Thynne, who built (A. D. 1567, 7^o Eliz.) Longleate, in Wiltshire, and who married Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, father of the well-known Sir Thomas Gresham, by whom he had his son and heir, Sir John Thynne y^e younger, who married Joane, y^e daughter and part heiress of Sir Rowland Hayward, Lord Mayor of London, with whom he had a great estate in Shropshire. His eldest son was Sir Thomas Thynne, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of the Lord Audeley, by whom he had Sir Thomas Thynne, who matcht with the Lady Isabella, daughter of the Earle of Holland, and dyed without issue. Sir Thomas Thynne had also by the said Mary, Sir Thomas Thynne y^e younger, who married Steward, daughter and heiress of Dr. Balanquill, Deane of Dureme, by whom he had Thomas Thynne, Esq. who was murdered in his coach, and dyed without issue. Sir Thomas Thynne the elder married to his second wife, Katharine, y^e grand-daughter of Howard, Viscount Bindon, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, by whom he had Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lord Keeper Coventrye, by whom he had Thomas, now Viscount Weymouth, who married Frances, daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea, by Mary, daughter of William Duke of Somerset, which Viscount Weymouth had Henry, his only surviving son, who married Grace, daughter and heiress of Sir George Wood, and by her left two daughters, Frances and Mary, his heiresses. Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne had also two other sons, James, who died a batchellor, and Henry-Frederick, who married Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of Francis Phillips, Esq. by whom he had Thomas, who

married the Lady Mary, daughter to the Earle of Jersey, and by her had Thomas, his onely child, now an infant. The said Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne had also two daughters, Mary, married to Sir Richard How, Bart. and Katherine, to John Viscount Lonsdale, both now living."

FAMILY OF THYNNE.

(From a MS. penès the Marquess of Bath.)

Bouteville came first into England during the reign of King John, who sent into the countries of Poictou and Gascoigne for troops to assist him during the wars with his rebellious Barons. A great army was sent him of Gascoignes under the command of Savery de Mallion (or Malo Leone),^m and of Poictevins, commanded by two brothers, Geoffrey and Oliver de Bouteville, who, joining with his forces, rendered him for some time victorious over his Barons, and took Beauvoir Castleⁿ (now the Earl of Rutland's) from Albin, called Pincerna, then Earl of Arundell, constituting Geoffrey de Bouteville Governour of it, and knighting him, [all which is recorded by Matthew Paris,] in which command he carried himself soe fairly, that the Earle of Arundell gave him lands in Shropshire, part of his two greate manors of Stratton and Cardington, where he settled himselfe, and are to this day called corruptly *Botefield's Lye*, or *Place*, that, as several other French families who continued here, changing the French termination into the English more known word, as, *ville* into *field*. At Botefield's Lye they remained long very considerable, and the grandson of Sir Geoffrey, Sir Adam Bouteville, in the reigne of Edward I. was one of the Knights who went out of Shropshire to serve the King at the siege of Caerlaverock, as appears by an ancient manuscript in parchment still remaining in that county. Afterwards, in the wars between Yorke and Lancaster, that part of England adhering to the title of Yorke, by Mortimer, in the reigne of the three Henrys, the family of Bouteville was oppressed, and the greatest part of their estate taken away; however, some of the family continued at Botefield's Lye, and remeine there at this day, keeping the name of Botefield, and give the same arms as the Thynnes doe, viz. Barry of ten pieces, *Or* and *Sable*. But another branch of the family tooke the name of Thynne, still reteining Bouteville, writing Thynne, *alias* Bouteville, as appears by the first edition of the works of Chaucer, collected and published by William Thynne, *alias* Bouteville, dedicated to Henry VIII. William Thynne was in great favour with Henry VII. and Master of his Household; he lies buried in Barking Church, near the Tower.

Sir John Thynne, the raiser of the present family, was nephew to that William, and bred up by him, who, being an ingenious man and travailer, was taken into the service of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, and made his chief officer; was knighted at the battle of Muscledborough against the Scots, whilst the wounds he received there were bleeding, and had the Scotch Lyon given him for an addition to his arms. He grewe afterwards into so greate favour with the Protector, that he was esteemed his chief Councillor, and when that Duke was twice imprisoned in the Tower, was both times committed thither, and though he escaped with his

^m An^o 1215. Rex Anglorum Johannes post trium mensium moram, ex Vectâ (Isle of Wight) prorumpens insula Doveram usque navigavit, ubi ejus nuncii, quos ad partes miserat transmarinas, ad eum venientes, conduxerunt secum ex partibus diversis militum et armorum multitudinem, quod omnibus eos intuentibus, timorem pariter et horrorem incussit. Venerunt enim ex partibus Pictaviæ et Wasconie viri nobiles et bellatores, SAVARICUS de MALO-LEONE, GAUFRIDUS et OLIVERIUS de BUTEVILLA, fratres, cum maximis militum et armorum copiis comitati, fidele Regi obsequium promiserunt. (*Matthew Paris*, p. 268.)

ⁿ Anno gratiæ millesimo ducentissimo decimo sexto (18^o Reg. Joh^{is}), idem Rex fuit apud Castrum de Nottingham, et in crastino movens castra, ad villam de Langar venit, et ibidem pernoctavit. Mane autem facto, misit nuncios solemnes ad castrum de Belvere, et ab inclusis sibi reddi, et cum minis exegit. After the terms of surrender were agreed, Rex ad castellum veniens, tradidit illud GAUFRIDO de BUTEVILLE et OLIVERO fratribus, et natione Pictaviensibus, accepto ab omnibus, qui in illo erant, fidelitatis juramento, &c. &c. (*Matthew Paris*, p. 275, edit. 1640.)

life, was, in the last time, fined £6,000, and had severall great offices and good leases taken from him. During the reign of Queen Mary, he was by the Lady Elizabeth (afterwards Queen), made the chief officer of her family, by the stile of Comptroller, but, in those perilous times of perseeution, he retired into the country, and lived seldome with her, especially in her confinement, for which reason he was not advanced further when she came to reigne. All her time he lived in the country, and built Long Leat, in Wiltshire, the seate of the family, which he began A. D. 1567, and was not finished in 1580, when he dyed. Living in the reignes of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. when abbyes and chauntries were dissolved, by his favour at Court he purchased many of those lands, and marrying the daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, by whom he had above £2,000 a year, left a considerable estate to his family, and matcht his four daughters to some of the best families in the West of England.^o

Having given an account of this celebrated character, the chief founder of the family of Thynne, and its superb mansion, I cannot introduce at a more suitable period of my history an engraving of his portrait, taken from an original painting at Longleat. (*Plate IV.*)

I shall now resume my account of this family from that period when Sir John Thynne commenced the magnificent mansion at Longleat, which is so highly conspicuous from its grand style of architecture, and which was completed in the year 1580.

Sir John Thynne (as before related) was Secretary to the Protector Somerset, by whom he was knighted in 1547, after the great battle of Mussleburgh. He was twice married; first, to Christiana,^p daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, and founder of Gresham College;^q and, secondly, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Wroughton, Knt. He died A. D. 1580, and was buried at Longbridge Deverill.^r He was succeeded in his estates and mansion at Longleat by his eldest son JOHN, by his first marriage with Christiana Gresham.

JOHN THYNNE received the honour of knighthood from King James I. at the Charter-House, in London, 11 May 1603, four days after that King arrived from Scotland to take possession of the English Crown, and assume his hereditary rights. He married Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, Knt. who twice served the high office of Lord Mayor of London.^s By this union he had issue Dorothy, married to Roscorrock, of the county of Cornwall; and Christiana, married to Francis Leigh, of Addington, cō Surrey; also two sons, Thomas and John.

JOHN Thynne, the second son, was seated at Church Stretton, in Shropshire. He married Susanna, daughter of Robert Rawson, of Shrewsbury, and by her had issue three sons and one daughter; 1. John Thynne, who was seated at Egham, in Surrey; 2. Walter Thynne; 3. Thomas Thynne; and, 4. Dorothea.

3. THOMAS Thynne, the third son, who was seated at Boteville, in Shropshire, espoused Mary, daughter of Goodfellow, and by her had issue, 1. Thomas Thynne; 2. James Thynne; and Mary, who married Urey, of London.

1. JOHN THYNNE, the eldest son, of Egham, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Manwaring, and by her was father of John Thynne, his heir; 2. Thomas; 3. Edward; 4. James; 5. Robert; 6. Anne, the wife of Dean Harrison, of Hurst, cō Bucks; and, 7. Arabella.

JOHN THYNNE, eldest son of the aforesaid John Thynne, of Egham, married Judith, daughter and coheir of John Balston, of Strelly, in cō Nottingham, and by her had issue, 1. John; 2. Thomas; 3. Judith; and, 4. Elizabeth.

^o These four daughters appear to have been Anne, married to John Cole, of Devon, Esq.; Dorothy, married to John Strangways, of Dorset, Esq.; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Chamberlain, of Prestbury, co. Gloucester, Esq.; and Catharine, married to Sir Walter Long, of Wraxhall, co. Wilts.

^p In some pedigrees we find Margaret, instead of Christiana.

^q His son Thomas built the Exchange, though Richard formed a design for it.

^r See an account of his will and funeral in Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 55.

^s He lies buried in the Church of St. Alphage, near Cripplegate.

PLATE IV.



SIR JOHN THROCKMORTON 1ST
of Loughborough, Warwickshire.
died, A.D. 1680.

Engraved by J. Smith for the Trustees of the Society of Antiquaries.

Having traced the junior branches of the issue descended from John *Thynne*, of Church-Stretton, the *second* son of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, I return to the *eldest* son,

SIR THOMAS THYNNE, of Longleat, *co* Wilts, who was twice married; first, to Maria, daughter of George Lord Audley, by Lucia, daughter and heir of Sir James Mervin, of Fonthill, *co* Wilts; and, secondly, to Catharine, daughter of Charles Howard, brother to Viscount Bindon. By this last lady^t he had three sons: 1. William; 2. Henry; 3. Theophilus; and a daughter, named Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Thomas Nott, of Richmond, in Surrey; of these sons, William the eldest, and Theophilus the youngest, died at an early age; of Henry, more will be said hereafter.

Sir Thomas Thynne, by his first wife, Maria, was father of three sons: 1. John, who died unmarried; 2. Sir James Thynne, who succeeded him, but who also died in 1670, without issue by his wife, Lady Isabella, daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland; and, 3. Sir Thomas Thynne, who, by his wife, Stuart, daughter and coheir of Dr. Walter Balquanquill, Dean of Durham, had issue, 1. Thomas Thynne; and two daughters: 1. Stuart, married to Sir Edward Baynton, K. B. of Bromham, *co* Wilts; and, 2. Elizabeth, married to John Hall, of Bradford, Esq.

THOMAS THYNNE, of Longleat, son of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas, met with a sudden and unfortunate end, having been murdered in the year 1582 by the instigation of Count Coningsmark, who, being envious of his good fortune in having obtained the hand of Lady Elizabeth Countess of Ogle, heiress of the noble family of Percy, and owing to some delay being occasioned in the consummation of his marriage, he availed himself of this opportunity, of endeavouring, by assassination, to get rid of his rival. To accomplish this unworthy deed, he despatched one Boroski, a gentleman employed in his service, who hired, in his way, two foreign ruffians, by name C. Vrats and J. Stenn, who, in company with Boroski, waylaid Mr. Thynne in his way home through Pall Mall, on Sunday night, the 12th of February, and mortally wounded him by firing a musket into his carriage. In consequence of this melancholy event, legal measures were instantly pursued against the abettor and perpetrators of this murder, and they were all brought to a trial; but the principal was acquitted by the Jury, and his immediate actors were condemned and executed in Pall Mall, near the spot where this cruel deed was perpetrated.^u

This unhappy sufferer lies buried in Westminster Abbey, where a handsome monument is erected to his memory: his figure is represented cloathed in a loose robe, reposing on his right elbow, and extending his left arm; at his feet is a cherub pointing with one finger to the principal figure, and with the other hand to the tablet above, intended by the sculptor for an inscription. On the base of the tomb is a representation, in bas relief, of the fatal event by which his life was terminated.* From the attitude of the cherub, it is evident that the sculptor of this tomb had intended the inscription to have been placed on the tablet, at the back of the principal effigy; and an inscription was prepared for the place, but on the perusal of it, Dr. Sprat, then Bishop of Rochester, and Dean of Westminster, objecting to some passages in it,

^t Buried in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster Abbey.

^u In Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 541, is the following record:—"10 March 1682. This day was executed Coll' Vrats, and some of his accomplices, for the execrable murder of Mr. Thynn, set on by the principal, Coningsmark; he went to execution like an undaunted hero, as one that had done a friendly office for that base coward Count Coningsmark, who had hopes to marry his widow, the rich Lady Ogle, and was acquitted by a corrupt jury, and so got away. Vrats told a friend of mine who accompanied him to the gallows, and gave him some advice, 'that he did not value dying of a rush, and hoped and believed God would deal with him like a gentleman.' Never man went so unconcerned for his sad fate.

"24 March. I went to see the corpse of that obstinate creature Coll' Vrats, the King permitting that his body should be transported to his owne country, he being of a good family, and one of the first embalmed by a particular art invented by one William Russell, a coffin maker, which preserved the body without dishowelling, or to appearance, issuing any bituminous matter. The flesh was florid, soft, and full, as if the person were only sleeping. He had now been dead neere fifteen daies, and lay exposed in a very rich coffin lined with lead, too magnificent for so daring and horrid a murderer."

* See the engraved plate in Dart's Account of Westminster Abbey, vol. II. p. 64, pl. 108.

prevented its occupying its intended and appropriate situation. Fortunately, however, it has been preserved, and is as follows :

Juxta hoc Marmor,
 immaturo fato extinctus, jacet
 THOMAS THYNNE, de Long Leate, in agro
 Wiltoniensi, Armiger.
 Vir, illustri generi haud dispar,
 cui magnas facultates familia,
 majorem animum natura dederat,
 Religionem a Romanensium corruptelis vindicatam.
 Et jura patriæ, ac civium libertatem,
 non semel suæ fidei a comprovincialibus commissa,
 nec minus Majestatem imperii Britannici,
 summo studio coluit et propugnavit.
 Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Comitissam de Ogle,
 antiquissimæ ut et illustrissimæ familiæ de Percy,
 Northumbriæ Comitum filiam et hæredem
 unicam.
 Hinc illæ lachrymæ !
 Summæ felicitatis summa invidia semper est comes.
 In unius caput conjurarunt
 Germanus, Suecus, et Polonus,
 nomina marmore indigna,
 quorum duo erant e satellitio Caroli Comitis
 De CONNINGSMARKE.
 Heu ! quàm nefarium scelus moliebantur
 homines ad vim et cædem delecti !
 cui patrando unus non suffecerat populus.
 Tres armati, equis insidentes, et tenebris cooperti,
 unicum inermem, curru sedentem, et nihil mali
 suspicantem,
 quatuorque plumbeis adoriuntur globis in viscera
 displosis,
 totidem emigranti animæ exitus aperuere.
 Sed scelus a tergo sequitur vindicta ;
 Sicarii, non sine numine deprehensi,
 manifesti criminis, quod Germanus jussit,
 Polonus exequabatur, in subsidiis collato Sueco
 damnati laqueo omnes periere :
 quin et ipse Comes de CONNINGSMARKE,
 sceleris non solum ut conscius, sed et author
 postulatus ;
 et à turpi fugâ retractus, capitis judicium subiit,
 verùm juratorum suffragiis crimine solutus evasit ;
 in quem tamen ex reis duo ad mortem
 usque facinus rejecerunt ;
 tertius silere maluit.

The following short and simple memorial has been substituted in lieu of the former more extended one :

“ Tho. Thynne, of Long Leate, in *co* Wilts, Esq. who was barbarously murdered on Sunday, y^e 12th of February 1682.”

By the death of Thomas Thynne, the issue male of the first marriage terminated, and the next personage in lineal succession was Henry, the second and eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas Thynne by Catharine Howard, his second wife.

HENRY Thynne, born in 1615, obtained the additional name of Frederick from Anne, the royal consort of King James the First, being his godmother, who gave him the name of her father, the King of Denmark, &c. He was created a Baronet in the year 1641, and died at Kempsford, in the county of Gloucester, where the remains of himself and wife are deposited. By Mary his wife, daughter of the first Lord Coventry, he left issue, 1. Sir Thomas Thynne, his heir ; 2. James Thynne, of Buckland, in Gloucestershire, who died unmarried in 1709 ; 3. Henry-Frederick Thynne ; 4. John, who died unmarried ; 5. Mary, married in 1673 to Sir Richard How, of Wishford, *co* Wilts, Baronet ; and, 6. Catharine, married in 1674 to Sir John Lowther, afterwards created Viscount Lonsdale.

SIR THOMAS THYNNE, his eldest son, succeeded to the estates of his father at Kempsford, as also to the property at Longleat. He was a man of literary talent, and of religious principles. He augmented by deed the Vicarages of Longbridge and Monkton Deverill, and departing this life on July 28, 1714, was buried at Longbridge Deverill. He was created Baron Thynne and Viscount Weymouth in December 1682, 34 Car. II. with limitation to his brothers James and Henry-Frederick. He married Lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, second Earl of Winchelsea, by which match he had a son named Henry ; 2. William, who died an infant ; and a daughter, named Frances, who married Sir Robert Worsley, of Appledrecombe, in the Isle of Wight.

HENRY THYNNE, his only son, married Grace, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Strode, of the county of Dorset, by whom (who died in 1725) he left two daughters ; 1. Frances, the wife of Algernon Seymour, Lord Percy, and Duke of Somerset ; 2. Mary, who was married to William Greville, Lord Brooke, and died at the early age of nineteen.

The said Henry Thynne died in 1708, during the life-time of his father, Lord Viscount Weymouth, upon whose death in 1714, the title and property descended to the heirs of Henry-Frederick, the third son of Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford, and younger brother of Sir Thomas Thynne, first Viscount Weymouth. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Francis Philips, of the Inner Temple, Esq. with whom he received a dower of £10,000. He died in 1705,^y leaving issue by his said wife one only son, named

THOMAS, bred at Eton school, and removed afterwards to Christ Church College, in Oxford, from whence he spent two years in foreign travel, and on his return was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Edward Villers, Lord Jersey, in the year 1709, but in the following year he was taken off by the small pox,^z leaving his wife big with child, who was safely brought to bed of a son, who succeeded to the paternal estate and family title.

THOMAS, second Viscount Weymouth, was twice married ; first, in 1726, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lionel Sackville, Duke of Dorset, who died in 1729 ; and, secondly, in 1733, to Lady Louisa Carteret,^a daughter of John Earl Granville, by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas, his heir ; 2. Henry-Frederick, born in 1735 : he was heir, by will, to his grandfather, the late Earl Granville, and took the name of Carteret, and was created Baron Carteret 29 June 1784 ;

^y Buried with his wife at Sunbury, near Hampton Court, Middlesex.

^z Buried at Longbridge Deverill.

^a Buried at Longbridge Deverill.

3. James, born in 1736, and died in 1741. The aforesaid Thomas Lord Weymouth died 12 January 1750-1, and was succeeded by his eldest son

THOMAS, third Viscount Weymouth, and first Marquess of Bath, who was born September 13, 1734. In 1759 he married the Lady Elizabeth-Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of William, second Duke of Portland, by whom he had issue, 1. Louisa, married to the Earl of Aylesford; 2. Charlotte, who died in infancy; 3. Henrietta, married to Philip Earl of Chesterfield; 4. Sophia, married to Lord St. Asaph, son of John Earl of Ashburnham; 5. Thomas, who succeeded as heir; 6. and 7. twin sons still born; 8. Maria; 9. Isabella; 10. Lord George Thynne, married Harriet, sister to Viscount Courtenay; 11. Frances, who died young; 12. Lord John Thynne, married Mary-Anne, daughter of Thomas Masters, Esq.; 13. Elizabeth, died in infancy; 14. Mary, married Osborn Markham, Esq.; 15. Caroline. He was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Bath, August 25, 1789, and departed this life November 19, 1796.

THOMAS, second Marquess of Bath, fourth Viscount Weymouth, Baron Thynne, of Warminster, a Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset, &c. &c. succeeded his father in the estates and honours. He was born January 25, 1765, and married, April 24, 1794, Isabella, daughter of George Byng, Viscount Torrington, by whom he had issue, 1. Elizabeth, born February 27, 1795, married, Sept. 1816, to John-Frederick Campbell, who succeeded his father as Lord Cawdor in 1821; 2. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, born April 9, 1796; 3. Henry-Frederick, born May 24, 1797, Capt. R. N.; 4. John, born November 7, 1798, in Holy Orders; 5. Louisa, born March 25, 1801, married to Hon. Henry Lascelles; 6. William, born October 17, 1803, in the Army; 7. Francis, born January 20, 1805, R. N.; died May 29, 1821; 8. Edward, born January 25, 1807; 9. George, born December 25, 1808; 10. Charlotte-Anne, born April 10, 1811; 11. Charles, born February 9, 1813.

OBITUARY OF THE FAMILY OF THYNNE.

1580.	Sir John Thynne, founder of Longleat	- - - - -	Longbridge Deverell. ^b
1584.	Gulielmus Thynne, de Stretton		
1584.	William Thynne	- - - - -	Westminster Abbey.
1592.	Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Thynne, married to John Strangways	- - - - -	Melbury Sampford.
1650.	Catharine Howard, wife of Sir Thomas Thynne	- - -	Westminster Abbey.
1680.	Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, with his wife Mary	- - -	Kempsford, cō Gloucester.
1682.	Thomas Thynne, of Longleat, murdered by Count Coningsmark	- - - - -	Westminster Abbey.
1704.	James Thynne, son of Lord Viscount Weymouth	- - -	Longbridge Deverell.
1705.	Henry-Frederick Thynne, with Dorothy Philips, his wife		Sunbury, cō Middlesex.
1708.	Henry Thynne	- - - - -	Longbridge Deverell.
1710.	Thomas Thynne	- - - - -	Ditto.
1712.	Frances Viscountess Weymouth	- - - - -	Ditto.
1714.	Thomas first Viscount Weymouth	- - - - -	Ditto.
1718.	Thomas Viscount Weymouth	- - - - -	Ditto.
1725.	Grace, relict of Henry Thynne	- - - - -	Ditto.

^b The manor of Kempsford was granted by King Edward VI. in the third year of his reign, to Sir John Thynne (the founder of Longleat), and, according to Rudder, p. 511, was sold by Thomas *third* Viscount Weymouth to Gabriel Haager, afterwards Lord Coleraine, but the ancient manor-house, near the Church, once inhabited by the Thynnes, is now demolished.

1729. Viscountess Weymouth, daughter of the Duke of Dorset - Longbridge Deverill.
 1734. Lady Lansdown, daughter of the Earl of Jersey, and
 mother of Lord Weymouth - - - - - Ditto.
 1736. Louisa, daughter of Lord Carteret, second wife of Lord
 Viscount Weymouth
 1741. Lady Louisa Carteret, wife of second Visc. Weymouth - Ditto.
 1750. Thomas second Viscount Weymouth - - - - - Horningsham.
 1796. Thomas third Viscount, and first Marquess of Bath - - Longbridge Deverill.

MANSION-HOUSE AND DEMESNES AT LONGLEAT.

There are few residences within our Island which merit description more than LONGLEAT; both on account of its majestic pile of building, and the variety of its surrounding territory. The approaches to it, from three different points, vary in character, and each possesses much natural beauty.

The *first*, from Maiden Bradley and Stourton, displays to great advantage the prettily scattered village of Horningsham, affording us the pleasing sight of a large and industrious population living under the encouragement and protection of their worthy Baron. On passing through the Porter's Lodge, a spacious well-wooded park presents itself to our view, with the stately mansion at the extremity of a large and irregular avenue of aged trees. On the right of this valley, which perhaps has given rise to the ancient name of LONGA-LATA to the former Priory, which stood on the same spot of ground as the present mansion, there are several fish-ponds in the centre of the valley, which, owing to the level of the ground, are confined to rather small dimensions, if I except the one below the centre of the house, which has been enlarged and considerably improved of late years.

The *second* approach, from the town of Warminster, may be deemed the most picturesque for displaying the mansion-house and its fine surrounding woods to the greatest advantage, especially from that point where you begin to descend the hill. In each of these two approaches the back ground is rich, and very extensive.

The *third* approach, from the town of Frome, differs totally from the other two, and, except in one point of view, is far inferior as to prospect; but I have no where seen a more perfect and happy combination of woodland and forest scenery than from the spot where you enter the demesnes by a rustic cottage leading towards the house.

It is equally curious and interesting to trace the successive alterations which have taken place, both in houses as well as gardens, as it is to follow the descent of property from generation to generation; and we are enabled to do so at Longleat by the means of some old prints, where the ground-plan of the house, and the position of the parterres, fountains, &c. &c. have been delineated. Of these, I have three plates in my possession; the one is a plan of the house, gardens, and plantations, drawn by Campbell, and engraved by Hullsbergh; the other two, which are more highly finished, are drawn by Knyff, and engraved by Kip. These views give us a good idea of the original disposal of the structure, with the gardens and grounds around it; but how different was the ancient from the modern state! except as to the exterior of the house, which has not been altered in its design, but on the contrary much improved by rebuilding the North front with stone, and assimilating it to the other three sides. The old range of stables standing close to the house has been lately taken down, and replaced at a further distance, by a magnificent pile of building, of an architecture corresponding with that of the mansion. Within these few years, the improvements at Longleat, both *intus et extra*, have been very great and most judicious, suggested by the noble owner, and executed under the direction of Mr. Jeffrey Wyatt, one of the most celebrated architects of the present

age, who has displayed considerable taste and judgment in converting a most incommodious, into a very commodious house; and in judiciously adhering in all his various decorations of ceilings, cornices, &c. to those of that period when this noble structure was first erected. (*Plate V.*)

The grandest features in this building are the Baronial hall (*Plate VI.*) and the principal staircase; the former in its pristine state, is most appropriately decorated with armorial escutcheons, hunting-pieces, and stags' horns; and, though of spacious dimensions, has been rendered completely warm and comfortable by flues and stoves.

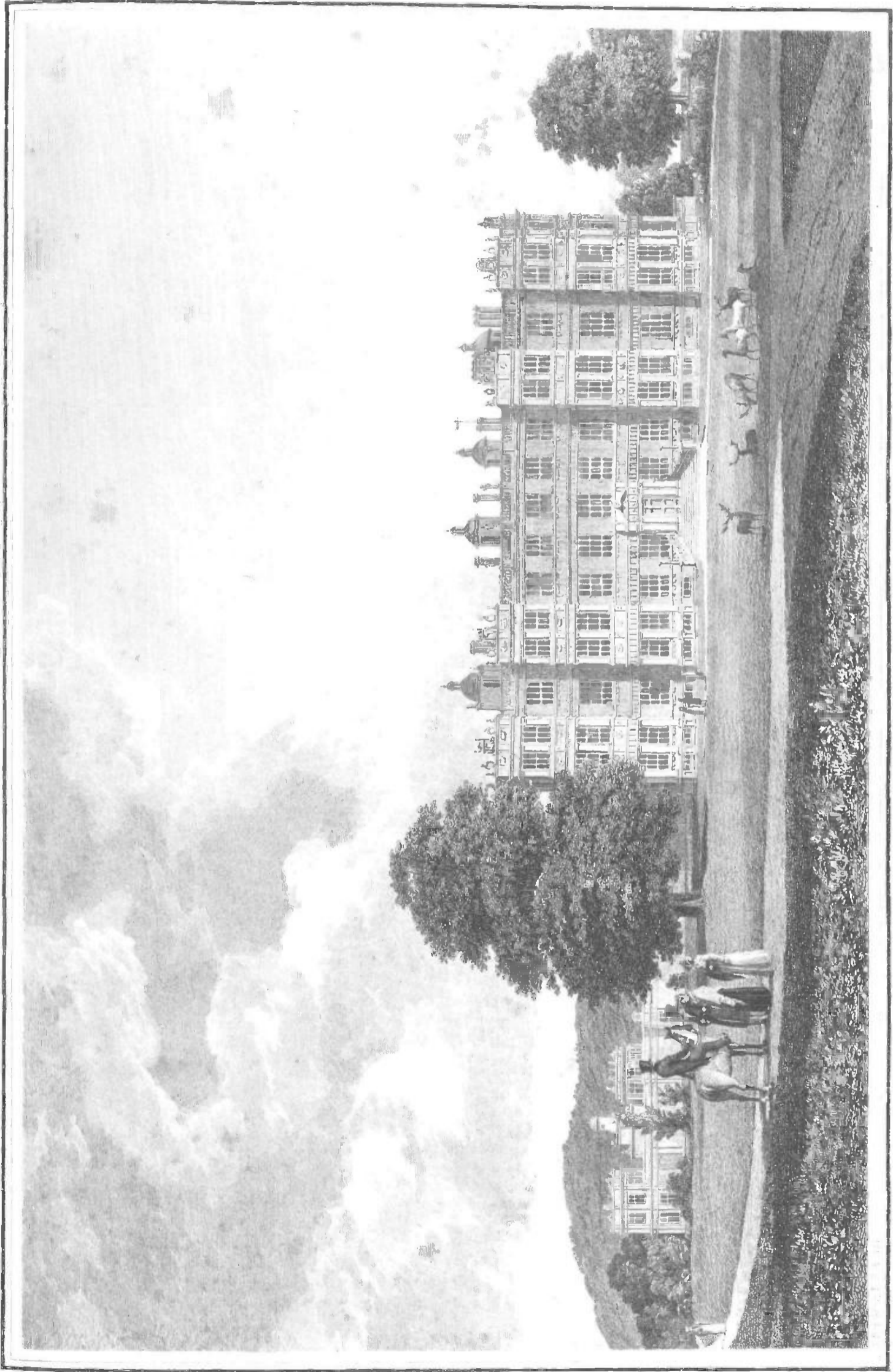
Such were the halls in which our ancient Barons received and welcomed their vassals; and the generous and friendly hospitality of former days continues undiminished by the liberality of its present noble possessor.

The handsome staircase leading to the gallery and upper range of apartments is a modern appendage, and confers credit on the architect who suggested and executed its plan.

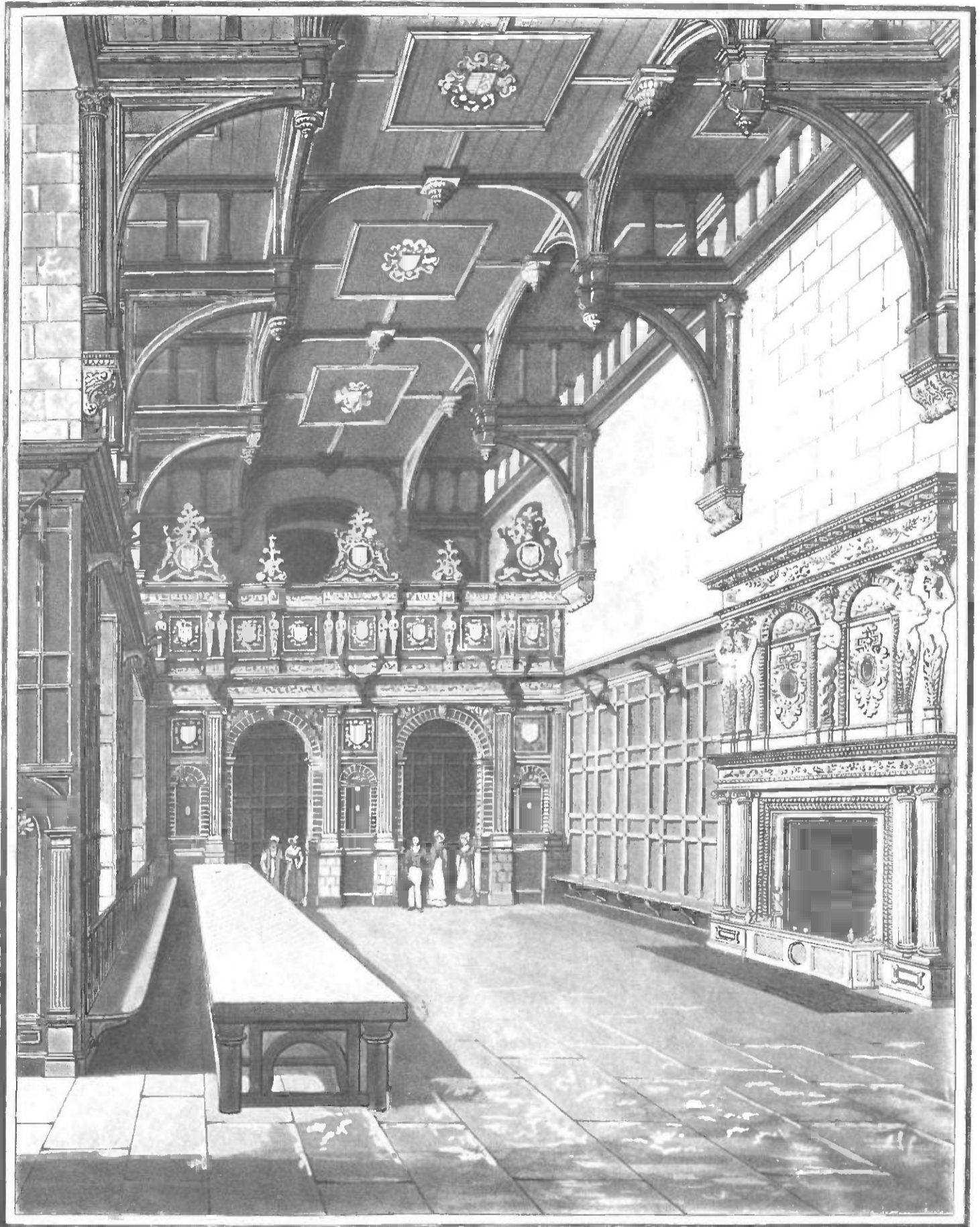
The gallery above stairs, and the apartments below, contain numerous portraits of the family of Thynne, and of many other distinguished characters, of which I subjoin a list:

A LIST OF THE PORTRAITS AT LONGLEAT.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Henry the Eighth. Holbein. | Three children of King Charles I. Copy from Vandyke. |
| Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Holbein, copy. | Earl of Strafford. Old Stone from Vandyke. |
| Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. | Williams, Archbp. of York, and Lord Keeper. |
| Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. Holbein. | William Lord Hertford, Duke of Somerset. |
| Sir Thomas Gresham. Holbein. | Archbishop Juxon. After Vandyke. |
| Sir Peter Flory. Doubtful. | Archbishop Laud. |
| Camden, Clarencieux | William Duke of Hamilton. Mytens. |
| Sir Henry Sydney. | Philip Earl of Pembroke. Vandyke. |
| Sir Philip Sydney. | Algernon Earl of Northumberland. After Vandyke. |
| Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. Copy from Woburn. | Earl of Holland. Cornelius Janssen. |
| Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Zuccherro. | Earl of Dorset. Ditto. |
| Duke of Somerset, Protector. Holbein. | Earl of Coventry, Lord Keeper. Ditto. |
| Admiral Seymour, Lord Sudley. Holbein. | Lord Falkland. From Vandyke. |
| Lord Bacon. | Bishop Andrews. |
| Admiral Chastillon. From Holbein. | King James the First. |
| Prince of Condè. | Henry Prince of Wales. Mytens. |
| Cardinal Richelieu. | Frances Duchess of Richmond. Vandyke. |
| Cardinal Infant of Spain. | Sir Walter Raleigh. |
| Count Teckley. | Lady Arabella Stewart. Vansommer. |
| Countess Teckley. | Arthur Prince of Wales. |
| Pope Innocent XI. | Cobham Family. Lucas de Heere. |
| Cary, Countess of Nottingham. Lely. | King Charles II. Lely. |
| Prince Thomas of Savoy. | Ditto, a Boy, with a Dog. Kneller. |
| King of Bohemia. | Queen Catharine of Portugal. Lely. |
| Queen of Bohemia. Janssen. | Earl of Carnarvon and Lady. Vandyke, copy by himself from Wilton. |
| Marquis d'el Guasto. After Titian. | Duchess of Monmouth. Kneller. |
| Duke of Burgundy. | Monk Duke of Albemarle. Wright. |
| Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden (1629.) | Duchess of Albemarle. Lely. |
| Sir Thomas Overbury. Zuccherro. | Countess of Carlisle. |
| King Charles the First. | |
| Henrietta Maria. Copy from Vandyke. | |



View of WONGLEAT, House of Mr. (C. Miller)



J. Buckler, P.C. & del.

As painted by John G. Jones

of Bath

The Grand Hall at LONGLEAT, (W. Wilt.)

Published by Sir R.C. Hoare Bart. London 1844.

Earl of Nottingham. Lely.
 Earl of Shaftesbury.
 Earl of Arlington. Lely.
 Countess of Shrewsbury. Ditto.
 Lord Beauchamp. Ditto.
 Earl of Macclesfield. Dobson.
 Viscount Dundee. Vandyke.
 Duke of Buckingham. Lely.
 Duchess of Buckingham. Closterman.
 Sir Kenelm Digby. After Vandyke.
 Sir William Coventry. Lely.
 Mr. Henry Coventry. Sir P. Lely.
 Sir John Coventry. Dobson.
 Sir Walter Covert. Mytzens.
 Lady Covert. Cornelius Janssen.
 Sir John Thynne, builder of Longleat.
 Sir John Thynne, junior. Vansomer.
 Sir Thomas Thynne. A Copy.
 Sir James Thynne, 1 & 2, Lely and Dobson.
 Sir Egremont Thynne.
 James Thynne, Esq. Closterman.
 Viscount Weymouth. Sir P. Lely.
 Viscountess Weymouth. Ditto.
 Hon. Henry, son of Visc. Weymouth. Kneller.
 Thomas Thynne, Esq. 1682. Ditto.
 Viscount Weymouth. Ditto.
 Louisa, second Viscountess Weymouth. Van-
 derbank.
 Lady Isabella Thynne, wife of Sir James, and
 daughter of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.
 Dobson.
 Joan Lady Thynne. Zucchero.
 Lady Thynne.
 Thomas Thynne, Esq. Sir P. Lely.
 Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne. Ditto.
 Lady Thynne, his wife. Ditto.
 Lord Lonsdale. Ditto.
 Lady Lonsdale. Ditto.
 Lady Lansdown, mother of Lord Weymouth.
 Kneller.
 The late Marquess of Bath. Lawrence.
 Dowager Marchioness of Bath. Salisbury.
 Marquess of Bath (living). Hoppner.
 Countess of Jersey. Jarvis.
 Thomas Thynne, Esq. Lely.
 Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells. Ditto.
 Ross, Bishop of Exeter. Salisbury.
 Viscount Torrington. Hoppner.
 Lord Thurlow. Sir Joshua Reynolds.
 Harley, Earl of Oxford. Kneller.

Countess of Waldegrave, afterwards Duchess
 of Gloucester. Gainsborough, 1745.
 George Lord Lansdown. Kneller.
 Dr. Leopold Finch, son of Earl of Winchelsea,
 and brother of Lady Weymouth.
 Sir Thomas Chicheley. Dobson.
 Mary Queen of Scots.
 King Henry IV. of France.
 Queen Catharine Parr.
 Jane Shore.
 Magliabecchi.
 Sir Thomas More.
 Hobbs.
 Galileo.
 Sir Theodore Mayern.
 Reverend Mr. Harbin.
 Horne, Bishop of Winchester.
 Sir Henry Spelman.
 Father Paul.
 Chaucer.
 Shakspeare.
 Ben Jonson.
 Dryden.
 Cowley.
 Waller.
 Butler.
 Petrarch.
 Doctor Harvey.
 Tintoret, the Venetian Painter. By himself.
 Martin Luther.
 Thomas Thynne, father to second Lord Wey-
 mouth.
 Frances Thynne, Duchess of Somerset.
 Thomas second Lord Weymouth. Dahl.
, first wife to Sir Thomas Thynne.
 William Duke of Somerset. Lely.
 Elizabeth Seymour, Countess of Aylesbury.
 Ditto.
 Lady Sophia Thynne, wife of Lord St. Asaph.
 Salisbury.
 Lady Henrietta Countess of Chesterfield.
 Ditto.
 Grace Countess of Granville. Kneller.
 William first Earl of Jersey. Ditto.
 Henry Fitzallen, Earl of Arundel.
 Countess of Nottingham, *temp.* Q. Elizabeth.
 Admiral Cavendish (the Circumnavigator).
 Zucchero.
 Esme Duke of Lennox.
 Vidosme de Chartres. Zucchero.

James Duke of York. Lely.
 Lady Savile.
 King George the First.

Mary Queen of Scots. Kneller.
 King Charles the First. After Vandyke.
 Sir William Lynch. In crayons.

Before I close my account of the mansion-house of Longleat, it will be gratifying to search into its early origin, and to trace its progress from foundation to completion, which we are most fortunately enabled to do, by a manuscript book in the possession of the Marquess of Bath.

“The outside of the house was finished in old Sir John Thynne’s life-time, and from the hall to the first side of the chappell court, was finished in the inside by him, but noe part of the whole West side finished by him, though he lived two years after the making these books, neither do I find any books kept after his death.

“The raile and ballisters were set up, together with many of the tunns of the chimneys, and some of the towers were finished, by the second Sir John Thynne, by whom also the skreen in the hall and much of the wainscot was made.

“Sir John Thynne, the elder, made a garden and orchard where part of the present garden is, and planted an orchard and hop-yard where the chesnut grove now is.

“Sir James Thynne, son of Sir Thomas, made the stone terras from the outward gate to the hall door, and made the door by the directions of Sir Christopher Wren, now taken away, and placed at the school-house in Warminster; he also new made the great stairs, paved the hall and passages with stone, which at first were pantile; he finished the blew parlour and drawing-rooms joining to it (now a bed-chamber); he also converted an old barn into the present long stable, walled and planted the old kitchen garden, and made the door out of the hall into the great parlor.

“Thomas Thynne, Esq. his nephew, made the stone stairs and copper railes; finished the alcove chamber, the dining-roome, drawing-roome, and bed-chamber next to it, with the dressing-roome and closetts; finished the bed-chamber at the West back stairs, with the room under it, made the armory, and the three rooms from thence to what is now the Library; all which he did when he married the Lady Ogle (now Duchess of Somerset), for an apartment for her and her servants, when he thought she would have come to live at Longleat; but by the advice of Richard Brett to the Countess of Northumberland, her grandmother, the marriage was concealed; the Lady Ogle went with Sir William Temple’s Lady into Holland, unknown to her grandmother, and in lesse than three months after, viz. (February 6, 1681-2), Mr. Thynne was murdered in his coach in the Pall Mall, by Captain Vrats, a German, a Swede, and a Polander, who were executed for it, and Count Koningsmark was tried for it as the accessory before the fact, but acquitted by his jury of halfe English and halfe Foreigners. Mr. Thynne made his brother-in-law, John Hall, Esq. and Serjeant Kecne, Steward of his Courts, his executors, who buried him, and made a monument in Westminster Abbey, upon which there is an inscription, some lines in it being excepted against by Thomas Spratt, then and now Deane of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester, as reflecting on his death occasioned by his marriage, which not being permitted to be inserted, his executors chose to have no inscription at all.

“The Lord Weymouth new paved and enlarged the stone terras from the iron gate, and the half . . . going into the hall, with the steps on each side, and the two stone paved walks leading into the garden and the stable court; set up all the iron gates and rails; made and pitched the outward court, and stable court; new laide and altered all the leads; new tiled and boarded all the roof of the whole house; made new railes and balisters, and the two basins and fountaines in the court; added another coach-house, with the granaries over it; made the present door at the entrance; enlarged the passage, and removed the skreen; added the chimney in the hall, and the door leading to the great stairs; changed and enlarged the stairs; made the drawing-roome, and the present eating-roome with the porticoe; turned three

uselesse rooms into the gallery, and sashed the windowes; made, wainscoated, and boarded the bed-chamber at the end of it, as he did the apartment at the other end, which was before a dining-room; made the kitchen and the larders, and sill-house; boarded and wainscotted the apartment where he lodges; made seven bed-chambers on the West side, out of an old sort of gallery open to the roof; made the chappell and lobby to it, and the apartment with the passage joining to it; made the new gallery with the six bed-chambers in it, and the library at the end of it; made the bed-chamber and closetts where Bishop Ken lodges, in the North and East sides; tooke away four houses of office, and converted them into so many bed-chambers; made the Steward's parlor, and the roome where he lodges, with the closetts; carried up a story higher the two paire of stairs which leade to the leads; new paved a greate part of the common sellar, and two of the vaults in the wine sellar; made the eight statues on the leads, and all the statues in the garden; made the gardens, formerly a meadow; walled in and planted the grove, and all the canalls and fountaines; built the green-house and two summer-houses, new glazed a good part of the house."

In this same account book are the following items relating to the expences attending the structure of the mansion-house :

	£.	s.	d.
The first booke : Three years lacking three weeks, from 21 January 1567, } to the last of December 1570. - - - - - }	2780	2	5¼
Second booke : Being five years from 1 January 1571, to the last of } December 1575. - - - - - }	3755	1	2½
Third, fourth, and fifth books : From 2 January 1575, to y ^e 29 of March } 1578. - - - - - }	1481	10	0
	£.8016 13 8¼		

The building of the mansion-house at Longleat appears to have been begun previously to the fire which broke out about the hour of three o'clock on Monday, 21st of April 1567, and continued burning till between seven and eight o'clock; for, in an old book, I see an account of wages paid for thirty-two days work on 26 January 1567, so that probably the fire was occasioned by the negligence of some of the workmen employed in the building.

DEMESNES.—I shall now proceed to describe the exterior of this extensive residence and demesnes, which (according to the information I have obtained) comprehend 3800 acres within a ring fence. These lands are surrounded by farms and tenements attached to the estate, but the general boundaries of the demesne may be thus described :

On the North-east, by the turnpike road leading between Frome and Warminster; on the South, by the turnpike road from Warminster, through Maiden Bradley to Wincanton; on the West, by the turnpike road from Wincanton, through Maiden Bradley to Frome.

The demesnes at Longleat consisted, in the year 1818, of the following lands :

	Acres.
Deer park, including the ponds of about 30 acres - - - - -	700
Meadow and pasture in hand - - - - -	900
Sheer water lake and pond adjacent - - - - -	45
Park-hill farm, &c. - - - - -	155
Woods and plantations - - - - -	2000
Woods in hand at Corsley, Warminster, &c. - - - - -	700
Total - - - - -	4500

The springs which supply the house and ponds in the deer park rise at Horningsham, and, falling into the Frome river, pass therewith into the Bristol Channel. Those supplying Sheer water lake rise within the demesnes, and fall into the river Wily.

It remains only now for me to add an extract from a valuable MS. in the possession of the Marquess of Bath, containing an account of the extensive possessions, in different counties, of Sir John Thynne, the founder of Longleat, whose name and descendants will be found in the family Pedigree annexed to this work. But in this extract I shall confine myself to those lands and tenements within the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

Extracts from an Inquisition Roll, taken at the death of Sir John Thynne the elder, of his manors, lands, &c. with their yearly values, as far as relates to the counties of Wilts and Somerset.

Valor sive extentus annui valoris omnium et singulorum dominiorum, maneriorum, terr. ten. et cæter. hæred. quorumcunque, quæ nuper fuerant Joh'is Thynne, militis, defunct. et quæ per, sive post mortem ejusdem Joh'is Thynne, mil. cuidam Joh'i Thynne, Armigero, filio et hæredi suo, descendebant, et debent in usu, possessione, et reversione. Qui quidem Johannes Thynne, miles, obiit 21^o die Maii, anno Regni D'næ nostræ Elizabethæ Reginae 22^o, dicto Johanne Thynne, filio, ad tunc plenæ ætatis, viz. ætat. 21 annorum et amplius, tempore mortis præf. Johannis Thynne, mil. patris sui.

Prout per inquisitionem inde capt. apud Welles in com. Som. 10 die Martii, anno 23^o ejusdem D'næ Elizabethæ Reginae plenius poterit apparere; et postea, viz. 23^o die Maii, anno 22^o ejusd. D'næ Reginae, prædictus Joh'es Thynne, Armiger, petiit liberationem specialem sibi fieri de omnibus dominiis, maner', etc. subscript.; et ei conceditur sub conditione quod prosequeretur eandem citra Quindenam Michaelis ex tunc prox. sequ. &c.

COM. WILTS ET GLOC.

Præd. Joh'es Thynne miles, de maner. &c. præmissis infrascript. seisitus existen. in dominico suo, et de feodo perscript. suo, dat. anno R. Eliz. 8^{vo} dedit et concessit dict. maner. de Kingswood, cum pertinen^s quibusdam, Henr. Nevyll, Edw. Pool, &c. habend. eis et hæred. suis, ad opus et usum ipsius Joh'is Thynne, mil. et Dorotheæ uxoris ejus, et hæred. masc. &c.

Manerium de Kingswood cum pertinen^s in dicto com. Wilts et Gloc. ac divers. terr. &c. in Kingswood præd. nuper dissoluti Monasterii de Kingswood, &c. tenentur de D'na Regina in capite per 40^{am} partem 1 feodi mil. et annuat. redd. 21s. 4d. pro omnibus servitiis, et valet per ann. ultra reprisas £51. 2s. 10d.

COM. SOMERS.

Rectoria de Lullington ac decimæ grand. et fen. annuat. proven. et percipiend. infra parochiam de Lullington in dicto com. Som. divers. mess. terr. ten. &c. in Frome, Selwood, West Woodlands, et Marston Bigod, in dicto com. Som. nuper dissolutæ Cantariæ de Frome Selwood præd. vocat. S^t Andrews Chantrie, pertinent. sive spectan. tenentur de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford in com. Wilts, in libero soccagio, et val. clarè per ann. ultra repris. £7. 12s. 2d.

Unum messuag. ten. et firma cum pertinen^s vocat. Langley, alias S. Algar, et divers. terr. ten. &c. cum eadem firma usitat. occupat. situat. et existent. prope forestum de Selwood, in dicto com. Som. ten. de D'na Regina in cap. per 20^{am} part. 1 feodi mil. et val. clarè ultra reprisas, 78s.

Nota.—Assurantur per eundem finem superius specificat. ad usum præd. Johannis Thynne, militis, pro termino vitæ; et post ejus decess. ad usum dicti Joh'is Thynne filii, et Joh'æ uxoris ejus, pro termino vitarum eorundem, et eorum alterius diutius viventis, rem. inde divers. aliis personis, rem. inde ultra rectis hæred. præf. Johannis, &c. in perpet.

COM. WILTES.

Maner. de Hunthill, alias Huntenhull, cum pertinen^s in Com. Wiltes, ten. de quo vel de quibus ignoratur, et val. p. ann^m £21.

COM. SOMERS.

Manerium de East Horringdon cum pertinen. in com. Som. ten. de D^{na} Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford in com. Wilts, in lib. soccagio tantum, et val. clarè ultra reprisas £13. 5s. 9d.

COM. WILTES ET SOMERS.

Duo messuag. ac divers. terr. ten. et hæreditam. in Longleate Deverell et Langbridge-Horningsham, Auseney, Hill Deverill, et Mayden Bradley, in com. præd. ten. de D^{na} Regina in cap. per 10^{am} part. 1 feod. mil. et val. clarè p. ann^m 53s.

Parcus vocat. Longleate Park, val. clarè p. ann^m

Nota.—De istis quidem alius finis fuit levat. in Crast. S. Martini, anno 19^o ejusdem D. Regin. ad opus et usum ejusd. Joh. Thynne, mil. pro term. vitæ; et post ejus decess. ad opus et usum præd. Joh'is Thynne, filii, &c.

COM. WILTES.

Manerium de Corsley, cum pertinen. ac domus mansionalis ejusd. Joh'is Thynne mil. unà cum dominicis terris, et parcus de Corsley jacen. et existens in Warmiuster et Corsley, in præd. com. Wiltes, ten. de D^{na} Regina in cap. per 20^{am} part. 1 feod. mil. et val. clarè p. ann^m £15. 12s.

Dominium sive Manerium de Whitborne et Whitborne Temple cum suis pertinent^s in dicto com. Wiltes, ten. de D^{na} Regina in cap. per 20^{am} part. 1 feod. mil. et valet clarè p. annum £4. 18s.

Nota.—Præd. Joh'es Thynne miles, p. chart. suam 19^o Reg. Eliz. feoffavit inde divers. personas ad opus et usum præf. Joh'is pro term. vitæ; et post ejus decess. ad opus et usum Dorotheæ uxoris suæ pro term. vitæ, pro incremento, et in plen. accomplément. juncturæ et dot', dictæ Dorotheæ, &c. &c.

COM. SOMERS.

Manerium de Frome, alias Frome Selwood, et West Woodlands, et Rectoria de Frome præd. et patronat. vicariæ ejusdem Ecclesiæ, cum omnibus suis pertinent^s in dicto com. Som. ten. de D^{na} Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio per fidel. tantum, et valet clarè p. ann. £53. 15s. 11d.

Manerium de Lullington cum pertinen^s in dicto com. Wiltes et Somerset, cum rectoria de Lullington præd. ten. de D^{na} Regina in cap. per 100^{am} part. 1 feod. mil. et valet p. annum £5. 11s. 11d.

Manerium de Walton ac Parcus vocat. Sharpham Parke, cum pertinent^s, in dicto com. Somer. ac manerium de Chedder et Hundred de Winterstock, cum pertinen. in com. Som. ten. de D^{na} Regina in cap. per 42^{am} part. 1 feod. mil. et p. redd. £13. 19s. 8d. p. ann. pro omnibus servitiis, et val. p. annum £40.

COM. SOMERS. WILTS, ET DORSET.

Quædam firma vocat. Clopton cum pertinen^s in com. Som. ac quædam terr. jacen. in Mere in com. Wiltes, ac cert. al. terræ et ten. in Gillingham et Motcombe in com. Dors. ten. de D^{na} Regina, ut de manerio de Bulford, per fidel. tantum in lib. soccagio, et val. p. annum £8. 4s. 8d.

Certæ terr. vocat. Dunscombe et Frigle Street in Frome præd. ten. de Will'o Liversege, ut de manerio suo de Frome, in lib. soccagio, et val. clarè p. ann. ultra repris. £1. 3s. 4d.

COM. WILTES.

Manerium sive dominium de Deverell Langbridge cum pertinent. in com. Wilt. cum rectoria ibidem ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, per fidelitatem et redd. £29. 13s. 4d. p. ann. pro omnibus redd. et aliis servitiis, et val. clarè p. ann. ultra repris. £37. 19s. 10d.

Manerium de Monkton vel Mounton Deverell, ac Rectoria ibidem cum pertinen. in com. Wilt. ten. de D'na Regina et de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, per fidelitatem et annual. redd. £16. 6s. 8d. et val. clarè p. ann. ultra reprisas £14. 7s. 10d.

Manerium sive domin. de Sutton cum pertinen. in com. Wilt. ten. de quo vel de quibus ignoratur; et val. clarè p. ann. ultra reprisas £19. 6s. 8d.

Manerium sive dominium de Somerford Magna, alias Somerford Matravers, alias Broad Somerford, ac cert. terr. in Dodington, Camm Sodbury, Old Sodbury, et Chipping Sodbury; in com. Glouc. ac duo tenementa in civitate Bristoll, ten. de D'na Regina in cap. p. 10^m part. 1 feod. mil. et val. p. ann^m £5. 9s. 9d.

Cert. terr. et ten. in Parva Horningsham, in com. Wilt. ten. de hæred. Joh'is Vernon, ut de manerio suo de Magna Horningsham, in lib. soccagio, per fidelitat. et reddit. 1 Paris Chirothecarum p. ann. pretii 1 denarii, et val. clarè p. ann. £3. 10s.

Boscus vocat. Norridge Woods, jacen. et existen. in Warmister et Upton Scudmore, ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford in lib. soccagio, per fidel. tantum, et val. clarè p. ann. 10s.

Nota.—Omnia dominia, maneria, terræ, et ten. quæ sequuntur in his chartis, conceduntur, per chartam præf. Joh'is Thynne, &c. ad opus et usum suum, ad term. vitæ, &c.; et post decess. ejus ad usum feoffatorum, executor. &c. pro term. 20 annorum, &c.; ac rem. inde rectis hæred. ipsius Thomæ Thynne, &c.

Cert. terr. et ten. in Warmister, nuper Monasterio de Mayden Bradley pertin. ten. de D'na Regina in cap. per 20^m part. 1 feod. mil. et redd. 22 d. p. ann. et val. p. ann^m £16. 10s.

Cert. terr. ten. et hereditam. in Whitburne Temple, in com. Wilt. ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et val. clarè p. ann. £2. 2s. 2d.

Cert. terr. ten. in Sterte, Eastrop, Hanington, et Heyworth, in dicto com. Wilt. ten. de D'na Regina in cap. per 100^m part. 1 feodi mil. ac p. redd. 20d. p. ann. et val. clarè p. ann. ultra repris. £4. 10s. 4d.

Cert. terr. et ten. in Norton Bavent in com. præd. ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de East Greenwich in com. Cant. in lib. soccagio, et val. clarè p. ann. £1. 13s. 4d.

Quædam al. terr. et ten. in Warmister et Bugley, in dicto com. Wilt. dudum Woodhowsens et Heathlands, ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et valet clarè p. ann. ultra reprisas £5. 11s.

Quædam al. terr. et ten. in Corsley ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccag. per fidel. tantum, et val. p. ann. 4s. 1d..

Quatuor tenementa in civitate New Sarum in com. Wilt. ten. de Ep'o Sarum, in lib. burgagio, et val. p. ann. clarè £5. 5s.

Cert. terr. ten. &c. in Valdick alias Weldwick, Tuckmershe, Westmershe, et Merston, et advocat. Eccl'æ de Merston præd. ten. de D'na Regina in cap. per 40^m part. 1 feod. mil. et val. p. ann. £2. 5s.

Cert. terr. in Charlock-field, in parochia de Hill Deverill, in dicto com. Wilts. ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de Bulford, in lib. soccagio, p. fidel. tantum, et val. clarè p. ann. £1.

Quarrera lapidea vocat^r (a quarry of stone), et totum solum ejusd. quarreræ, ten. de D'na Regina, ut de manerio suo de East Greenwich, in lib. Soccag. et val. p. ann. 2*d*.

Unum tenementum in Bugley tenetur de D'no Audley, ut de manerio suo de Warmister, in lib. Soccagio, et val. clarè p. ann. £1. 6*s*. 8*d*.

COM. WILTS ET SOMERSET.

Dominium sive manerium de Monkesham, cum pertinent. in dicto Com. Somers. ac cert. terr. et ten. vocat. Spotclose in com. Wilts. ten. de D'na Regina in cap. per 20^{um} part. feod. mil. et val. p. ann. £10. 5*s*.

Terræ, Maneria, et Possessiones Johannis Thynne.

WILTS.—Manor of Hunthill alias Huntenhull, &c. £21.

Two messuages, and lands in Longleate, Deverill Langbridge, Horningsham, Auseney and Hill Deverill, and Maiden Bradley, with the park at Longleat, £2. 13*s*.

Manor of Corsley, with the *domus mansionalis* of John Thynne, together with the park at Corsley, &c. £15. 12*s*.

Demesne or Manor of Whitborne and Whitborne Temple, &c. £4. 18*s*.

Manor of Deverell Langbridge, &c. with its Rectory, £37. 19*s*. 10*d*.

Manor of Monkton or Mounton Deverell, and Rectory, £14. 7*s*. 10*d*.

Manor of Sutton, &c. £19. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Lands in Little Horningsham, held of the heirs of John Vernon, £3. 10*s*.

WILTS AND GLOUCESTER.—The Manor of Somerford Magna, alias Somerford Matravers, alias Broad Somerford, cō Wilts; with lands in Dodington, Camm Sodbury, Old Sodbury, and Chipping Sodbury, cō Gloucester; with tenements in Bristol, £5. 9*s*. 9*d*.

WILTS.—Norridge Woods, in Warminster and Upton Seudmore, 10*s*.

Lands in Warminster, lately belonging to the monastery at Maiden Bradley, 16*s*. 10*d*.

Lands, &c. &c. in Whitburne Temple, &c. £2. 2*s*. 2*d*.

Lands, &c. in Sterte, Eastrop, Hanington, and Heyworth, £4. 10*s*. 4*d*.

Lands, &c. in Norton Bavant, £1. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Lands, &c. in Warminster, Bugley, &c. £5. 11*s*.

Lands, &c. in Corsley, 4*s*. 1*d*.

Four tenements in the City of New Sarum, £5. 5*s*.

Lands, &c. in Valdick, alias Waldwick, Tuckmershe, Westmershe, and Merston, together with the advowson of the church of Merston, £2. 5*s*.

Lands in Charlock-field, in the parish of Hill Deverill, £1.

A Stone quarry, 2*d*.

One tenement in Bugley, held of Lord Audley, £1. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Manor of Monkesham, together with lands called Shotclose, in Wilts, £10. 5*s*.

SOMERSET.—Rectory of Lullington and great tythes, with divers lands in Frome Selwood, West Wood lands, and Marston Bigod, lately belonging to the dissolved Chantry of Frome Selwood, called St. Andrew's Chantry, £7. 12*s*. 2*d*.

One messuage, &c. called St. Algar's, or Langley alias St. Algar's, situate near the forest of wood, £3. 18*s*.

Manor of East Horrington, &c. £13. 5*s*. 9*d*.

Manor of Frome, alias Frome Selwood, with the Rectory, and patronage of the Vicarage, £53. 15*s*. 11*d*.

Manor of Lullington, with the Rectory, &c. £5. 11*s*. 11*d*.

Manor of Buckland and Laverton.

Manor of Walton and Park, called Sharpham Parke, and the manor of Cheddere and Hundred of Winterstock, &c. £40.

Certain lands in Frome, called Dunscombe and Friggle Street, £1. 3s. 4d.

WILTS.—Certain lands situate in Mere.

SOMERSET.—A farm called Clopton, £8. 4s. 8d.

Collections out of a thyn folio MS. with a black cover, belonging to the Lord Weymouth, of the purchases made by Sir John Thynne the elder, builder of Longleate House :

[Oakley Park, in dominio de Alkyngton, cō Gloucester. — Bought of Sir William Herbert, anno primo Edward VI. with all the deer in it. It was just before parcell of the possessions of King Edward, called “ Berkley’s londes,” held of the honour of Ampthill, in the county of Bedford.]

Caremore Mead, and other lands in Wythycombe, cō Somerset. — Bought of John Earl of Oxford, to whom it was given by King Henry VIII. in the thirty-sixth year of his reign. It had been just before held by lease by Sir Andrew Lutterell, and was parcell of the possessions of the Abbey of Cleve, cō Somerset, anno regni Henry VIII. 36°.

The manor and parsonage of Frome Selwood, with the advowson of the vicarage, with all lands, &c. in the towns, hamlets, &c. of Rattinbury or Roddenbury, the Woodlands, Hampne Sandh, New street, and Trebington, in the parish of Frome; also the advowsons and rights and patronage of the parsonage and church of Chedsey, cō Somerset, and of the vicarage of Wellow, cō Somerset. — Bought of Edward Duke of Somerset, anno Edward VI. They were parcell not long before of the Abbey of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, and were given to the said Duke by King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign.

The lordship and manors of Deverell Longbridge, East Monkton, sive Monkton Deverell, with the parsonages and advowsons of the same, and of the free chapel of Monkton Deverell, cō Wilts.—Bought of Sir Edward North, Chancellour of Court of Augmentations, and Richard Randall, anno 1^{mo} Edward VI. They were then part of the dower of Katherine [Parr], Queen Dowager, and had been part of the possessions of the Monastery of Glastonbury.

The manors of Whitbourn, and lands in Bugly and Corsley, cō Wilts.—Bought of Richard Andrews, de Hayles, cō Gloucester, anno regni Henry VIII. 36°, who had them by grant from the said King the same year. They had been part of the possessions of the Monastery of Maiden Bradley, cō Wilts.

Lands, tenements, &c. in Hampney, Waldyke sive Waldwyke, Westmersh and Tukemersh, *in parochiâ de* Marston, cō Somerset. — Bought of Edward Earl of Hertford, anno 36° Henry VIII. which lands, &c. were given to the said Duke the same year, and were parcell of the mansion of Frome Selwood, and had been lately in the possession of the Abbey of Cirencester, cō Gloucester.

The mannour of Monkesham, cō Somerset. Also lands in Deverill Longbridge, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Maiden Bradley; *viz.* Shotclose, &c. in Nonney, cō Somerset. — Bought of William Lord Stourton, the thirty-fifth year of King Henry VIII. which mannour had been given to him the same year by King Henry VIII. and belonged just before to the Priory of Wytham, cō Somerset.

Lands, tenements, messuages, &c. in Lullington, Bekington, Longlete, Oweford (Oldford), Warminster, Codford, Deverill Longbridge, Hill Deverill, Horningsham, Stourton, Upton Noble, Nonney, Frome Selwood, Wolverton, and Buckland, cō Somerset.—Bought of Edward Earl of Hertford, 33° Henry VIII. which lands, &c. had been given to him by that King, the thirty-second yere of his reign, and were parcel of the possessions of the Priory-house, or cell of Long-lete, cō Wilts, which Priory belonged to the Prior of the Carthusians of Hinton, in the county of Somerset.

Longleate-house, and the appurtenances.—Bought of Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, cō Dorset,

the thirty-second year of King Henry VIII. the whole capital messuage or mansion-house, called Longlete, with all its appurtenances, belonging lately to the Carthusian Monastery or Priory of Henton, cō Somerset; viz. Broad mead, Tan mead, Barley close, Bushe close, *Lez Parrok*, White-croft or Dodecrofte, in the parishes of Deverell Longbridge, Longlete, and Horningsham; together with fifteen acres of land in the parish of Horningsham, and two acres called Baycliffe, in the parish of Maiden Bradley; also a close called Chauntry close, and fifty acres of land called East-field, and West-field lying in the parish of Hill Deverill, in cō Wilts.

Lands in Bishopstrow. — Bought of Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, the thirty-fifth year of Henry VIII. certain lands in the mannour of Bishopstrow, in cō Wilts, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Farleigh, in the said county, and afterwards given to the said Andrews and Temple by King Henry VIII. in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, together with the advowson of the church of Bishopstrow.

The mannour of Langley, and the chappel of St. Algar, cō Somerset.—Bought of the said Richard Andrews, of Hayle, in cō Gloucester, and Leon Chamberlain, of Woodstock, in cō Oxon, the thirty-fourth year of King Henry VIII. the mannour of Langley, in cō Somerset, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Cirencester, in cō Gloucester, and given to the said Andrews, &c. the thirty-fourth of Henry VIII. together with the chappel of St. Algar, formerly belonging to the said Abbey, and lying in the said mannour of Langley, cō Somerset.

N. B. St. Algar's Chappel was in the mannour of Langley, and they belonged to the Abbey of Cirencester; they lye near Witham and Maiden Bradley.

The mannour of Cablands, cō Somerset. — Bought of Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour, of Sudeley, the first year of King Edward VI. the mannour of Cablands, alias Capland, in cō Somerset, formerly belonging to Henry Marquess of Exeter, of high treason attainted, and afterwards granted to the said Lord Seymour by King Edward VI. together with the advowson of the church of Cablands.

[Lands in Wotton-under-Edge, cō Gloucester. — Bought of Edward Fines, Lord Clifton and Saye, the first year of King Edward VI. the meadow called Court mead, lying in the parish of Wotton, in cō Gloucester, late parcel of the King's Majesty's lands called Berkeley's lands, granted to the said Lord Saye by King Edward VI.]

Lands in Merston, cō Somerset. — Bought of Twynehoe, Esq. of More Crehill (Critchell), cō Dorset, the first year of King Edward VI. lands in the parish of Merston, cō Somerset.

Tythes of Long-leate. — Bought of Robert Kylewaye, Esq. a grant of tythes made to the said Robert by King Henry VIII. of all the lands belonging to the Priory of Longleate, the second year of Edward VI. viz. 6s. per annum from the house of Longleate, the tythe of the gardens, orchards.

The mannour of Little Horningsham, cō Wilts. — Bought of John Maudly, of Wells, the second year of King Edward VI. the mannour of Little Horningsham, cō Wilts.

Lands in Merston, cō Somerset. — Bought of Edward Twynehoe, Esq. the first year of King Edward VI. certain messuages and lands in Merston, cō Somerset.

[A capital messuage in Wotton-under-Edge, cō Gloucester. — Bought of Richard Fulmerston, the second year of King Edward VI. a capital messuage in the mannour of Wotton-under-Edge, in cō Gloucester.]

Lands in Frome and Randon (Rodden), cō Somerset. — Bought of Sir John Williams, of Rycot, cō Oxon, the first year of King Edward VI. certain lands in Frome and Randon, in cō Somerset, called Hethe-house, with a dove-cote, all which belonged to the Priory of Maiden Bradley.

Lands in Hill Deverill, cō Wilts. — Bought of George Ludlow, Esq. the second year of King

Edward VI. lands in Hill Deverill, cō Wilts, late parcell of the possessions of the Priory of Long-lete.

Norwich Woods (Norridge), cō Wilts.—Bought of Richard Fulmerston, the third year of King Edward VI. lands, &c. commonly called Norwich (Norridge) Woods, in Warminster, cō Wilts, and Upton Skydmore, some time parcell of the possessions of Walter Lord Hungerford, attainted of high treason.

Lands in Kingswood, cō Wilts.—Bought of Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, the second year of King Edward VI. certain lands in Nethe Wood, in the parish of Kingswood, cō Wilts.

Lands in Norton Bavant, cō Wilts.—Bought of the Lord Grey of Wilton, and John Banastre, lands in Selwood, in the parish of Norton Bavant, in cō Wilts, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Dertford, in cō Cant. the fourth year of King Edward VI.

In the same black book before-mentioned, is also a Copy of the Indenture between Sir Richard Gresham, Knt. and Alderman of London, and Sir John Thynne, Knt. for a marriage to be between the said Sir John and Christian, the daughter of the said Sir Richard, by which Sir John covenants to settle a joynture on the said Christian his wife, of 200 marks *per annum*, and 100 marks more *per annum* of lands to be purchased by him. And Sir Richard was to give in marriage with his daughter to the said Sir John, his mannours of Buckland and Laverton, with the appurtenances; Warmington field; More meadow, in Dudbrook, cō Gloucester; also the mannour and advowson, &c. of Foston, in the county of Leicester; also a moyety of the mannour and parsonage of Monkling, with the appurtenances, in the county of York; and a moyety of all Sir Richard's lands in Monkling, Bewholme, Benyngholme, Cattewyk, and Waghen, in the said county of York, &c. This Indenture is dated 9^o Feb. 2^{do} R. Edward VI.

Also in the same book is an Indenture between George Medley, Chamberlain of the City of London, and John Thynne, Esq. citizen and mercer of the same, August 18^o, 1^o R. Edward VI. about the office of Packer of the City of London, which had been conferred by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City on the said John Thynne, Esq. for life, upon condition that he paid yearly into the chamber of London the sum of £66. 13s. 4d.

I must now quit the noble demesnes at Longleat, which have afforded me so much pleasure *without*, and so much information *within* doors, and return to the banks of our river Wily at Heytesbury: but in our way thither we must take notice of the village of CROCKERTON, and of a spacious lake called Scire water, formed by the late Marquess of Bath in the year 1791.

CROCKERTON.

CROCKERTON, which lies between Longbridge Deverill and Warminster, is only a hamlet of Longbridge, and does not seem at any time to have been a separate property.

It owes its name, perhaps also its inhabitants, originally to the manufacture of a coarse earthen ware, which has been established here beyond the reach of memory or tradition. The Saxon word *Crocca*, signifies an earthen pitcher; *Crocwryhta*, a potter; and *Crochwære*, a pipkin, or earthen vessel used for boiling food. If it be not thought too fanciful, I should be inclined to prefer the latter word as the one which gave name to Crockerton; *quasi Crochwærtune*.

At a short distance above Crockerton rises the Shire water, a small tributary stream to the Wily, which also is evidently indebted to our Saxon ancestors for its appellation. The word is given by Lye as signifying pure or limpid water. *Scir-wæter*, *limpida aqua*. The Saxons indeed used the word *Scir* in many combinations to imply purity, serenity, or resplendency; this *Scir-win*, pure or unmixed wine; *Scirum-wetherum*, serene weather; *Scire-leoman*, bright lightning, &c. The reason of the name, I presume, was the comparative purity or clearness of the water, though we now see no peculiar claim which it has to such distinction.

About the year 1791, Lord Weymouth, by throwing a head across the valley, pent up this stream so as to form a lake of considerable extent, which retains the original name. The margin of this lake being ornamented by a picturesque fishing lodge, deeply embosomed in wood and projecting into the lake, adds much to the beauty of the environs of Longleat.

PARISH OF HEYTESBURY.

HAVING made a long digression towards the East, and described Horningsham, Crockerton, and the noble mansion and demesnes at Longleat, I now return to the banks of the Wily, whose waters have gained an increase by a stream of the little river Were, which, flowing by Warminster, has communicated its name to that town.

HEYTESBURY, anciently called *Hegtresdesbiri*, and *Heghtredebury*, may be considered as the most important place within the Hundred which bears its name; it enjoys the privileges of a borough, and was for many years the property and occasional residence of the very illustrious family of Hungerford.

It is situated in a pleasant vale at the South-western extremity of the plain, 4 miles E. S. E. from Warminster, and 94 miles W. S. W. from London. It consists chiefly of one street of irregular buildings, of which the Borough, properly so called, occupies the extreme Western end. The Borough, which in records is sometimes called West Heytesbury, or Heytesbury Magna, together with East Heytesbury, constitutes but one parish. It is traversed from West to East by the great road from Warminster to Salisbury, and, taken that way, it appears to be of small extent, but the boundaries run so far North and South that it is upwards of 14 miles in circumference.

The manors of Heytesbury and Tytherington consist of about 5,000 acres more or less, of which Mr. John Everett possesses about 150 acres. Sir William A'Court possesses 4,500 acres, freehold and tythe free, and the remaining 350 acres (all in Tytherington) are held by Sir William A'Court on lives, under the Prebendary of Tytherington. There are in addition Southley woods, about 300 acres, the property of Sir William A'Court, rated to Heytesbury, and supposed to be in the parish.

All the Church land in Heytesbury and Knook has been purchased in fee within the last six months by Sir William A'Court, under the Land Tax Redemption Act; the Dean of Sarum being *ex-officio* parson of the Parish of Heytesbury and Knook.

This Parish is bounded on the North by Imber; South by Chicklade; East by Boyton and Knook; and West by Sutton, Norton-Bavant, and Eddington. Here are three Tythings: the East Tything; the West Tything; and Tytherington. The population in 1800 was 1072; in 1811, 1023; and in 1821, 1329.

Heytesbury is styled an ancient borough by prescription; it sends two members to Parliament; the right of election being in the burgesses or burgage tenants, and the bailiff the returning officer.

The river Wily here affords facilities for the erection of mills and factories for cloth, which business is carried on to a considerable extent, and to the manifest advantage of the town and neighbourhood.

Surrounded as it is by traces of British antiquity, and possessing many local advantages, Heytesbury may reasonably be supposed to have been a place of some note in early times. Of this, however, we have no direct proof, and are therefore compelled to begin our account

of it from the Norman invasion, when it certainly did not rank in importance above many villages in the neighbourhood.

RAINALDUS tenet de MILONE HASEBERIE. LEVENOT tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 5 carucatæ. De ea est in dominio 1 hida, et ibi 2 carucatæ et 2 servi. Ibi 5 villani, et 13 cosceæ, et 2 cotarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 2 molini reddunt 35 solidos. Et 22 acræ prati, et silva 2 quarentenæ longa, et 1 lata. Valuit et valet 6 libræ.

RAINALDUS holds *HASEBERIE* of *MILONE*. *LEVENOT* held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are five plough-lands. One hide is in demesne, where are two plough-lands and two servants. Five villagers and fifteen cottagers occupy the other three plough-lands. Two mills pay thirty-five shillings. Here are twenty-two acres of meadow, and the wood is two furlongs in length, and one broad. It was and is worth six pounds.

OSBERNUS episcopus habet ecclesiam de HASEBERIE, cum dimidio virgatæ terræ. Valet 10 solidi.

Bishop *OSBORN* has the Church of *HASEBERIE*, with half a yard-land, which is worth ten shillings.

NIGELLUS (Medicus) tenet HASEBERIE. T. R. E. geldabat pro una virgata terræ. Terra est 6 bovataæ. Ibi sunt 3 bordarii, et 3 acræ prati. Pastura 4 quarentenæ longa, et una lata. Valet 10 solidi. Has 2 terras (viz. Haseberie et Bevresbroc) tenuit ALSI presbyter T. R. E.

NIGELLUS (the Physician) holds *HASEBERIE*. It was assessed T. R. E. at a yard-land. Here are six oxgangs. And there are three borderers, and three acres of meadow. The pasture is half a mile long, and a furlong broad. It is worth ten shillings. *ALSI*, a priest, held these two manors (viz. *Haseberie* and *Bevresbroc*) T. R. E.

CHEPING tenet HASEBERIE. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 1 virgata terræ. Terra est 1 carucata, quæ ibi est. Et silva 2 quarentenæ longa, et una lata. Valet 7 solidi.

CHEPING (one of the King's Thanes) holds *HASEBERIE*. He held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at one yard-land. Here is one plough-land. The wood is a quarter of a mile long, and a furlong broad. It is worth seven shillings.

The above is all the information which *Domesday* affords respecting this extensive parish; but it will be observed that *Tytherington*, which is now in some sense considered as a part of it, is not here included.

The Norman scribe who was employed in the compilation of this Record, has taken the liberty of softening the rough Saxon *Hegtresdesbiryg* into *Haseberie*,—a variation which will not appear surprising when we consider the idiom of the two languages, and that he wrote from the oral information of the ordinary inhabitants. The name, as written and pronounced by the Saxons, would seem to imply that this place owes its appellation to some early Saxon possessor of the name of *Hegfred* or *Heghtred*; but this can be only matter of conjecture, and we proceed to consider those real personages whose names are recorded in *Domesday* as proprietors at the time of that survey.

Of these, the first and principal is *Milo Crispin*, who held eighty-eight lordships in England under the Conqueror, twelve of which were in Wilts. By his marriage with *Maud*, daughter and heir of *Robert D'Oily*, by *Agatha* his wife, who was daughter and sole heir of *Wigod*, Baron of *Wallingford*, he obtained that honour, and made the Castle of *Wallingford* his principal seat. He was a benefactor to the Abbey of *Abingdon*, in *Berks*, and to that of *Bec*, in *Normandy*, and dying without issue 7 *Henry I.* his widow *Maud* married again to *Brien Fitz-Count*, and brought him the lands of her inheritance. *Dugdale* conjectures this *Brien Fitz-Count* to be son of *Baldwin de Redvers*, Earl of *Devon*; but *Duchesne's Normandy*, and other authorities, with much greater probability, make him son of *Eudo* Earl of *Brittany*. *Heytesbury*, however, not being part of this lady's paternal inheritance, does not appear to have passed to this second husband, and most probably it escheated to the Crown on the death of *Milo Crispin* without issue.

The other tenants here held to a small amount ; namely, Nigellus, the Physician, a yard-land which had been the property of Alsi, a Saxon priest ; Cheping, a Saxon servant of the King, a still smaller property ; and Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, who held the church, with half a yard-land thereto belonging. He died in 1103, after which the See of Exeter was kept vacant nine years ; and during this vacancy, or shortly after, the Church of Heytesbury seems to have been restored and confirmed to the Bishoprick of Sarum.

The next notice which we have of Heytesbury is in the second year of Henry II. (A. D. 1155), when it was granted by that monarch to Robert de Dunstanville, one of the stout partizans of himself and his mother the Empress Maud. It has been repeatedly said, that the Empress resided here during some part of her arduous contest with the usurper Stephen ; of this, indeed, we have no direct proof from the ancient historians, yet she certainly favoured the newly-founded Collegiate Church, and gave or confirmed to it the Prebend of Tytherington.

To this Robert de Dunstanville, who died 30 Henry II. succeeded, 2. WALTER, his son and heir, by Isabella, daughter of Raymond Earl of Thoulouse. He married Ursula, third daughter and coheir of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, and Baron of Castlecombe, in this county ; in whose right he claimed and obtained that Barony, paying the fine of 100 marks for livery of that and other lands in Wilts. From this period Castlecombe seems to have been the head of the Barony and principal residence of this family, though Heytesbury still enjoyed some share of their favour ; for this Walter dying 8 Richard I. was succeeded by his son and heir, 3. WALTER de Dunstanville, who, in 16 John (A. D. 1214), obtained a Charter for a Market every Wednesday in his Manor of Heytesbury ; also a Fair of two days on the eve and feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross (second and third of May). He was in arms with the Barons against King John, but obtained pardon and restitution of his lands, and dying 25 Henry III. left issue by Maud his wife, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of William Earl of Warren and Surrey. 4. WALTER de Dunstanville, his son and heir. This Walter joined the factious Barons against Henry III. and by their favour was made governor of the Castle of Sarum in the forty-ninth year of that reign. He married Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and died 54 Henry III. seised of Heytesbury, and other lands in Wilts, and leaving issue, 5. Petronilla, his only daughter and heiress ; then (according to Dugdale) only twelve years of age. This however is an error of that writer, or his printer, as the Inquisition clearly states her to have been twenty-two years of age at the death of her father. She married Robert de Mountfort, by whom she had issue William, her son and heir, who afterwards sold his reversionary interest in the estates of his mother to Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere.

I now come to a fact which I believe has hitherto been overlooked ; namely, the second marriage of this Petronilla with John de la Mare. It is stated at length in the *Placitu de quo Warranto*, 9 Edward I. where we find the King, by his attorney, demanding the Manor of *Hethredebery*, and its appurtenances, against John de la Mare and Petronilla his wife, as his right, &c. And the said John and Petronilla appear by their attorney, and defend their right, and put themselves upon a jury of their country ; and the jury say upon their oath, “that the said John and Petronilla, and the ancestors of the said Petronilla, have always enjoyed the manor since the Conquest without interruption, and that therefore they have a greater right to it than our Lord the King.”

This extract is curious ; not only as shewing the second marriage of the lady Petronilla, but on account of the return made on oath by the jury, that her ancestors had been in possession ever since the Conquest. On what proof this assertion was founded, I know not, nor can I conceive any way in which it could have been the case, unless we suppose the Adeline de L'Isle, whom Dugdale makes to be the wife of Reginald de Dunstanville, and mother of Robert, to have been daughter, and of course heiress, of Brien Fitz-Count, who is sometimes called Brien de L'Isle, and Brien *Filius Comitum de Insula*, by Maud de Wallingford, widow of Milo Crispin.

the first possessor. The pedigrees, however, give to this match only two sons, who both died lepers, and without issue, and no such daughter is mentioned; and it must further be observed, that the ancient pedigree of Dunstanville, in the Harl. MS. N^o 1417, takes no notice of this Adeline de L'Isle, but makes the wife of Reginald to be Athalizia, daughter of Reginald, second son of William Earl of Warren.

The Lady Petronilla was living in 12 Edward I. and in possession of her paternal estates in Shropshire; and in the following year John de la Mare obtained Charter of Free Warren for the Manor of Heytesbury, which he held in her right, and retained during the whole of that long reign. I have not been able to discover the time of that lady's death; but in 2 Edward II. William de Mountfort, her son and heir by the former husband, obtained the Royal licence to sell the reversion of all the manors and lands to Bartholomew de Badlesmere; John de la Mare being then tenant *per legem Angliæ*.

For a pedigree of Dunstanville I refer to Castlecomb, which was the head of their Barony in Wilts; and proceed with the family of Badlesmere, who had thus obtained the reversion by purchase.

Bartholomew de Badlesmere had not obtained possession in the 5th of Edward II.; for in that year he exchanges his reversion of the Manor of Heytesbury and other lands in Wilts, with the King, after the death of John de la Mare, for the Castle of Chilham, and other lands in Kent, which had escheated by the attainder of John de Strathbolgi, Earl of Athole, and Baron of Chilham, in right of Isabel his wife. This exchange, however, does not appear to have remained in force, for we find by the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. that Bartholomew de Badlesmere was still Lord of Heytesbury, as he was also at the time of his decease. He was summoned 2 Edward II. as Lord Badlesmere, of Leeds Castle, in Kent, which was his chief place of residence. It was here that Queen Isabel, happening to pass by during the struggle of the Barons against the overbearing influence of the Spencers, requested a night's lodging. It is difficult to say what may have been the motive, but this favour was refused, and some of her attendants killed who had approached too near the walls of the Castle.^a To punish this insult the King assembled a body of forces, and Badlesmere being defeated and taken, was detained till after the battle of Burrough-bridge, when he was tried and executed at Canterbury 15 Edward II. and Heytesbury was one among the many manors which the weak monarch immediately bestowed on the younger Spencer.

Though Lord Badlesmere held it during a short and disturbed period, and certainly never made it a permanent residence, yet (9 Edward II.) he procured to this place a confirmation and extension of its former privileges; namely, a weekly market on Wednesday, and two fairs yearly, of three days each; one on the eve, day, and morrow of the Invention of the Cross, May 3; and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of its exaltation, September 14.

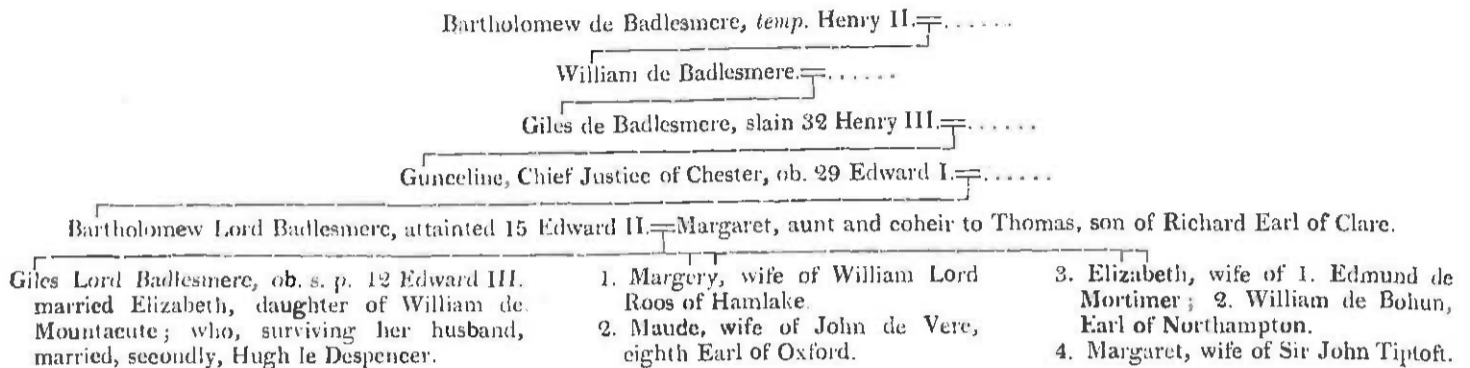
The younger Spencer enjoyed this manor only four years; for on his attainder and execution, 19 Edward II. it again escheated to the Crown; and on the following year, being the last of that monarch's reign, it was granted to Margaret, widow of the late Lord Badlesmere, in wardship with her son Giles, who was yet a minor. At the commencement of the next reign, this lady, who was of the illustrious house of Clare, fell under some suspicion, and was committed a close prisoner to the tower; on her liberation from which she entered the convent of Nuns Minoreesses, without Aldgate, and there ended her days. The manor of Heytesbury, with the wardship of the heir, was now granted to Henry de Burghersh, or Burwash, Bishop of Lincoln; and Sir Giles de Badlesmere on coming of age, obtained a grant of most of the lands of his father. It would seem, however, that the manor of East Heytesbury only descended to him; for in 3 Edward III. the above Henry, Bishop of Lincoln, procured a Royal grant

^a Hasted, the historian of Kent, considers this as a preconcerted scheme of the King and Queen to get possession of the Castle, as the Lord Badlesmere's conduct had rendered his fidelity suspected.

of West Heytesbury, in reversion, after the death of the Lady Margaret Badlesmere, to himself and his heirs.

Sir Giles de Badlesmere married Elizabeth, daughter of William Mountacute, Earl of Salisbury, but died young in 12 Edward III. and without issue, being then seised of East Heytesbury, and many other lands, to the amount of eighty-five manors and seventy-eight knights' fees, which were divided among his four sisters and coheirs; East Heytesbury being allotted to Margery the eldest, wife of William Lord Roos of Hamlake.

The arms of Badlesmere were, *Argent*, a fesse between four bars gemellés *Gules*.



After the attainder and execution of Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, the following extent of the manor of Heytesbury was taken on its being seised into the King's hands. I have inserted it as shewing what the manor then was, and its profits.

Inquisitio post mortem A° 5 Edward II. (1309), N° 69 in turre Lond'.

Inquisicio capta apud *Novum Sarum*, vicesimo sexto die Maij, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto, coram Escaetore Domini Regis, per breve Domini Regis præfato Eschaetori directum per Sacramentum Roberti le Bor, Roberti de Whyteclive, Johannis Daleny, Ade le Foghel, Petri le Hore, Johannis Chinnok, Johannis S , senioris, Willielmi le Carpenter, Arnulphi Daggelf, Johannis de Depeford, Johannis Adam, et Roberti Fygrons. Quod maneria de *HEGHTREDEBIR' Colern, Sterte, et Herdecote* (Hurcot), unà cum quibusdam terris in eodem manerio de *Heghtredebir*, quas Bartholomeus de Badlesmere adquisivit sibi et heredibus suis de Gilberto de Clare, Comite Gloucestrie et Hertfordiæ, in omnibus exitibus suis, cum feodis militum et advocacionibus ecclesiarum ad predicta maneria pertinentibus, valent per annum secundum tenorem brevis Domini Regis predicti. Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod in *Heghtredebir* est una curia cum gardino et columbario, et eysiamenta domorum; et valent per annum xxx solidos. Dicunt eciam quod est in manerio predicto de redditibus liberorum et custumariorum, tam in *Heghtredebir* quàm de *Tuderyngton*, xxij libre xvij solidi ij denarij, una libra piperis, et ij libre cumini, precii xvij denariorum.

Dicunt etiam quod Abbatissa de Romesey dat, pro quadam chaceâ habendâ, unum vellus, unum agnum, et unum caseum precij xx denariorum. Dicunt quod tolnetum mercati cum stallagio valet per annum xvij solidos iiij denarios, perquisita, mercati ejusdem, valent per annum xl solidos. Dicunt quod sunt ibidem mundine ad festum Invencionis Sancte Crucis, et valent per annum xxxij solidos iiij denarios. Sunt etiam ibidem duo molendina aquatica, et valent per annum lx solidos. Item piscaria aque valet per annum vij solidos. Placita et perquisita curiæ manerii cum Wardis, Releviis, Heriotis, et Venditionibus terrarum, valent per annum vij libras. Item dicunt quod pannagium porcorum valet per annum ij solidos vj denarios. Item dicunt quod capitagium gartionum valent per annum ij solidos. Dicunt etiam quod est ibidem quedam pastura ad dccc bidentes, que valet cum compastura dictorum bidentium x libras. Est eciam ibidem boscus continens cc acras, qui valet per annum, ut in pastura et venditione sub-bosci, xxx solidos. Item dicunt quod tallagium bondorum, tam de

Heghtredebir quàm de *Tuderyngton*, valet per annum xxvj solidos viij denarios. Item dicunt quod placita et perquisita Hundredi valent per annum viij libras. — Summa lx libre xj solidi ij denarii.

Item dicunt quod opera septem tenencium in *Heghtredebir* inter festum Sancti Michaelis et gulam Augusti, (videlicet, per xliij septimanas et iij dies, exceptis septimanis Natalis Domini et Pentecostes, et vij diebus festivis infra idem tempus,) valent xxxij solidos x denarios. Item opera dictorum vij tenentium inter gulam Augusti et festum Sancti Michaelis, per viij septimanas et iij dies, exceptis iij diebus festivis infra idem tempus, valent xx solidos j denarium, obolum. Item de duobus tenentibus supradictis pro eorum falda xij denarios. Item dicunt quod opera xiiij tenencium in *Tuderyngton*, inter festum Sancti Michaelis et gulam Augusti, valent vj libras x solidos : opera eorundem inter gulam Augusti et festum Sancti Michaelis valent lvij solidos viij denarios. Item dicunt quod arura et herciatura et alia minuta opera de supradictis xiiij tenentibus, extra allocacionem operis, valent per annum xxx solidos. Item dicunt quod opera duorum tenencium in *Tuderyngton*, extra allocacionem operis, valent per annum xij denarios. Dicunt eciam quod predicti enstumarii, tam de *Heghtredebir* quàm de *Tuderyngton*, dabunt ad festum Sancti Martini xlj gallinas, et valent iij solidos v denarios. Dabunt eciam ad festum Pasche ccxlv ova, et valent vij denarios. — Summa xij libre xvij solidi viij denarii, obolus.

Dicunt eciam quod sunt ibidem in dominico de terra arrabili diij^{ss} acre, dimidium rode, et iij pertice mensurate per perticam, que valent per annum xxiiij libras, precium acre x denarii. —xl denarii minus in toto.

Dicunt etiam quod sunt ibidem in dominico de prato falcabili xxxviiij acre, que valent per annum iij libras xv solidos.

Dicunt eciam quod nulla advocatio ecclesie, nec aliquis feodus militis, pertinet ad predictum manerium. — Summa xxviiij libre, xv solidi.

HEYTESBURY EAST COURT, having thus become the property of the Lords Roos of Hamlake, remained sometime in this family. In the 29th Edward III. Margery Lady Roos, the eldest coheir above-mentioned, granted a lease of it to Thomas de Hungerford, and Alianore his wife, for their lives. In 50 Edward III. Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake, made a final sale and release of this manor to the same Thomas de Hungerford ; and 7 Richard II. we have a general quit-claim and release from Beatrix, widow of the said Thomas Lord Roos. From which time the manor of East Court regularly descended in the family of Hungerford.

HEYTESBURY WEST COURT, or the Borough, was, as we have already seen, the property of Burghersh, by grant from the Crown 3 Edward III. to Henry, Bishop of Lincoln. That grant was renewed 7 Edward III. and he, having borne the offices of Lord High Treasurer, and Lord Chancellor of England, died 15 Edward III. being then seised of *Heytesbury Magna*, and leaving Bartholomew his brother his heir. This Bartholomew had summons 32 Edward I. as Lord Burghersh. In 11 Edward II. he was of the retinue of Lord Badlesmere in the Scottish wars. In 16 Edward III. being the year after his brother's death, he obtained Charter of free-warren for Heytesbury, and other lands in Wilts, and died 29 Edward III. seised of the manor and Hundred of Heytesbury, leaving Bartholomew his son his heir.

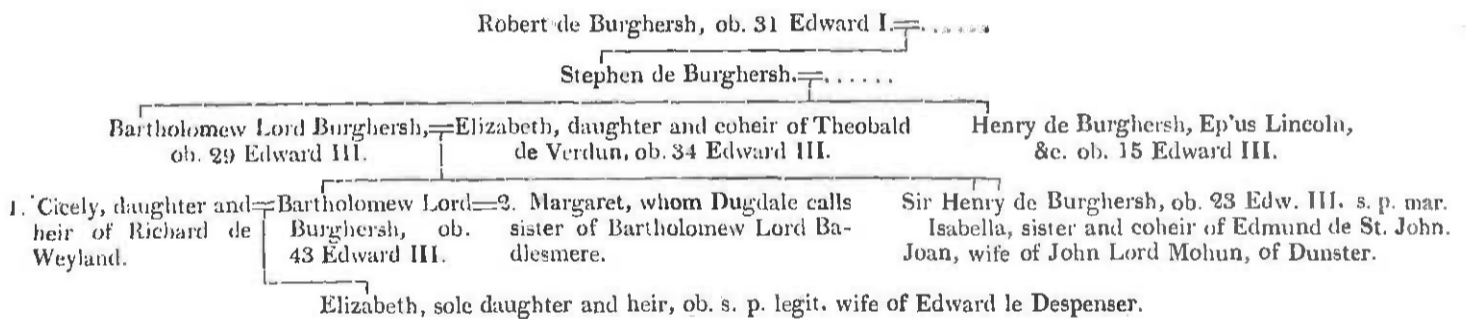
2. Bartholomew, second Lord Burghersh, 10 Edward III. was Lord High Admiral of England for the Western station. He married, first, Cicely, daughter and coheir of Richard de Weyland ; and, secondly (according to Dugdale), Margaret, or Margery, sister to Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere. He died 43 Edward III. seised of the Manor and Hundred of Heytesbury, leaving issue by his first wife, Elizabeth his only daughter and heir.

This Elizabeth married Edward le Despencer, by whom she had no issue, but surviving him, she had an illegitimate daughter by Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, who was afterwards married to James Touchet, second Lord Audley of that family.

Margaret, widow of Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, retained a life interest in the manor of West Court, and the year after her husband's death, namely, 44 Edward III. granted a lease of it to Thomas Hungerford, who already had a lease of East Court from the Lady Roos. The Lady Margaret Burghersh married, secondly, Sir William Burcestre, Knight, and by her deed, dated 3 Richard II. acknowledged that Elizabeth, wife of Edward le Despenser, was daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew de Burghersh, her former husband. In 5 Richard II. she makes a formal complaint, jointly with her husband, against Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knt. for that she was enfeoffed for term of life in certain manors by Sir Bartholomew, her former husband, by the advice and counsel of the said Sir Thomas Hungerford; yet notwithstanding, he, the said Sir Thomas, had enfeoffed the Lady le Despenser, daughter and heir of the said Bartholomew, and that her father died seised of the premises, and so had procured the said Lady Despenser to enter into the manor of Heytesbury, and other lands in Wilts and Wales.

I suspect that Sir Thomas, in virtue of his office as feoffee, was guilty of some irregularity in this transaction; and his object seems evident, for the following year, 6 Richard II. the Lady Elizabeth le Despenser, then a widow, sells and releases to Sir Thomas Hungerford, Joan his wife, and their heirs for ever, all her manor of West Court, and the Hundred of Heytesbury, by which he became possessed of the whole, having already purchased the manors of South Court and East Court in Heytesbury.

The arms of Burghersh were, *Gules*, a lion rampant double queuee *Or*.



HEYTESBURY SOUTH COURT. — The memory of the ancient manor which bore this name is now so completely lost, that had it not been for the fine register of ancient title deeds belonging to the family of Hungerford, which is in possession of the Earl of Radnor, we should not, perhaps, have even suspected its existence. It ranks, however, among the earliest of the Hungerford possessions; and in the register alluded to, there are 139 deeds respecting this manor only. It was separated from the greater manor of Heytesbury long before that was divided into East Court and West Court, paying however a certain rent to it; and was purchased by the Hungerfords at least 24 years before they had either of these manors.

In early times, at least from that of Richard I. this manor was the property and residence of the knightly family of Strug, or Estrug, and seems to have been acquired by them of the more ancient family of Luddok, and of the Earls of Sarum. The first deed of the series is a grant from Eva Countess of Sarum, without date, of a house and certain lands in Heytesbury to William Strug, and heirs. This is followed by two others, also without date, conveying fifty-six acres and other tenements from William, son of Walter Luddok, to the same William Strug; then a confirmation from William Luddok to Philip, son and heir of William Strug, of the lands which his father had purchased; and a fine levied in *curia Regis* in 16 John (A. D. 1214), by which a hide of land in Heytesbury is allowed to be the right of Walter Strug.

These evidences are interspersed with many leases, releases, and other deeds of minor consequence, till 56 Henry III. when we have a release from Robert de Mountfort, and Petronilla his wife, who was heiress of the house of Dunstanville, Lords of Heytesbury, of a certain rent to Philip Strug, and his heirs. This Philip, I think, was son of William, whom we find

holding lands in Codford St. Peter, *temp.* Henry III. He was living 21 Edward I. and left issue John, his son and heir.

This John, called Sir John Strug, of Heytesbury, Knight, in 9 Edward III. released all his lands in Heytesbury to John, his son and heir, and Christian, wife of said John the younger.

In 21 Edward III. the above John, son of Sir John Strug, conveys all the said lands to James Beauford, Clerk, whom he calls in his deed *ma chere cousaine*; and he, in the following year, releases them to Osbert Beauford his brother, who, in 26 Edward III. grants and confirms them to Roger de Ledecote, of Chesterton; and he, in the same year, by the name of Roger de Chesterton, conveys them to THOMAS, son of Walter Hungerford, of Heytesbury.

This circumstance is noted in the Lansdown MS. N^o 901, but with some difference of date, yet tending to the same point, and professedly quoted from "the greate thicke booke of Pedigrees of Mr. Camden's, folio 139." It is there said that James Beauford, Clerk, by his deed, dated 7 Edward III. gave to John, son of Sir John Strug, Knt. his manor of Hoke, in cō Wiltes, in *exchange* for his tenements in Heytesbury, and that *afterwards* the said James Beauford, and Osbert his brother, released to Thomas Hungerford, and Alianore his wife, and their heirs, all their right in the lands of John Strug, and Christian his wife, in Heytesbury.

This may be true in effect; and Ledecote, or Chesterton, may have been only an intermediate feoffee; as he seems to have made an immediate transfer to Hungerford.

I have said that this was the earliest property of Hungerford, in Heytesbury. Any land which they could have derived from John de Heytesbury is out of the question, as neither in this great register, nor in any other collection of their title deeds, does any such land appear. They were in fact only life tenants of the manor at a certain rent; till, in 50 Edward III. Thomas de Hungerford bought the manor of East Court from Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake; and in 6 Richard II. Elizabeth Despenser, widow, sold that of West Court to Thomas Hungerford, Joan his wife, and their heirs for ever. In virtue of which purchases of the whole, this manor of South Court, being only a socage tenure, merged, and was forgotten.

1. Sir Thomas de Hungerford, who had thus by purchase become possessed of the three manors and the Hundred of Heytesbury, was son and heir of Walter de Hungerford by Elizabeth Fitz-John, and grandson of Walter by Maude de Heytesbury. Of this lady I have been able to procure very few particulars. She is called daughter and heir of John de Heytesbury, and she seems to have brought considerable property into the family, but she certainly was not heiress to either of the manors in Heytesbury, nor do we find any lands which descended by her.^b That she was however a person of some note, may be inferred from the Hungerfords assuming the coat of Heytesbury as their own; namely, "per pale indented, *Gules* and *Vert*, a chevron *Or.*" This seems to have been the only bearing used by Sir Robert de Hungerford, and Walter his brother. It was borne also by Sir Thomas, as a fine deed of his at Longford Castle, dated 46 Edward III. has a seal of these arms *only* appended to it; yet his father having married the heiress of the more ancient and honourable family of Fitz-John,^c the preference was afterwards given to the arms of that family, namely, "*Sable*, two bars *Argent*, in chief three plates," which is now commonly known as the bearing of Hungerford, and which alone appears in painted glass round the effigies of Sir Thomas in the windows of the church of Farley.

The family of Hungerford, of whom we find very little before the reign of Edward II. began about the close of that reign to rise in wealth and importance. Considerable accessions had been made by the two heiresses of Heytesbury and Fitz-John; Robert de Hungerford, uncle of this Sir Thomas, had acquired lands in North Wilts and Berks, and dying without issue

^b The only person I have been able to find of the name is Robert de Hegtredbury, Chantry Priest of Gore, in Dorset, 1347.

^c The name Fitz-John, or Filius Johannis, was borne by branches of very distinct families. This may have been a younger branch of that of Chirrell. Sir Adam Fitz-John occurs in *Nomina et Insignia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edwardo primo militantium*; and his arms there given are those afterwards assumed by Hungerford; namely, *de Sable a ii barres d'Argent, en le chef iii roudens d'Argent.*

these also descended to him. Sir Thomas himself having been a citizen and merchant of New Sarum, married to his second wife Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Husee, of Holbrook, in Somerset, and thus acquired a great increase of landed property,^d but his own purchases in the counties of Wilts and Somerset far exceeded all the previous acquisitions of his family. He was escheator and sheriff for Wilts 30 Edward III. and in several following years. In 43 Edward III. he bought the manors of Wellow and Farley Mountfort for 1100 marks; in 51 Edward III. he was Speaker in the House of Commons, being (according to Willis) the first regular Speaker of that Body; and Ranger of Selwood Forest 3 Richard II. which he had acquired of Roger de Stourton. He was a considerable benefactor to the Canons of Edyngdon, and 7 Richard II. having fortified his castle of Farley Mountfort without the royal licence first obtained, was compelled to pay a fine of 1000 marks to procure pardon. In 8 Richard II. he had charter of free warren for his manors of East Court and West Court, in Heytesbury; and dying 21 Richard II. (A. D. 1398), was buried in the chapel of St. Anne, in the parish church of Farley which he had founded. The following spirited portrait of him still exists in the painted glass of one of the North windows of that church, and on another window are the initial letters of T. H. with the arms of Fitz-John scattered over with sickles, the well-known cognizance of this family.



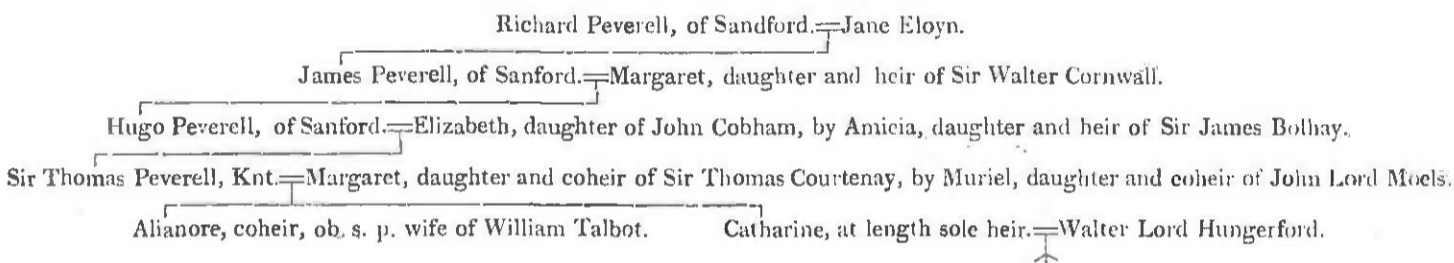
^d Sir Edmund Hussey, who was living in 34 Edward III. was son of Reginald Hussey, or Husee, and younger brother of William, of Shapwick, in Dorset. In the above year he granted all his lands in Wilts to feoffees for uses; who, in 36 Edward III. re-granted them to *Joan* his widow, for her life, he being then dead; and after her death to *Joan* his daughter, and the heirs of her body; remainder to *Matilda* his second daughter, and the heirs of her body; with farther remainder to *Margaret* his third daughter, and the heirs of her body. It should be observed that *Joan Hussey* was *second* wife of *Thomas de Hungerford*; his former wife, *Alianore*, frequently occurs in the family evidences.

Joan his widow survived him, and by her will, dated February 1, 1411, required to be buried in the same chapel of St. Anne, in the North part of the parochial church of Farley Mountfort, and endowed a chaplain to say mass there for her own soul, her husband's soul, and all their ancestors, for ever. This chapel and chantry however seems at a subsequent period to have been removed. There are now no tombs of Hungerford in the church, and that of Thomas and Joan, as well as those of their descendants, is to be found in the chapel of the castle.

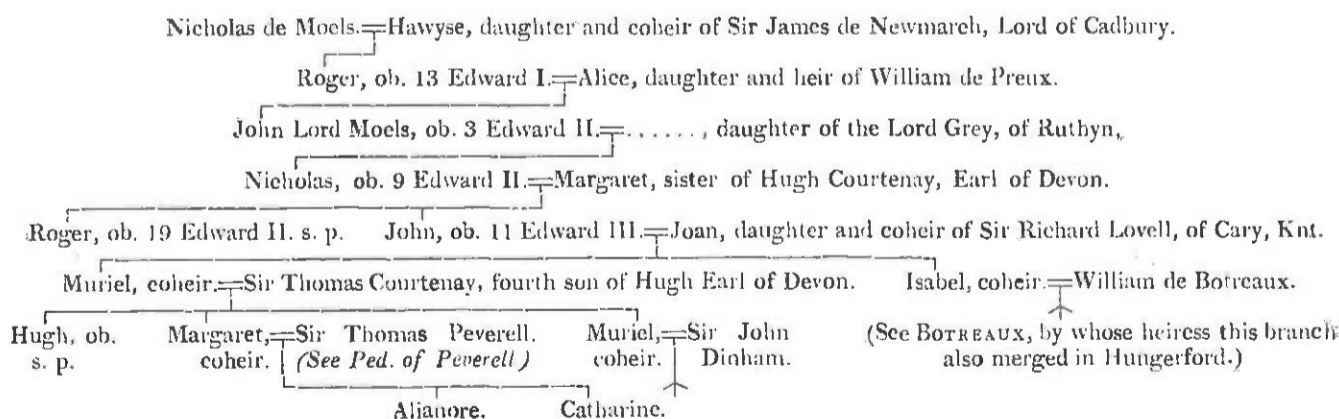
Sir Thomas had issue, 1. Rhodolph; 2. Thomas; and, 3. John; who all died during their father's life, and without issue; he was therefore succeeded by WALTER, his fourth son and heir. He also, by marrying an heiress, brought considerable additions to the estates and honours of the family. This was Catharine, daughter and coheir, but at length sole heir of Sir Thomas Peverell, and of Margaret his wife, who was daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Courtenay, by Muriel, daughter and coheir of John Lord Moels; in right of whom the Hungerfords afterwards claimed the Baronies of Moels and Peverell.^e

The arms of Peverell were, *Azure*, three garbs *Argent*, a chief *Or*. From this coat it may be conjectured they borrowed the garb as a crest, while the sickle, their most ancient cognizance, may be derived from a shield often repeated among their ancient bearings; namely, per pale *Gules* and *Azure*, a sickle *Argent*, handled *Or*; but to what family it belonged I have not been able to discover.^f This Walter married, secondly, Alianore Countess Dowager of Arundel, and daughter of Sir John Berkley, of Beverstone, by whom he had no issue. In

^e Of this family there were anciently several branches, but all descended from Ranulph Peverell, and a concubine of William the Conqueror, whom he married. The Peverells of Sandford Peverell, in co. Devon, of whom Sir Walter Hungerford married an heiress, were seated there early in the reign of Henry II. The following pedigree of them is from the Lansdown MS. No 901.



The following pedigree is designed to shew the descent of Margaret, wife of Sir Thomas Peverell, from the Lords MOELS. The arms of Moels were, *Argent*, two bars *Gules*, in chief three torteauxes; of course, so similar to Hungerford, that, without the colours, they cannot be distinguished.



By marriage with the above Catharine, the Hungerfords acquired lands in Somerset, Hants, Devon, and Dorset; with the quarterings of Peverell, Cornwall, Courtenay, Redvers, Moels, Lovell of Cary, Preux, Newmarch, &c.; and they seem also to have taken Cobham and Bolhay.

^f It is possible that this unknown coat may really be the ancient bearing of Hungerford. The sickle is profusely scattered over all their buildings and monuments; sometimes single, and sometimes in a knot of three entwined. I find indeed among my papers a letter from the Hon. Mrs. Crewe, one of the last of the Cadenham branch, in which she asserts that the old Hungerford arms, before they adopted those of Heytesbury, and afterwards of Fitz-John, were, Party per pale *Vert* and *Gules*, a sickle *Or*. She adds that the livery of Hungerford, *Green* and *Red*, was taken from the colours in the shield of Heytesbury.

13 Henry IV. upon the death of Joane his mother, who held Heytesbury in dower, he had livery of that and other lands in Wilts. In 6 Henry V. being then Steward of the King's household, he obtained a grant of the castle and barony of Homet, in Normandy, for his services in the French wars; and which afterwards descended as a title in the family. In 6 Henry VI. bearing the title of Sir Walter Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, and Treasurer of England, he endowed the chantry within the chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster. In the following year he gave the advowson of Olveston, in co Gloucester, to the monks of Bath; the manor and advowson of Cricklade to the church of Salisbury, "to maintain the tall spire of that fabric in repair;" and various other donations to pious uses. And having been summoned to Parliament from the fourth to the twenty-sixth of Henry VI. by his will, dated July 1, 1449, wherein he styles himself Lord of Hungerford, Heytesbury, and Homet, he bequeaths his body to be buried in a certain chapel, dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin, in the North-west part of the Cathedral of Salisbury, which he had founded and endowed for two chaplains, and in which Cathrine Peverell his first wife lay buried. He departed this life the 9th of August next following, leaving Alianore his second wife, surviving.

In his character were mingled the hero, the courtier, and the devotee; he being equally celebrated for his prowess in war, for the magnificence of his mansions and entertainments, and for the splendour and number of his works of piety and religious institutions; he seems in fact to have been a perfect sample of a knight of olden times.

His widow, the Countess of Arundel as she is called, held Heytesbury in dower, and resided there till her death.

The children by his first wife were, 1. Walter, for whom he paid 3000 marks ransom while a prisoner in France, but who died before his return home; 2. ROBERT, who succeeded as heir, and who was forty years of age at the death of his father; 3. Edmund, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Burnell, and who settled at Down-Ampney, in co Gloucester, which his grandfather had purchased; 4. Elizabeth, married to Sir Philip Courtenay; and, 5. Margaret, wife of Sir Walter Rodeney.

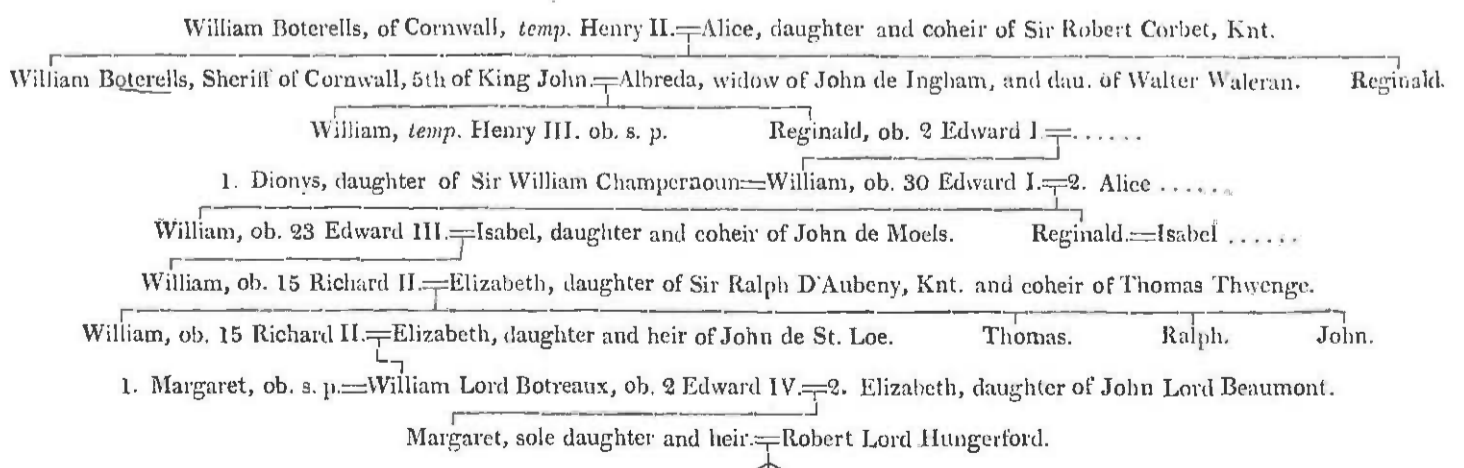
3. Robert Lord Hungerford succeeded his father in the titles and estates, to which he also made a considerable addition by marrying Margaret, sole daughter and heir of William Lord Botreaux,[§] a lady of no inferior acquirements, and whose charitable actions, as well as her

§ This lady brought in marriage the manor of Maiden Winterbourne, in Wilts, Botreaux Castle, and eighteen other manors in Cornwall, eight manors in Hampshire, six in Devon, ten in Somerset, and several in other counties. Most of these went into the Hastings family on the marriage of her great-grand-daughter and heir the Lady Mary Hungerford, with Edward, son of William Lord Hastings.

The family of Botreaux used two shields; namely, 1. *Argent*, three toads *Sable*, and; 2. *Argent*, a griffin segreant *Gules*, armed *Azure*.

The Hungerfords often quartered the former coat in virtue of this marriage; but the latter was chiefly, if not solely, used by the Lady Margaret Hungerford on her seals, buildings, &c.

PEDIGREE OF LADY MARGARET HUNGERFORD AND BOTREAUX.



herself also was arrested by the Sheriff, and lodged in the Abbey of Amesbury, where it seems she lost to the amount of £1,200 by a fire which happened during her imprisonment.

Robert Lord Moleyns staid but a short time abroad ; for we find him on the side of the Lancastrians in the fatal battle of Towton-field, whence he fled to York, where King Henry then was, and thence with him into Scotland ; in consequence of which he was attainted in Parliament 1 Edw. IV. and all his lands and manors granted to John Lord Wenlock. It was some favour, however, that his wife, with the two younger sons and a daughter, were given in custody to the same Lord for a suitable maintenance. In 3 Edw. IV. the Lancastrians again making head in the North, he occupied the castle of Alnwick with five or six hundred Frenchmen, but was shortly after taken prisoner in the battle of Hexham, and beheaded at Newcastle. He was buried in the North aisle of the Cathedral at Salisbury, leaving the Lady Alianore his wife, afterwards married to Sir Oliver Manningham. Knt. and five children ; namely, 1. Sir Thomas, his heir ; 2. Walter, afterwards Sir Walter, of Heytesbury ; 3. Leonard ; 4. Catharine, married to West, Lord Delaware ; and 5. Frideswide, a nun at Sion.

5. Thomas, who succeeded, married Anne, daughter of Henry Earl of Northumberland. He at first prudently sided with the house of York, but afterwards endeavouring the restoration of Henry VI. he was apprehended, tried, and executed at Salisbury 8 Edw. IV. only five years after his father ; leaving issue Mary, his sole daughter and heir, then an infant. She afterwards was married to Edward Lord Hastings, ancestor of the Earls of Huntingdon and the present Marquess of Hastings ; and the attainder of her father being reversed in Parliament 1 Henry VII. many of the estates of Hungerford descended by her to that family.

In right of this marriage and descent the Marquess of Hastings is also Baron Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moels, Molins, and Peverell ; and adds 21 quarterings to his paternal shield ; namely,

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Hungerford, or Fitz-John. | 13. St. Loe, which brings in |
| 2. Heytesbury. | 14. Cheverell. |
| 3. Hussey. | 15. Clyvedon ; and |
| 4. Peverell, which brings in | 16. Thwenge, with Daubeny in a canton, |
| 5. Cornwall. | which brings in |
| 6. Cobham. | 17. Brus, which brings in |
| 7. Courtenay, which brings in | 18. Lancaster. |
| 8. Redvers. | 19. Moleyns, which brings in |
| 9. Moels. | 20. Mauduit, of Fonthill and Somerford ; and |
| 10. Botreaux, } | 21. Pogeis, of Stoke Pogeis. |
| 11. Botreaux, } introducing | |
| 12. Botreaux, } | |

The above has been given as the heraldic bearing of the Lady Mary, heiress of the house of Hungerford ; yet a reference to the pedigrees from which these quarterings are derived, will shew that some other very interesting ones might have been admitted ; such as Sap, brought in by Redvers ; Baron Newmarch, Preux, and Lovel, by Moels ; Bolhay, by Peverell ; Corbet and Waleren, by Botreaux ; Bacoun, by Molins ; &c.

I have been thus particular in tracing the descent of the heiress, in order to account for many of the estates, and all the titular lordships, which were carried out of the name of Hungerford by her marriage. Heytesbury, however, did not pass in this line ; and to shew what became of it, we must return to the Lady Margaret, whose history is so intimately connected with that of Heytesbury. But before I continue my account of her descendants, who succeeded to the property of Heytesbury, I shall not, I hope, trespass too much on the patience of my readers, by reciting the last will, signature, and seal of this illustrious personage.

“THE LASTE WILLE OF MARGARETE LADY HUNGERFORD AND BOTREAUX.
Dated August 8, 1476.

“To all cristen men to whom this p’sent writyng, trip’tite iudented, shall come. Margarete Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, gretyng in our Lorde.

“Where I by severall dedys have enfeoffed dyvers p’sonys of and in all my maners, castellis, hundredis, landis, and ten’tis, rentis, rev’sions, and servyces, with appurten’nces, in the shires of Cornewall, Devonshire, Somerset, Wiltshire, and Bristow, of grete truste and to p’forme my wille, as well of those that came to me by inheritance after the deth of William late Lorde Botreaux, my fader, whose soule God assoille, as of the maners of Heytesbury, Tudrington, Hornyngesham, Fenny-Sutton, and Codford Petre, with th’appurtenances, in the saide shire of Wiltshire, wich were graunted to my Lord my husband and to me, by his feoffees, at his request and ordynaunce; to have to us and to our heires and assignes for evermore. I the foresaide Margarete now make and declare my wille in maner and forme folluyng. Firste, I wull that my saide feoffees, after that I am past owte of this p’sente liff, stand fulle alway, and be seased of all the maners, castellis, hundredis, landis, and tenementis, rentis, reversions, and servyces aforesaide, by the space of x yere next after my deth. But I wull that Sir Roger Tocotes, Knyght, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and none other of my feoffees, nor none other p’sone ne p’sones, have, take, and resceyve, during the saide terme of x yere, th’issues, profites, and reuenous of all the p’mysse; and they alone to have the hoole rule therof, and the saide feoffees suffre theyme so to do withoute interuption, in all thyngis touching my saide lyvelode. And if it fortune that the saide Thomas Tropenell and John Mervyn dye, or be visited with such sikenes that they may not labour for th’execucion of this my wille, as my speciall trust is they shull do afore th’ende of the saide terme of x yere. Than I wull that Maister William Ive, Maister John Sekden, Harry Long, and Robard South, with the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Robard Baynard, and John Touke, have, take, and resceyve all th’issues, profites, and revenous of all the saide maners and other p’misses; and to do all maner of thyngis with theyme as the saide Thomas Tropenell and John Mervyn shulde have do if they had be on liff. And if it fortune IIII of the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Robard Baynard, John Touke, Maister William Ive, Maister John Sekden, Harry Long, and Robard South, dye, or be viced with such sikenes that they may not labour for th’execucion of this my wille afore th’nde of the saide terme of x year; than I wull that, John Clyvedon, John Hampdon, and Thomas South, with such IIII p’sonys as shall fortune to overlyve of the said Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Robard Baynard, John Touke, Maister William Ive, Maister John Sekden, Harry Long, and Robard South, have, take, and resceyve all th’issues, profites, and revenous of all the saide maners and other p’mysse; and to do all maner of thyngis with theyme as the IIII p’sones aforetime shulde have do if they had be on liff. With wiche issues and profites as bifore is saide by theyme to be resceyved by the saide terme of x yere, I wull that the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken as is bifore saide, discharge and save harmeles every p’sone that at my request, or at the request of my lord my husband, whose soule God assoille, stande bounde or charged to eny p’sone for the fynauce of Robard late Lorde Hungerforde, and Molyns our sone, late taken prysoner in Gyen, and pay all the dettis of my lord my husband, as well dew by especialte as withoute especialte. And in like maner and forme thei pay all

ⁱ In the MS. at Heytesbury, the letters *th* are generally spelt with a *y*, as yat for that.

my dettis. And also that they, with the saide issues and profites, execute and p'forme my saide lorde is last wille, wiche is conteyned in a cedull to this my wille annexed; and also my laste wille that is conteyned in my testament. The wich I hoope my saide frendis wull se p'formed. And so I requyre and charge theyme to do, as thei wull aunswere at the grete day of jugement bifore the Moste High Juge. And that the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide, and specially tho that shall resceyve the monay take of th'issues and profites of the saide maners and other p'misses for their costis as long as thei shalbe goyng, rydyng, or occupied aboute the p'formyng of this my p'sente wille. And therof, and of the takyng of th'issues and revenous of all the saide maners and other p'misses oonys yerely to accompte bifore the Dean of the Cathedrall Church of our Lady of Salisbury, the Chaunter and Chaunceler of the same Church for the tyme beyng, and oone of the wurshipfulst Chanons, and of moste discrecion, of the same Church, such oone as the said Chaunter and Chaunceler wille name, and John Newburgh th'elder, Esquyer, or ii of theyme. Always provided, that oone of the saide Chaunter and Chaunceler be atte the saide accomptes, if they be on liff and in contray. Praying all my lordis feoffees, cosyns, frendys, and serv'ntes to be supportyng, helpyng, comfortyng, and assistyng the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and theyme that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide to execute and p'forme this my p'sent wille; and also my laste wille that is conteyned in my testament. And over this I wulle that if the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, or they that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide after my deth, be letted to execute this my p'sent will, or eny article therof, or be letted of the takyng of th'issues, profites, and revenous aforesaide, by myne heire, or for eny other for hym by his comm'ndement, or by eny other p'sone havying the rule and ward of myne heire beyng w'in age, or by eny other for the saide gardeyne by his com'aundement. That then the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken, as is bifore sayde, retayne the saide maners and other p'misses over the saide terme of x yere, unto the tyme they have levyed of th'issues and profites therof, asmoch as they shall loste by the saide lettynge and interupcion, and their costagis; and if they may not atteyne, to have their remedy by that meane. Than I wulle that they selle the saide maners and other p'misses; and that the saide feoffees make, or do to be made, such astate of theyme to such p'sonys as they shulde be solde unto, as by the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide requyred. And that the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide, oonly take and resceyve the monay to be payde for the same; and the same monay dispose by their discreSSIONS for the soule of my lorde my husbond, my lord my fader, my lady my moder, and all shuch other of myne auncestris as the saide lande came fro. And also I wulle that if eny p'sone or p'sones that by the ordynance of this my laste wille, shulde after my decesse have eny of the saide maners or other p'mysse aforesaide, be requyred by eny p'sone or p'sonys to whom my saide lorde my husbond or I, or eny of us bothe, or my feoffees at my desire, have made any astate in feesymple, fee-taille, terme of lyff, or terme of yeris, of eny maners, landys, and tenementis that at eny tyme came to my saide lord my husbond, and to me, by the deth of my lord my fader, whose soule God assoille, or were geve to me by the feoffees of my lord my husbond, to relece into their possession, or conferme their astate with a clause of warrante to barre theyme and their heires agenste the Abbot of Westmynstre and his successours, according to their astatys.

and if the saide p'sone or p'sonys, after such requeste so made, ^{* do not so} within vi monthis then next foluyng, so that tho p'sonys so requyryng pay the necessary costis to be done and hadde for the same; that then I wull that the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, Jolm Touke, and John Mervyn, or theyme that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide, stande fulle seased of all such landis and tenementis, so by this my laste wille ordeyned to eny such p'sone or p'sones so refusyng; and th' issues and profites therof take and reseceyve unto the tyme that such p'sone or p'sones so refusing wulbe agreable so to do; and the monay throf to be disposed as is aforesaide. And if the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken as is biforesaide, be putte owte of possession, and kept owte with myght, so that they may not take the profites therof. Than I wull that my saide feoffees make none astate to hym or theyne so refusyng of eny parte of the saide maners, landis, and tenementis, and other p'mysses, but that then the landis and tenementis with that they so refusyng shulde have hadde by this my wille, be solde by the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, or theyme that shalbe named and taken in the forme aforesaide; the monay therof comyng to be disposed as is aforesaide. And also, I wull that duryng the saide terme of x yere, or duryng the terme that my saide feoffees shulde by this my laste wille stande seased of all the saide maners, landis, and tenementis, and other p'misses, vi of my saide feoffees fortune to decesse, than my saide feoffees, so overlyvyng, at such tyme as shalbe thought to the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and theyme that shalbe taken and named covenable in forme aforesaide, to make a new astate of the saide maners and other p'misses in fee to other p'sones; and therof take astate agen to theyme, and to vi other p'sones in fee; they being so enfeoffed always to p'forme this my p'sente wille in every poynte as myne olde feoffees shulde have done if they had made no newe enfeoffment. And if my wille by eny maner of occasion may not be executed nor p'formed within the saide terme of x yere, with th'issues and profites of the saide maners and other p'misses, than I wull that my saide now feoffees, or they that shalbe new enfeoffed, abide and be feoffees fulle of the same, and also suffre the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Knyght, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and theyme that shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide, to take th'issues and profites therof till my saide wille, and all the p'misses, be fully executed and p'formed with the same. And also, I wull that Mary, doughter to Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knyght, have and p'ceyve yerely into the tyme my saide wille be p'formed by th'andis of the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Knyght, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, or tho that shalbe so named and taken as is above reherced xl m'res, upon condicion that she, neyther hir gardeyne, nor none other p'sone by hir comm'ndement, will neyther assent, lette, neyther interupte the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Knyght, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, nor theyme as shalbe so named and taken as is aforesaide, to execute this my saide wille and testament. And if they or eny of theyme do the contry, that then my saide wille in this article be voyde and of none effecte. And after the saide x yere paste, and this my p'sente wille, and also my laste wille comprised in my testament holy p'formed, I wull if Water Hungerford, sone of my sone Robard, late Lorde Hungerford and Molyns, behave hym selfe in every thyng accordyng to this my p'sente wille; and also if the saide Water be feithfull and

* This interlincation in the original.

trew to our Soueraine Lorde Kyng Edward and his heires, in conseruation and kepying of his alliegeaunce duryng y^e saide terme of x yere, that then he haue the maners of Haytesbury, Tudrington, Hornyngesham, Fenny Sutton, and Codford Petre, and the Hundred of Haytesbury, with th'appurten'nce, in the saide Shire of Wiltshire, to hym and to the heires maulyes of his body lawfully bogoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder therof to Leonard Hungerford his brother, and to the heires maulyes of his body lawfully begoten, if he in like forme behaue hym selfe accordyng to this my p'sente wille. And if the saide Water and Leonard kepe not their alliegeaunce as is afore rehersed; than I wulle that he that so offendith agenste our Soueraine Lorde, or do eny thyng contrary to this my p'sente wille or my testament, shall have no maner of londis and tenementis as is afore rehersed. But than I wull that he that is nexte in the remainder, and hath not offended nor done eny thyng contrary to eny of the p'mysses, shall have y^e saide londis and tenementis, accordyng to my wille above specified; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder of the saide maners of Haytesbury, Tudrington, Hornyngesham, Fenny Sutton, and Codford Petre, and the Hundred of Haytesbury, to Sir Edmond Hungerford, Knyght, and to the heires maulyes of his body lawfully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remainder to y^e right heires of Water, late Lord Hungerford.

And I wulle that the saide Water, after the said x yere paste and this my p'sent wille and also my laste wille wich is comprised in my testament holy p'formed, have the maners of Kilmersdon and Walton, and the hundredys of Kilmersdon and Babyngton, with th'appurten'nces, in the Shire of Somerset, for terme of his liff. And after his decesse, to Mary Hungerford, dougter and heire to Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knight, and to the heires of hir body lawfully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, to the saide Water, and to the heires of his body lawfully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, to y^e saide Leonard Hungerford, and to the heires of his body lawfully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, to Kat'yne Lady la Warre, and to the heires of hir body lawfully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder therof to the right heires of William, late Lord Botreaux. And also, I wulle that the saide Leonard, after the saide x yere paste and this my p'sent wille p'formed, as is aforesaide, haue a sufficiant graunte made unto hym of a annuyte of xl li. yerely oute of the maner of Lan'nte, with th'appurtenaunce, in the counte of Cornewall; to have to hym and to his heires maulyes of his body lawfully begoten, paiable yerely at the festis of Seint Martyn, in wynter, the Purification of our Lady, Pentecost, and Lammas, otherwise callid Seint Petre advine'la, with a sufficiant clause of distresse in the same maner w' th'appurten'nce for nonn payment of the same annuyte. And for asmoch as y^e saide Water and Leonard shall have no lyuelode for their susten'nce duryng the saide terme, therfor I wull that in the meane tyme the saide Water shall have and take yerely after the decesse of me, the saide Margarete, xl li. yerely by th'andis of the said Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, or theyme that shalbe so named, and taken as is aforesaide; and the saide Leonard have likewise yerely for his susten'nce for that season xl m'rs. But yet I wull if the saide Mary and hir husband, that shalbe for the tyme, Water and Leonard make not such releces or consynacions with warrantes to theyme, that my saide Lorde myne husband and I, or my saide feoffees have solde, geven, or graunted eny lande unto as is bifore devised, or in eny thyng distourble or lette th'execucion of this my wille, or do not for the executyng thereof as they shalbe requyred by the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and theyme that shalbe so named, and taken in forme aforesaide, that then he that so doth agenste my wille, or refusith thus to do as he shalbe thus requyred, have no parte of the saide maners, hundredis, ne annuyte, nor none other goode heryn by me ordeyned, disposed, and dyvised unto hym. And over this, I wull that if the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard,

John Touke, and John Mervyn, and they that shalbe so named and taken in ye forme byfore-saide, be not letted by myne heire, beyng of full age, nor by none other by his comm'ndement, nor by the gardeyne of myne heire, being w'n age, nor by none other p'sone by his comm'ndemente, in eny poynte to p'forme this my wille, but that the same heire do and behaue hymselfe in euery thyng accordyng to this my wille. That then, after the same wille fully p'formed, my saide heire that is, to wite, Mary, doughter and heire to Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knyght, haue all the maners, landys, and tenementis by me not aliened and sold in my liff, nor otherwise disposed by this my laste wille; that wich descended to me by my forsaide Lorde my Fader William Lorde Botreaux, aswell tho' that be in demeane, that is to say, the man's of Penehele, Lanaunte, Bottele, Codford, Farley, Wurthevale, Botreaux, Castell, and Cracampton,

with all other landis and ten'tis in this my wille not in especiall expressed,

^A with th'appurtenaunce in the counte of Cornewall, and the maners of Dupford and Langford Leycestre, and the hundred of Stanburgh, with th'appurtenaunce in the counte of Devonshire, as those be in reu'sion, that is to say, the maners of Alre, North Cadbury, Henton, Seyuls, Penford, Peblew, Wulwade, and xl li. rente goyng oute of the maners of South Pederton, Chetlyngton, Stratton, and Sutharp, in the counte of Somerset, that Sir Thomas Burgh, Knyght, and Margarete his wyff, have terme of their lyves. And that my saide feoffees make estate therof after my saide wille p'formed, to the saide Mary, and to the heires of hir body laufully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder therof to Water Hungerford, sone to my sone Robard, late Lorde Hungerford and Molyms, and to the heires mauly's of his body laufully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder therof to Leonard Hungerford, brother to the saide Water, and to the heires mauly's of his body laufully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, the remaynder therof to myne owne doughter Kat'yne Lady la Warre, and to the heires of hir body laufully begoten; and for defaute of such issue, to the right heires of the saide William Lord Botreaux my fader.

Ne'theles, I wull that if the saide Sir Thomas Burgh and Margarete dye duryng the nonnage of the saide Mary, than I wull that the saide Mary haue and p'ceyve yerely by th'andis of the saide Sir Roger Tocotes, Maister Thomas Haukins, John Mompesson, Thomas Tropenell, Robard Baynard, John Touke, and John Mervyn, and theyme that shalbe so named, and taken as is aforesaide, c li. unto the tyme my saide wille be p'formed. And for asmoche as afore this tyme I haue solde and aliened parte of my lyvelode, aswell of myne enheritaunce as other, and also solde and put away the substaunce of my meovable godis, wich hath not bene litell, and endetted my selfe in grete sommes, for wich meny of my frendis, neyghbors, and other men bith bounde and endaungered for my sake, wich I have not done by foly, nor by cause of any excesse or undiscrete lib'alite, but oonly I haue bene arted and caused by necessite of fortune, and mysaventure that hath happend in this seasons of trobill tyme late paste. I haue made to be remembred in a writyng annexed hereunto, grete parte aswell of th'occasions and causis that haue made me to do this, as the specialtees of my grete paymentis and losse of goodis, to this ende, that my kynne and frendis, and namely, such as God wull dispose to be myne heire, shall neither haue mervaille apon my poverté, nother apon th'alienacions that I have made of parte of my lyvelode, but thynke that I have governed me always honestly, and as it was convenyent to th'astate in wich God hath sette me in this lyff; and that therefore myne heires haue none occasion to grugge, for that I leve not to theyme so grete enheritaunce as I myght and wulde haue done yf fortune had not bene so sore agenste me; and that by this consideracion myne heires have the more cause to streyngthe and enforce th'astatis of all such p'sones as I have aliened eny of my lyvelode unto. Wheryn I p'y theyme, and also requyre theyme to be benyvolente, and to do as shalbe beste to the suertee and profite of all tho to whom I have so aliened eny of my lande.

“ Provided and forsene always, that atte all tymes hereafter I, the saide Margarete, be at my fredome and liberte to chaunge this my wille, adde, and admynyssh in every poynte and article in this p'sent writyng conteyned duryng my naturall liff.

“ And in witesse that this is my verry wille, I haue encealled this writyng w^t the seall^k of myne armes, and signed hit with myne owne handis writyng. All the wich my wille and declaracion of the same, I have p[’]fitely comend and shewed unto the right reverent Fader in God my Lord the Bissshop of Salisbury, as to my Diosisan and Fader, beryng the cure of my soule for the discharge of my consciens. And for asmoch as my seall and subscripcion is not to meny men knowen, to my saide speciall Lorde and Fader I haue made requeste and humble besechyng in witesse of y^e p[’]misses to putto his grete sealle.

“ And I, the saide Bissshop, at the requeste of the saide Lady Margarete, to this p[’]sent writyng have putto my scale, and signed it with myne hande. And for the more evydent knowlege to witesse the same, at my speciall requeste and praier, aswell my maister the Dean and Chapitre of my said Lordis Cathedrall Church of Salisbury have putto their comen sealis.

“ Writen at Haytesbury the viii day of Auguste, the yere of our Lorde God mccccclxxvi, and the yere of the raigene of Kyng Edward the Fourth xvi.

be thyo my lyste wyllle
margrete hungerford

Witness. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, Bissshop of Sarre.

“ The writyng annexed” mentioned in the latter part of the Will of Lady Margaret, being an account of her costs and expenses, and the causes thereof, during the late troubles :

“ Here foluyth a remembrons of viz^t grete parte of the paymences, expensis, and chargis, and of th[’]occasyons and causis of the same, wich I, Margarete Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, have made, done, and borne in this season of the grete troblous and adv[’]sitees wich late have be fallen in this lande, and namely, to my selfe, my children, and frendis, and also of other grete expensis and chargis, which I, of moderly compassion, haue done and borne sith the deth of my Lorde my husband, for hym, and for my selfe.

“ Furste, after that my sone Robard, late Lord Hungerford and Molyns, was taken prisoner in the Kyngis s[’]vyce in Guyen, where the Earle of Shrowesbury, the Lorde Lisle, and many other wurshipfull were slayne, I paiede for his delyveraunce, and bycause of the same, the sommes and p[’]cellis that foluyth :

“ Furste, in sendyng of Chestre Herawde, and other of my frendis and su[’]nts into Frauns, by dyuers tymes, lastyng the space of vii yere and xvi wokes, for to procure his delyv[’]ance, cxi li. Item, I sende to my saide sone, beyng prisoner, for the monay which he promysed his maister in the felde for to saue his liff, with grete sommes geven to the Lady, called the Lady Grannte mastresse, wich had a part in hym, Fraunskyn Nory, and other that promysed he shulde be putte to fynauce, w^t gestis and rewardis to other p[’]sonys for the same cause, dcccxxxiii li. vi s. viii d. Item, paiede for gownys, dobelettis of silke, hosis, and other necessary thyngis for his array, and for his su[’]nte, w^t amblyng horsis to please his frendis with, and with monay paide for helyng of his woundis ther he was hurte, clxxvi li. Item, paide for th[’]expensis of my saide sone and his su[’]nte for mete and drynke oonly, by the space of vii yere, xvi wokys, that is to saie, for eu[’]y woke xls. bifore he was put to his fyn[’]nce; s[’]m^t dcccxl li. Item, paide for his borde and his saide su[’]ntes, by the space of ^{xx}/_{iii} wokys after he was put to his fyn[’]nce,

^k See the Seal engraved in p. 102.

that is to say, euery day vi s. viii d. ; s'm^t ^{xx} ciiii li. xiiii s. iii d. Item, paide for the fyn'nce of my saide sone, aboue all other costis, droyts, and expensis, ^v li. Item, paiede to Symon Nory and his felauship for the schauge of ^{vii} ^{xx} viii li. y^t is to wite, for eu'y noble viii d. ; s'm^t ^{xx} dclxix li. Item, for dyuers gestis geuen at his departyng oute of pryson, w^t th'expensis of his maisters to bryng hym at Rone w^t the Frenssh Kyng, w^t vii Frenssh men and other p'sonys that brought hym into England w^t their shipping, ^{xx} ciiii li. vi s. viii d. Item, for asmoch as meny of the grete Lordis of England, both sp'ualis and temporalys, that is to say, my lordis th'archiebisshop of Caunterbury, the Bisshop of Wynchestre, the Bisshop of Lincoln, the Bisshop of Salisbury, the Bisshop of Norwich, the Duk of Bockyngh'm, the Duk of Som'set, the Eurl of Warwike, the Eurl of Deuonshire, the Eurl of Essex, the Eurl of Wiltshire, the Vicounte Beaumonte, the Lorde Louell, the Lorde Wellis, the Lord Botreaux, and the Lord Grey Cotenore were bounde, and had leyde their seelys at the requeste and praier of me, the saide Margarete, for the payment of the fyn'nce aforesaide, wich I suffised not to pay of myne owne goode ; I borrowed therefore by chevesaunce¹ grete marchandises of Geffray Boleyn, Thomas Plommer, Dame Anne Foster, Richard Quatermayns, John Croke, Will'm Chestre, John Estinond, James Tonker, of Bradford, Will'm Stoford, John Tnghill, John Raynold, and Will'm Somer, and other marchants, aswell of London as of myne owne contre, to guyte y^e saide lordis harmeles ; by wich chevesauns I loste ^{xx} dcccclv li. vi s. viii d. Item, where as I bought of the Lord Cromehale is executors, as moch plate as came to the somme of ^{xx} m li. upon iii yeris day of payment ; I, for th'acquytall of the saide Lordis seelis solde the same for ready monay, and loste theryn ^{xx} clx li. Item, paiede for th'expens of my saide sone from the tyme he landed in Ingland unto the tyme of his departyng into Florance, w^t gestis and rewardis geuen to grete Lordis and other after he ascaped oute of the Toure of London, with license purchessed to departe oute of England into Florance, ^{xx} dclxviii li. viii s. iii d. Item, paied for his expens, and expens in the Galey oute of England into Florance, with monay sent thedir for his expens by th'andis of Symon Nory, ^{xx} cclv li. Item, paied for th'expens of my saide sonys wyff, hir children and servaunts, by the saide space of vii yere and xvi wokes, w^t th'expens of Sir Thomas Hungerford, Knyght, sone and heire of my saide sone, awayting upon the Eurl of Warwyk in the Kyng's servyce after the dep'ting of Kyng Harry, arrayed and accompanied for the warre, ^{xx} dccc li. Item, paied for my saide sone to dyuers creditors to wich he was endetted byfore his departyng oute of England, for wich I hadde also undertake, ^{xx} cccc li. Item, for asmoch as all the lyvelode that was sometyme Water, late Lorde Hungerford, and after Robard, late Lorde Hungerford, myne husbond, were seased into the Kyng's handis by dyuers tymes, and geuen to grete Lordis and other with whom I compounded and accorded, and w^t some of theyme pleted, and over that made grete sutes, aswell to the Kyng hym self, as in his parlements, wich sutes, composicions, accordes, and hauyng the same lyvelode onte of the Kyng's handis, and makyng of fynes for the same cause, I spended ^{xx} mmclv li. Item, I was arrested by the Sherve of Wiltshire at the Kyng's comm'ndement, by a suggestyon made to his highnes by a servaunte of the Lorde Montague is, *hauyng but oone ye,*^m and by oone Will'm Baker, of the Vise, at wich tyme all my landis and meovable goodes were taken into the Kyng's handis, and I lyved oonly upon the costis of my frendis ; and or I coude be declared in that behalf, and restored to my saide landis and goodes, hit coste me ^{xx} cccc li. Item, at such tyme as I was by the Chanceler of England put in the Abbay of Amesbury, and ther kept by the Kyng's comm'ndement, by fortune of fyre all my meovable goodes, that is to say, beddis of cloth of goolde, beddis of aras and of silke, hangyngis of aras for hallis and chambris, plate, monay, and other stuffe, to the value of ^{xx} m li. and more, and the chief loggyng of the same place where I was in, cover'd w^t lede, by the saide infortune was brent and pulled downe, of wich the new

¹ At interest, usury. (*Jacob's Law Dictionary.*)

^m Having but one eye.

bildyng and amendyng coste me cc li. ; s'm^t mcc li. Item, at such tyme as the Duk of Clarence, and the Eurl of Warwick departed out of England agenste the Kyng's wille, I was comm'nded by the Kyng to have bene in warde w^t the yong Duchesse of Norfolk, to my grete drede and heuynesse, considering the youthe of the saide Duchesse, and myne owne age; wherefore the meanys by me made to the Kyng's highness to abide at Syon cost me cc li. Item, where Robard, late Lorde Hungerford, myne husbond, ordeyned and declared by his laste wille to have a Chapell for his sepulture, bilded and adjoynyng to our Lady Chapell in the Cathedrall Church of Salisbury, and ii prestis ther to be founded and lyvelode amorteysed therfor, and his obite and myne to be kepte solely in the saide Churche, wich Chapel I have do make according to his comm'ndement, and also remeoved his body thedir, and laide hym in a vaute of marbill, and another tombe made ther for my self, to my cost and expens by dew examina-
 cion had thereupon by an auditour, to the somme of ^{xx}cccc_{iiii}xvii li. Item, I haue paide for orna-
 ments to the same Chapel, that is to say, iii paire of candelstikks of silver, wherof oone paire is gilte, iii paire of cructtis, wherof oone paire is gilte, iii paxbredis, a belle of silver, ix paire of auterclothis, ix paire of vestments, masse bokis, liggers, and all other thyngis necessary to the saide Chapell, ccl li. Item, I haue paied for the Kyng's licens to amortayse the maners of Immer and Homyngton, in the counte of Wiltshire, and the maner of Folke, in the counte of Dorset, to the Dean and Chapitre of the Cathedrall Church of our Lady of Salisbury for the sustentacion of the saide ii prestis, and to the keypyng of the saide obites to be kept for euer-
 more, clxvii li. xiiis. iiid. Item, where as Water, late Lorde Hungerford, bilded an Almeshous of xii poremen and a woman, and an hous for a scholemaister, beyng a preste, as well to teche graumer as to haue the rule and ouersight of the same poremen and woman at Haytesbury, in Wiltshire; and ordeyned and declared by his laste wille, that the maners of Chyverell Burnell, and Chyverell Halis, otherwise callid Chyverell Magna, to be amorteysed to the saide scholemaister, poremen, and woman, and their successors, for their sustentacion for euermore. And for asmoche as hit was not p'formed in his days, I, the saide Margarete, at the request of the saide Robard, late Lorde Hungerford, my husbond, sone and heire to the saide Water, have now late paied for the Kyng's licens to be had therupon, and the amortay-
 sing of the saide maners in all costis and expensis, cc li. Item, whereas the Countesse of Northumberland shulde have paide unto me for the mariage of Thomas Hungerford, Knyght, sone and heire to my sone Robard, late Lorde Hungerford and Molins, mmd m'res, I neuer reseeyved thereof but dcc m'res, and am not like at eny tyme hereafter to reseeyve no more therof, and so am like to lose mmdccc m'res. Item, it is so that by meanys of the Kyng and to eschew his high displeasure, I, the saide Margarete, have lefte of the lyvelode of myne inheritaunce unto Sir Thomas Burgh for terme of his liff dcc m'res yerely; and over that I shall pay yerely unto hym for terme of his wiff's liff of my cofers c m'res; sm^t dcc m'res. Item, the Lorde Dynh'm hath by like occasion yerely of my joyntour and dower c li. Item, Sir Laurens Raynford and Anne his wiff, late the wiff of the saide Sir Thomas Hungerford, haue of the joyntour of the saide Anne, geven w^t her in mariage w^t the saide Sir Thomas Hungerford, lordshippis and maners to the yerely value of cc li. The value of the saide lyve-
 lode fro wich I haue thus departed, extendith to the yerely value of mcl m'res; and the sommes byfore specefied by me paide, extendith to the somme of ^{m xx}xxvi_{iiii}xiii m'res, vi s. viii d. In witnesse wherof, I, the saide Margarete, have signed this wrytyng w^t myne owne hande, w^t the wrytyng wherto hit is annexed, I have encealed with the seall of myne armys; and so haue done at my prayer the rev'ent fader in God the Bisshop of Salisbury my Dyosisan, and the Dean and Chapitre, and also the Maier of Salisbury, as by the saide wrytyng to wich this is annexed hit may appere.

“MARGRETE.”

PLATE VIII.

SIGILLUM MARGARETE DNE DE FUNGERFORD ET DE BOTREAUX.



Myne truth assured.

It has already been observed, that Lady Margaret survived both her son and grandson, and spent vast sums in compounding for or redeeming the forfeited estates. Heytesbury being her own residence, and one of the most ancient properties of the family, she seemed particularly anxious that it should remain in the name; and, accordingly, being now seised in fee, by her will dated at Heytesbury 8 Aug. 16 Edw. IV., she entailed this, and other estates and manors which she had been able to redeem, on Walter, second son of her son Robert Lord Molins, and his heirs male; with a proviso of his keeping allegiance to Edward IV., otherwise to pass to Leonard his brother, and his heirs male. This Lady Margaret died the year following, and was buried with her husband in the chapel which she had built adjoining our Lady Chapel in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

6. Sir Walter Hungerford, of Heytesbury, succeeded in virtue of the entail by his grandmother. He married Jane, widow of Thomas Bulstrode.

In 2 Rich. III. upon the landing of Henry Earl of Richmond, this Sir Walter was suspected of favouring him, and was sent for by the usurper Richard. He contrived, however, on the journey to elude the vigilance of Sir Robert Brakenbury, the Lieutenant of the Tower, under whose conduct he was marching, and joined Henry on Bosworth Field, with 700 of his tenantry and retainers. During the conflict, it was the fortune of Brakenbury and Hungerford to meet. Brakenbury called him a traitor, and accused him in the harshest terms of deserting his sovereign to serve a rebel and an outlaw. Hungerford replied, that he would return him something more solid than words, and aimed so violent a blow at his head, silvered with grey hairs, as must have pierced his burganet, had not Brakenbury hastily raised his left arm to sustain it; but the violence of the blow cleft his shield and rendered it useless. Hungerford then delivered his own target to his squire, saying at the same time, he would take no advantage of a naked antagonist—they should now fight on equal terms. But it may be observed, that though they were equal in arms, they were not equal in years, for it was active life against old age. They renewed the conflict, aiming many furious blows at each other's heads, till Brakenbury's helmet was knocked in pieces, and himself sorely wounded. Boucher, who had revolted with Hungerford, and was then a spectator of the battle, called out "Brave Hungerford, spare his life—he has been our friend, and may be so again." But it was too late; his wounds were mortal, and he breathed his last on the ground. Thus fell Brakenbury, a Knight of brave and strict honour; who, though he shed his own blood for the usurper Richard, refused to enbrue his hands in that of the young princes, however strongly tempted.

For the good conduct of Sir Walter on that day, we find him appointed of the Council of Henry VII., and all the former attainders of his family were reversed in the 1st year of that King's reign. He was in arms again 13 Hen. VII. to repress the rebellion in Cornwall in favour of Perkyn Warbeck, the counterfeit Duke of York; and dying 1516, was buried at Farley Castle, leaving issue Edward his heir, and a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Bouchier, Earl of Bath.

7. Sir Edward Hungerford, of Heytesbury, Knight, succeeded his father, and married Jane, daughter to John Lord Zouch of Harryngworth, by whom he had issue Walter, his son and heir.

8. Walter Lord Hungerford, of Heytesbury, had summons among the Barons of Parliament by this title 28 Hen. VIII., but enjoyed that honour a short time only; for, in the 31st of that reign, he was attainted in parliament, and shortly after (July 28, 32 Hen. VIII.), suffered on the scaffold, together with Cromwell Earl of Essex. The crimes laid to his charge were, if true, such as must excite but little pity for his fate; and Holinshed observes, that at the hour of his death he seemed so unquiet, that many judged him rather in a frenzy than otherwise. It must not, however, be omitted that one part of his offence was maintaining a chaplain of the name of William Bird, who had called the King a heretic; and that he had procured persons, by conjuration, to know how long the King should live. It may therefore

be presumed, that his hostility to the schemes of Henry VIII. at least contributed to hasten his ignominious end.

The Lordship of Heytesbury, together with all the manors and estates of which he died seised, thus again escheated to the Crown; and though many of them were afterwards restored to his heir, Heytesbury was not among the number. It remained in the hands of the Crown till 7 Edw. VI., when it was granted to Henry Wheeler, on a reserved rent of £79. 16s. *per annum*.

On the attainder of Walter Lord Hungerford, several other valuable estates fell into the hands of the Crown, the particulars of which, with an interesting description of the Castle at Farlegh, and of the mansion at Heytesbury, have been preserved in the British Museum; and which, together with some other documents respecting the lands of the said Lord of Hungerford, are too interesting to be omitted.

The brefe abstract of the surveye taken of all and singular castells, lordeshyps, manors, farmes, lands, and tenements, whiche late descended and came into the handes of o' Sove'igne Lorde Kinge Henrye the viij. by the Grace of God Kyng of England and of France, Lord of Ireland, defender of the faith, and in erthe next and im'ediately under God, sup'me hedde of the Churche of England, by the attaynture of WATER HUNGERFORDE, Knyght, late Lord Hungerford, of hyghe treason attaynted within the Counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Berks.

The Castell of Farlegh Hungerforde.—The sayde castell standeth in a parke lenyng unto a hill syde, portly and very strongly buylded, having inward and outward wards, and in the inward wards many fayre chambers, a fayre large hall, on the hedde of which hall iij or iiij goodly greate chambers, with fayre and strong rofs, and dyv's other fayre lodgings, with all man' howses of office.

The parke wherin the sayde castell standeth ys ij myles and iij qu'rtes in circuite, a verye fayre and p'kely grounde, beyng envyroned rownde aboute with highe hylls, and in the myddes a brode and depe ronnyng streme, ronnyng throw it, and harde by the castell wall, very well set with grete okes and other woode, whych ys valued to be worthe cccc li., and ys replenyshed with xxvj dere of auntlet, and xliij of rascall, and the Kyng's highnes dothe gyve, by reason of the sayde castell, ij advowsons, and ij chauntries, which ij chauntries doe stand w't'in the walls of the castell; and the say de castell ys worthe in rentes, fermes, and casualties.

The Manner of Welloo (Som't).—The sayde mannor standeth one myle from the castell of Farleigh Hungerford, and the lands of the sayde manner doe adjoyne with the lands of Farleygh Hungerford; whereunto there dothe appende neither advowsons, commons, nor woods, but ys of the yerely value in rentes and fermes of - - - - -

The Mannor of Westwell.—The same mannor standeth lykewyse one myle from Farleghe, the landes wherof do adjoyne with the landes of Farleigh and Wello. Thereunto dothe neyther append advowson nor woodes, but ys of the yerely value in rentes and fermes of - - - - -

Purchased lands, iij li. viij s.
 Chauntry lands, x li.
 Pen'ens, viij li.
 Dere in the parke, lxx.
 Woods and tymbre in the parke, now worth, to be sold, cccc li. xlvij li. ix s. ix d. wherof in woodes growing owt of the parke.
 xxx acr. of div's ages, valued now worthe, to be solde, xxx li.
 Benefices, iij.
 Chauntries, ij.
 Able men to serve the Kyng, xliij.
 There is kept onely one Court Baron.
 Purchased lands, n^l.
 Woodes, n^l.
 Able men to serve the Kyng, xix. xxvij li. vij s. x d.
 Court Baron onely.
 Purchased landes, xliij li. vij s.
 Woodes, n^l.
 Able men to serve the Kyng, ix. xliij li. vij s.

Som'e of all the saide landes and possessions within Somersetshire
 aforesayde - - - - -
 Landes purchased - - - - -
 Chauntry lands - - - - -
 Penc'ons - - - - -
 Woodes and tymbre now redye to be sold - - - - -
 Benefices - - - - -
 Chauntries - - - - -
 Able men to s've the Kyng - - - - -

iiij^{xxx} li. iiij s. viij. ob.
 xvij li. viij s. viij d.
 x li.
 viij li.
 cccxxx li.
 iiij.
 ij.
 iiij^{xxx}.

The Hundred of Chippenham, with the Manner of Chipna',
 Hollesdon, Wi'nand.—The sayde mannor standeth ix miles from
 the castell of Farleigh, in the parishe of Chippenham, wheryn the
 King's highnes, by reason of the sayde mannor, hathe the hundred
 there, and the lordship of part the royalties of the towne, and
 dothe keep lawdaye there twyse in the yere ; and dothe geve one
 chauntrie there. And to the lordshipp ther doth apperteyne xxv
 acr' of woodde, whiche was solde this laste yere past for xvij li.,
 and ys worthe in rents, fermes, and casualties, by the yere - -

Landes purchased, n^l.
 Woodes whiche were solde and feld
 th're last yere, xxv acres.
 Chauntries, j.
 Com'on, xxxvij acres.
 Able men to serve the Kyng, cxiiij.
 xli li. ix s.

The Mannor of Byddesdon.—The sayde mannor standeth ij
 myles from the foresayde towne of Chipnam ; and the landes therof
 do adjoyne with the landes of the said mannor of Hollesdon. To
 the same dothe append nether advowson, woods, nor com'on, and
 ys worthe in rentes and fermes - - - - -

Landes purchased, n^l
 Woodes, n^l.
 Onely Court Baron.
 Able men to serve the King, xiiij.
 xij li. vj s. iiij d.

The Mannor of Warmyster Skydmore.^m—The mannor of War-
 myster Skydmore lyeth xiiij myles from the mannor of Byddesdon ;
 whereunto dothe appende neyther woods, com'ns, nor advowsons,
 but ys worthe by the yere, in rents and fermes - - - - -

Lands purchased, vj li. xxij d.
 Woods, n^l.
 Courts, n^l.
 Able men to serve the Kyng, xvij.
 xvij li. xvj s. ix d.

The Mannor of Opton Skydmore.—The mannor of Opton Skyd-
 more standeth one myle from Warminster Skydmore ; and the landes
 of the saide ij mannors do adjoyne togethers ; whereunto do
 p'teyne iiij xl acres of woode of dyv's ages ; out of whiche woodes
 there hath been a yerely wood sale made of xx li. A greate com'on
 advouson of benefice, worthe by the yere xxx li., wherof Robert
 Balfroft, Clerk, is now p'son, and ys worthe by the yere, in rents
 and fermes, w^t the sayde yerely woodsale - - - - -

Landes purchased, xli s. iiij d.
 Woodes now worthe, to be sold, v li.
 Advowsons, j.

Commons, iiij myles in circuite.

Able men to serve the Kyng, xxxv.

lxj li. xij s.

Purchased lands, xxvij li. xvj s.

Woodes now worthe, to be sold, v li.

Allmeshouse, j.

Fre scole, j.

Commons, cc acres.

Able men to serve the Kyng,
 iiij^{xxx} iiij.

^m The manors of Warmister Skydmore and Upton Skydmore are now united in one, and their ancient boundary cannot be ascer-
 tained. Query.—Are not the woods those called Black Dog Woods?

theire sustentac'on and lyvyng, as they before this tyme have had, and have charters to shew for the same; and also ccccxx acres of wood, wherof there hath ben made yerely xx li., and is worthe, in rentes and fermes, woodsales, and other casualties, by the yere -

The Mannor of Little Sutton.—The mannor of Lytle Sutton lyeth one myle from Heytresburie, and the lands therof do adjoyne w^t the landes of Heytresburie, and ys worthe, in rentes and fermes, by the yere - - - - -

The Mannor of Fenny Sutton.—The sayde mannor is one myle from Lytle Sutton, and one myle from Fenny Sutton. The landes therof do entremede w^t the landes of Litle Sutton and Fenny Sutton, and ys of the yerely value, in rents and fermes, of - -

The Manor of West Codford.—The mannor of West Codford lyeth ij myles from Fenny Sutton, the landes wherof do adjoyne unto the landes of Heytresburye; wherunto do app'teyne neyther woods, advousons, nor com'on; and ys of the yerely value, in rentes and fermes, of - - - - -

The Mannor of Wynterborne Stoke.—The sayde mannor of Wynterbernestoke lyeth vij myles from Teffount; whereunto dothe append neither advouson nor woodes, but law daye twyse in the yere; and ys of the yerely value of - - - - -

The Mannor of Teffount.—The sayde mannor standeth v myles from Weste Codforthe, whereunto there ys adjoynung one coppis cont' x acres of the age of xiiij yeres, now worthe, to be solde, xij li.; wherunto do app'teyne advousons of benefices, worthe by yere viij li. ⁿ Sir Roger Fermor ys now incumbent there, of the age of xlix yeres, and ys worthe, in rentes and fermes - - - - -

The Mannor of Lytle Chiverell.—The sayde mannor standeth vij myles from Wynterbornestoke; wherunto dothe p'teneyne neither woodes nor advousons; and ys of the yerely value of -

The Mannor of Chiv'ell Hales.—The sayde mannor standeth half a myle from Lytle Chyv'ell; wherunto dothe append nother woodes nor advousons, but ys of the yerely value of - - - - -

The Mannor of Chyv'ell Burnell.—The sayde Mannor standeth one quart' of a myle from Chyverell Hales, and ys claymed lyke- wyse to be p'cell of the landes of the almehouse; and ys of the yerely value of - - - - -

The Mannor of Myldnall, [alias Mildenhall].—The Manor of Myldenall standeth xij myles from Chyv'ell Burnell; whereunto dothe p'tneyne iiij^{xx} acres of woodde of d'v's ages; wherof ij coppys had nede to be felled at this next tyme, or else they wilbe spyld; and ys of the yerely value of - - - - -

Som'e of all the sayde lande and possessions within Wiltshire aforesayde, iiij^{iiij}^{xx}xij li. xiiij s. iiij ob.

Landes purchased	- - - - -
Woodes new redye to be sold	- - - - -
Advousons	- - - - -
Almehouse	- - - - -

cxliij li. xiiij s. ix d.
Landes purchased, n ^l .
Able men to serve the Kyng, ix.
ej s. viij d.
Landes purchased, iiij li. vj s. viij d.
Advousons, j.
Doctor Bennet, Chancellor of Sarum, p'son.
Able men to serve the Kyng, xxxiiij. xxv li. xiiij d.
Landes purchased, n ^l .
Able men to serve the Kyng, xix.
xiiij li. xix s.
Landes purchased, n ^l .
Woodes, n ^l .
Able men to serve the Kyng, xxxiiij.
lij li. ij s.
Landes purchased, liij s. viij d.
Advousons, j.
Woodes, x acres were felled this last yere.
Able men to serve the Kyng, x.
.....
Landes purchased, xlv s. viij d.
Woodes, n ^l .
Able men to s've the Kyng, xxix. xxvij li. xvj s. x d.
This ys claymed as p'cell of the landes p'teynyng to the almehouse.
Able men to serve the Kyng, xj. xvij li. xvij s. x d.
Claymed to be p'cell of the almehouse.
Able men to serve the Kyng, xxiiij.
xj li. v s.
Landes purchased, n ^l .
Woods redy to be sold, iiij ^{xx} ac.
Able men to serve the Kyng, xxxiiii.
xxxvij li. ij s.
lvij li. vj s. ij d.
ml ^{iiij} ^{xx} li.
iiij.
j.

ⁿ This is in another hand-writing.

Scolehouse	- - - - -	j.
Able men to s've the Kyng	- - - - -	ccccxxvij.
Certayne landes and tenements lying in the towne of Hungerford aforesayde, called Candell rents, of the yerely value of	- - -	vij li. 5x s.
So'me totall of all the landes and possessyons w'in the saide counties of		
Somersetshire,	}	d'iiijxxxij li. vij s.
Wiltshire, and		
Barks.		
Landes purchased	- - - - - lxxvi li. xij s. x d.	
Chaunterye lands	- - - - - x li.	
Penc'ns	- - - - - vij li.	
Woodes nowe redye to be solde	- m ^e d. x. li.	
Benifices	- - - - -	iiij.
Chauntries	- - - - -	ij.
Almshouse	- - - - -	j.
Scoolehouse	- - - - -	j.
Able men to serve the Kyng	- - - - -	dlx.

Cartæ ad terras Domini de Hungerford Spectantes.

N^o I. 30 March, 38 Henrici VI. 1460.—From Robert Hungerford, Lord Molyus, to John, Bishop of Winchester, and others, a grant of his manors and lands in Winterbourn Stoke, Upton Scudamore, Warminster, and Mildenhall, cō Wilts; lands, &c. in Chippenham, Rowdon, Shuldo'n, Beeyston, Loldo'n, to William Lord Botreaux, and others, to have and to hold without any let or hindrance whatever. *Ex MSS. Cotton, Julius, B. xii. fol. 233.*

N^o II. 30 March, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Grant from Robert Hungerford and Molyus to John de Stourton, Edmund Hungerford, and others, of his manors of Charleton, near Hungerford, and Immer, with their appurtenances, in the county of Wilts; also his manors of Cadbury, Holbrook, Maperton, Clopton, Halton, and Hatherley, in the county of Somerset, together with all his rents, reversions, &c. at Hungerford, in Berkshire, to have and to hold without any let or hindrance whatever. *Ibid. fol. 234.*

N^o III. 30 March, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—This document recites, that whereas his father, Robert Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, had granted and confirmed to John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, and others, his several manors of Southpoole, Haylyston, Wykecobh'm, Wolmeston, Plumtre, Sutton Lucy, and Colwell, with the advowson of the church of Depesford, with all their appurtenances, in the county of Devon; and whereas his said father, by another deed, had granted and confirmed to the said personages his manors of Wellow, with those of Farley Hungerford, and Wotton Courtenay, in the county of Somerset, with all their appurtenances; as also his manors of Rustehall, Wittenham, and Rowley, in the county of Wilts; he, the said Robert Hungerford, fully approves of the said grants, and confirms them for himself and heirs to the aforesaid trustees, without any let or hindrance whatever. *Ibid. fol. 234.*

N^o IV. 30 March, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Robert Lord Hungerford and Molyus recites, that Philip Courtenay, John Fortesen, and others, had released and confirmed to his father Walter, late Lord Hungerford, and to Margaret his wife, and my mother, the manor of Brutford, with all its appurtenances, in the county of Wilts, as well as the manors and lands at Bremmeshawe and Pynchet, &c. in the county of Southampton, to be held by him and Margaret his wife, and their heirs and assigns. He, as son of the aforesaid Robert, confirms all those manors and

lands which were in the possession of the said Margaret on behalf of himself and his heirs. *Ex MSS. Cotton, Julius, B. xii. fol. 235.*

N^o V. 30 March, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—This deed recites, that whereas John Beynton, and others granted and confirmed to his father, and Margaret his wife, their manors of Heyghtredesbury, Tudryngton, and Hornyngsham, with the Hundred of Heyghtredesbury, the manors of Fenny Sutton and Codford, in the county of Wilts, with all their lands and appurtenances, he, Robert Hungerford their son, on the part of himself and heirs, grants and confirms to the said Margaret every right and title to the above estates. *Ibid. fol. 236.*

N^o VI. 30 March, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Robert Hungerford greeting, &c. Whereas Walter Hungerford, my grandfather, Lord of Heytesbury and Homet, granted and confirmed to Margaret my mother, his manor of Teffont, with its advowson, and all appurtenances, which were confirmed by my father, &c.; he, on his part, grants and confirms the above to the said Margaret.

N^o VII. 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Robert Hungerford gives unto his mother Margaret all his goods and chattels, without reserve of any claim, &c. *Ibid. fol. 237.*

N^o VIII. Robert Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Molyns, gives and grants to Dame Margaret Hungerford his mother, all his lands, tenements, &c. in Fonthill-Giffard, Stoppe, Fonthill-Episcopi, Tisbury, Farnhill, in Fonthill, Over-Teffont, Dinton, and Barford St. Martin's, cō Wilts, and all his lands, reversions, &c. called Colman's, situate in Knoyle Episcopi, which descended to him by his father; on his part, and on that of his heirs, to have and to hold without any let or hindrance whatever. *Ibid. fol. 237.*

N^o VIII. 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Robert Hungerford appoints Jacob Saygrave, and others, his lawful attornies, to deliver seisin to his mother in all his lands and possessions at Fonthill-Giffard, Stoppe, Fonthill-Episcopi, or Bishop's-Fonthill, Tisbury, Farne hull, in Fonthill-Episcopi, Overtteffont, Dinton, and Barford St. Martin's, in the county of Wilts; also all his lands at Colmans, in Knoyle Episcopi, which devolved to him upon the death of his father. *Ibid. fol. 238.*

N^o IX. 5 August, 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Royal grant to Richard Duke of Gloucester, of the lands of Robert Lord Hungerford and Molyns, attainted.

“The King, in consideration of the services done by our dear brother Richard Duke of Gloucester, gives unto him his demesnes, lands, and manors of Winterbourne Stoke, Upton Skydmore, Warmystre, and Mildenhall, in the county of Wilts, with the lands, tenements, &c. in Chippenham, Sheldon, Loldon, Wynterborne Stoke, Upton Skydmore, Warmystre, and Mildenhall, in the aforesaid county of Wilts; also the manors and hundred of Wellowe and Teleford, in the county of Somerset; the manors of Rusthall, Wyttenham, and Rowley, and the hundred of Chippenham, Bishopstrow, and Donlow, in the county of Wilts, all of which were lately the property of Sir Robert Hungerford, and which, by the outlawry of Sir Robert Hungerford, Lord of Hungerford and Molyns, son of the said Robert, now belong to us; and since Margaret, the wife of the said Robert, has and holds for the term of her life, the manors of Britford, Bremelsham, Teffont, cō Wilts; Park Hamyteth, Hilleton, Rilleton, Dawnoth, Hermena, and Tressodron, in the county of Cornwall; the King gives, after the death of the said Margaret, all the above possessions, &c. in remainder to his brother, &c. &c. *Ibid. fol. 238.*

N^o X. 38 Hen. VI. 1460.—Robert Lord Hungerford and Molyns grants his manor of Folke, cō Dorset (*i. e. dimidium*), with its appurtenances, and advowson of the church, to certain trustees, resigning all claim and pretensions on his part. *Ibid. fol. 232.*

N^o XI. 9 Edward IV. 1470.—The next document differs so much from all the former, that I shall give the contents of it entire:

“This indentur, made the xiii day of May, the yere of the reyne of King Edward the iiijth aft' the Conquest the ixth, betwene the right high and mighty Prince Richard Duke of Gloucest on the on' p'rtie, and Margarete Lady Hungerford and Botreaux on that other p'tie,

witnesith that the same p'ties by th'advise of their counseill bee condescended, accorded, concluded, and aggreyed in maner and fourme that foloweth, that is to say,

“The seid Margerete shal suffre the seyde Duke and h^s heires to have and enjoye the castell and manor of Ferlegh, and also a toft in Hungerford, in the county of Berks, called Hung'ford Court, and all the me'ses, lands, and ten'ts in Hung'ford, in the said countie, wich laate were Walter, sometye Lord Hung'ford, w'out interrupte'on of the seyde Margerete, or the feoffees enfeoffed by Rob't, late Lord Hung'ford, or any other havyng astate by them or any of them in the same. And the seyde Margerete, and all other p'sones havyng astate, or that shall have astate in the maners hereaft' ensuyng, that ys to sey, the maners of Heytesbury, Trudington, Hornyngesham, Fenny Sutton, and Codford, w'in the shyre of Wiltes, shall have, hold, and enjoye them to them and to here eyres and assignes w'out int'uppe'on of the seyde Duke according to here right and possession, and astate in the same. Also, where the seyde Margerete holdeth and claymeth to have astates for terme of hur lyfe, and in dower of and in the maners of Britford, Bremulshaw, Teffont, Wynt'bourne Stoke, Rustehale, Upton Skydmore, and Skydmore and Warmystr', in the seyde counte of Wiltes, the seyde Margerete shal have al the seyde maners for terme of hur lyff without int'upe'on or impediment of the seyde Duke, or any other by h^s com'aundement. And furthermor', that the feoffees of the seyde Robert, late Lord Hung'ford, shal have during the lyfe of the seyde Margerete, without int'upe'on of the seyde Duke, the maners of Teleford, Wittenham, Rouley, Wellow, Chippenham, Sheldon, Loldon, w' the hundred of Chippenham, Bysshoppeton, and Donlowe, and suffre the seyde Margerete to have and p'ceyve th'issues and profytes of the same duryng hur lyfe. And that the seyde Margerete have and enjoye the manors of Parke Hamyleth, Hylleton, Rilleton, Dawnoth, Harmena, and Tressodron', in the countie of Cornewaile, and al the maners, lordshyppes, lande, and ten't yn the realme of England, wich were some tyme Sir Walter Lord Hung'ford, or Robert Lord Hung'ford h^s sonne, whereof the seyde Margerete, the day of the date of these indentures, or any in hir name, or to hir use, take the offices and profits. The seyde castell, maner, and park of Farlegh, and the lands and ten'ts in Farlegh and Hung'ford Court aforeseyd, and the advowsons of the church of Farlegh aforeseyd onely excepted. And when the seyde Rob't, late Lord Hung'ford, enfeoffed certein p'soues in the seyde maners of Hung'ford, Farlegh, Teleford, Wittenham, Rowley, Wellow, Chyppenham, Sheldon, Loldon, with the hundred of Chippenham, Bisshoppston, and Donlow, to have to them and to their heirs to th'entent to p'fourme his wille, and paie lys detyts, and the fynnaunce of Rob't h^s some and eyre. The seyde Margerete graunteth and p'mytteth so to purvey and ordaine, that the seyde maners shall after hur decease be discharged of the seyde wille p'fourmyng paiements of detts and fynnaunce aforeseyd, so that after hur decease the same maners shal in law nor conscience be charged of the seyde wille p'fourmyng detts nor fynance, but be utterly discharged and quite therof. Saving alwey that the seyde Margerete take and p'ceyve the profites therof duryng her lyfe, the castel, maner, and parke of Ferlegh, and the lands and ten'ts in Ferlegh and Hung'ford aforeseyd, w' the advowson of the church of Ferlegh onely except. In witness wherof, &c. &c. &c.

N^o XII. 9 Edward IV. 1470.—This inquisition, taken at Chippenham before Robert Barell, Escheator, and others, who say, upon oath, that Philip Courtenay, John Fortescu, and others, were seised of the domains and manors of Britford and Bremmelshawe, and by certain papers gave and confirmed the said manors, &c. to Robert Hungerford and Margaret his wife, of which they were seised for their respective lives; and which said manors descended after their decease to their son Robert; and whereas by certain acts this said son was attainted in parliament of high treason, and all his lands, possessions, &c. became forfeited to the King after the decease of Lady Margaret, which said manors of Britford and Bremmelshawe were valued without reprisals at the sum of xxxs. And the jurors aforesaid say, that Walter Hungerford, father of Robert, was seised of the manor of Teffont, which, after the death of Margaret,

descended to the said Robert, who, being attainted of treason, this estate became forfeited to the Crown, and valued at *iiij li.* and held by the Abbess at Wilton. And whereas also, the aforesaid Robert was seised of the manors of Winterbourne Stoke, Upton Scudamore, and Warminster, and were afterwards granted to his son Robert, and his wife Margaret, for the term of her life, the former of whom was attainted; the jurors present that the manor of Winterbourne Stoke, held of the Duke of Clarence, was valued at *xxv marks*; the manor of Upton Scudamore at *xiiij li.* held also of the Duke of Clarence; and that of Warminster, valued at *iiij li.* held of the Earl of Wiltshire; which said Robert was also seised of the manor of Rustehalle, in the same county of Wilts, and of other manors, tenements, &c. which he granted to John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, and others, who confirmed it to Margaret Hungerford during her life, who afterwards assigned it to her son Robert, which said manor was valued at *x libr' per annum*, and held of Roger Towtes. And the jurors also say, that the aforesaid Robert Hungerford was seised of the manors of Chippenham, Shildon, al' Shuldon, and Lollodon, and of the hundred of Chippenham, Bisshoppeton, and Dunlowe, with their appurtenances, which said manors were valued at *xli.* and were held under the Abbey of Malmsbury. And the jurors also add, that Robert Hungerford was seised of the manors of Wittenham and Roweley, &c. &c. which had descended in like manner to Margaret, and her son Robert, which manor of Wittenham was valued at *v marks per annum*, and was held of Lord Souche; and the manor of Rowley, valued at *40s.* was held of the Abbess of Shaftesbury. *Ex MSS. Cotton, Julius, B. xii. fol. 294.*

N^o XIII. 13 Edward IV. 1474. — Inquisition taken at Launceston, in Cornwall, 30 Sept. before Walter Courteney, and others, by which it appears that Walter Hungerford, Knight, was seised of the manors, &c. of Parke Hamaterth, Hilton, Dawnoth, Newland, Kyrrys Retire, Tresodoron Magna, Hendre Scrope Hendre, Hermena, Trevigo, and Killeton, in the county of Cornwall; and that the aforesaid Walter granted the above to his son Robert and Margaret his wife, who confirmed the grant of them after their decease to their own son Robert, who, being attainted of treason, forfeited all his estates to the Crown, which said manors were thus valued:

Manor of Parke, *ix li. iij s. iiij d.* and was held by Dominus de Longwaye, with other appurtenances, value by service at *viiiij s. xj d. per annum.*

The manor of Hameteth, held of Dominus de Blisland, with other lands, valued at *xli. iijs. xjd. per annum*, and held by service of *xj s. xj d. per annum.*

The manor of Hylton, held of the Lord of Launceston, and valued at *liij s. iiij d.* and held by service of *iiij s. iiij d. per annum.*

The manor of Dawnoth, valued at *xliij s. iiij d. per annum*, held of the Lord of Carmanton by service of *ij li. gariophili.*

The manor of Newland, valued at *xxxiiij s. iiij d. per annum*, held by service of *ix d.* of the Lord of Blisland.

The manor of Kyrrys, valued at *lv s. xj d.* and held of the Lord of Lantian by service of *j d.* and *ob.*

The manor of Retire, valued at *xljx s. iiij d.* and held of the Lord of Blisland by service of *j d. ob. per annum.*

The manor of Tresodoron, valued at *xvj s. j d.* and held of the Lord of Carmanton by service of *ix d. ob. per annum.*

The manor of Magna Hendre, valued at *xxs.* and held of John Reskerrek by service of *v d. per annum.*

The manor of Scrope, valued at *xj s. ij d.* and held of the same Johannes for *iiii^{te} p'te li. cumin.*

The manor of Hermena, valued at *xxxix s. j d. ob.* and held of the Lord of Tregaunize by service of *v d.*

The manor of Trevigo, valued at *xxxiiij s. x d.* and held of the Lord of Penpolk by service of *ij d. ob.*

The manor of Killeton, valued at lxij s. ix d. and held by the Lord of Latian by service of ij s. *per annum*. *Ex MSS. Cotton, Julius, B. xii. fol. 294.*

N^o XIV. 25 June, 18 Edward IV. 1479.—Inquisition taken at Bradford, *co* Wilts, before Johannes Boteler, and others, then escheator for the county, which saith, “that Margaret Lady Hungerford and Botreaux, held no lands *in capite* from the King at the period of her decease, but that the said Margaret was seised of the manors and hundred of Heytesbury, Tytherington, Hornyngsham, Fenny Sutton, and Codford, with their several appurtenances, all of which she gave and confirmed to George Nevill, then Bishop of Exeter, and others. And they further say, that the said Margaret was seised of the advowsons of the church of Fenny Sutton, and Mildenhall; also of two chauntries in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, called Hungerford’s chauntries; also the advowson of the chauntry in the church of St. Mary, in the parish church of St. Andrew, at Chippenham, &c.; which said advowsons, with their appurtenances, by her charter, dated 20 Sept. 17 Edward IV. she granted and confirmed to John Mompesson, and others, by virtue of which grant these persons were seised of the said advowsons, &c. They say also, that these advowsons, &c. were held of the Prior of Christ Church, in the county of Southampton, by fealty alone; also, that the advowsons of the chantries lately founded, are worth nothing *per annum*, and that the manors, &c. of Heytesbury, Tytherington, and Horningsham, are held of the King *in capite* for the service of a fourth part of one military feod; that the manor of Heytesbury, with its hundred, are worth x li *per annum*; the manor of Tytherington, liij s. iiij d. *per annum*; the manor of Horningsham, xx s.; that of Fenny Sutton, xl s.; and the manor of Codford, xls. And the jurors aforesaid say, that the said Margaret departed this life on the seventh day of February last, and that Maria Hungerford, namely, the daughter of Thomas Hungerford, is her nearest heir, and at the time of taking this inquisition was eleven years of age.

In the deeds, N^{os} I. II. III. and IV. Sir Robert Hungerford, Lord of Heytesbury and Molyns, recites various deeds of his late father Sir Robert, giving his manors, lands, &c. *in trust*, and confirms the same.

The trustees then grant the said manors, lands, &c. to the said Sir Robert and Margaret his wife, (confirmed by deed N^o V.) thereby empowering Lady Margaret to dispose of the lands by will, which she otherwise could not have done.

By deed N^o VI. he confirms a grant of his uncle Walter to his mother, and thus enables her to dispose of that also. At this time he seems to have contemplated the royal displeasure, for, by deed N^o VII. he gives to his mother all his goods and chattels; and by N^o VIII. he appoints attorneys to deliberate with his mother; and by N^o VIII.* he makes a final grant of all his patrimony.

By these means he intended to avoid sequestration, and secure the property in his family; but they were ineffectual, for the lands, &c. were seized by the Crown, and much of the property given to Richard Duke of Gloucester, by deed N^o IX. dated 5 August 1460, with the remainder after the death of Lady Margaret.

N^o X. seems out of place; perhaps in point of time it preceded the attaint.

N^o XI. is an agreement between Lady Margaret and the Duke of Gloucester, by which she recovers much of the property, the expense of which she states in her account at £2155 in the whole.

N^o XII. is an inquisition of the Wiltshire estates, &c. held at Chippenham, by which it was found, that after her death, the lands ought to escheat to the Crown in consequence of the attainder.

N^o XIII. is an inquisition held at Launceston, on the Cornish lands, with the same result.

After *this*, it may be supposed that Lady Margaret made her peace with the Crown; for, by an inquisition taken at Bradford on her death, it was found that she held no lands of the King *in capite*, and that she died 7 February 1479, seised of, &c. &c.; and that Maria Hungerford,

daughter of Thomas, son of Robert, son of the said Margaret, being then upwards of eleven years of age, was her heir.

I hope my readers will not accuse me of too much detail in recording the substance of the above deeds. It is the duty of a Topographer to publish *every* document which may come within his knowledge; and no one respecting so illustrious a family as that of Hungerford can be deemed uninteresting.

By the inquisition of the lands of this Walter Lord Hungerford, taken after his decease, and their consequent escheat to the Crown, his princely but unfinished mansion at Heytesbury is described as capable of making a fit residence for the court whenever his Majesty should come into this part of the country. He was thrice married: 1. To Susanna, daughter of Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey, by whom he had issue Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley, his heir, who obtained grants of many of the lands of his father. 2. To Alicia, daughter of William Lord Sandys, of the Vine; by whom he had issue Sir Edward, also of Farley; Eleanor, married, first, to . . . Masters; and, secondly, to Sir John Hungerford, of Down Ampney; and Mary, married, first, to . . . Baker, Esq., and, secondly, to Thomas Shaa, Esq. And, 3. To Isabella, daughter of John Lord Hussey, by whom he had no issue.

I now come to Sir Walter Hungerford, of Farley, the last of this illustrious family whom I shall mention; and I reflect with satisfaction on his different conduct through life, and his more fortunate termination of it. The motto affixed to his portrait, with its appendages, demonstrate the man and his habits. He proclaims himself *AMICIS AMICISSIMUS*—a most endearing expression! The motto alludes most forcibly to the fatal and ambitious pursuits of his ancestors; and the hooded hawk resting on his arm, together with the other curious portraiture of the same personage on horseback, points him out to us as a lover of the country, and the champion of rural amusements. (*See Plates IX. and X.*)^o

“Live to thyself, reflect *within* thyself, nor attempt ambitious projects: for the small bark avoids the tempestuous waters.”

*Vive tibi; teque habita, nec grandia tentes,
Effugit immodicas parvula puppis aquas.*

The manor and lordship of Heytesbury having been granted to Henry Wheeler, it was not in the power of the Crown to restore it to this Sir Walter with the other estates of his father; but he obtained a grant of the reserved rent of £79. 16s. on that manor, which descended from him to Sir Edward his brother; which Sir Edward levied a fine, and made a settlement in tail of all the estates; and by his will, dated 1607, gave this reserved rent to Walter Hungerford, an illegitimate son of the said Sir Walter his brother.

Having traced Heytesbury out of the possession of the Hungerfords, I ought, perhaps, in strictness, to close my account of them in this place. To enter into a minute detail of the numerous branches of this family, would require, indeed, an entire volume; my researches have, therefore, been confined chiefly to the first and second branches, settled at Heytesbury and Farley Castle. Four other branches were dispersed in the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Oxford; viz. At Studley and Cadenham, cō Wilts; at Down Amney, cō Gloucester; at Windrush; and at Black Bourton, cō Oxon.

Of these four places of ancient residence, Down Amney alone deserves attention, as part of the old mansion still remains, together with a very perfect and handsome turreted gateway leading to it.

^o I am indebted to Richard Pollen, Esq. for the engravings of these two plates, from the original paintings in his possession.

PLATE IX.



VIVE TIBI TRIQ HABITA NEG GRANDIA TESTES
EFFUCIT INDIAS PARVIA PUPPIS AQVAS.

1651
Amicus Anglorum

JOH. WALLIS. SCULPTOR.

London. Published for J. Wallis, at the Sign of the Sun.

St. Walter Hungerford knight had in queen Elizabeths time the second of her rains for his part was to gether a baye horse a blacke archerande a leverall his other was for tenor years to gether to sell Englande not a botta his betters he that should showe the best horse for a man of armes a greyhound



for a hare a hawke for the year to wine III hundred pounds that was a hundery the pounds a pese also he had a portabeon for the henn in her majestys time whiche he kept VIII yers and offered the lye to the for a hundred pounds and were refused for all.

In the brief Memoirs, lately published, entitled "Hungerfordiana," I have noted the heads of these different lines, and added all the sepulchral records which I have been enabled to collect at present: but many are still wanting.

FAMILY OF HUNGERFORD.

There are few families whose early career in life has been more distinguished by a series of fortunate events, and especially by marriages. It is supposed that their name originated from the town of Hungerford, in Berkshire, where their residence is attested by the monumental inscriptions, which are still preserved in the parish church; but the first smiles of good fortune seem to have been bestowed upon them in our own county of Wilts, by the marriage of Walter de Hungerford with Maud, daughter and heir of John de Heytesbury.

They had issue by this marriage a son named Walter, who had two sons, 1. Robert; 2. Walter. The former was married to Geva or Joan, but dying without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother Walter, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Adam Fitz-John, of Cheverel, *c*o Wilts.

But it is somewhat singular that we can find no armorial bearings belonging to the family of Hungerford *previous* to its union with Fitz-John, whose arms they assumed, and bore ever afterwards; but some of the branches of the family disagree in this point, and place (I think properly) the arms of Heytesbury *before* those of Fitz-John.

Some account of a sepulchral tablet in the new Church at Hungerford will merit our attention from its antiquity and singularity. (*See Plate VII.*)

The parish church at Hungerford having been lately rebuilt, this inscription has changed its situation from South to North; but it still exists against the North wall, and has been compared attentively with the copy given of it by Mr. Gough.^u Ashmole also mentions it in his *Antiquities of Berkshire*. It is composed of Latin and old French. The central tablet records the memory of the deceased in these words:

"*Ry (Qui) p^r Mons^r Rob^t de Hu'gerford tant en il vivera: et p^r l'alme de ly apr' sa mort priera: Synk centz et sinqante jours de pardon avera: grante de qatorse evsques: tant com' il fuist en vie: par quei en non de charitè: Pater: et Ave.*"^v

Adjoining this square tablet in the centre is a quatrefoil, inscribed; and beyond it a larger circle, bearing the following words in old Latin characters:

Credo—Quod de terrâ surrecturus sum.

Credo—Quod in carne meâ videbo

Deum Salvatorem meum.

Credo—Quod Dominus, Pater, Filius,

et Spiritus Sanctus,

Sanctus Dominus unus.

Credo—Quod idem Dominus

Quemquam secundum

opera sua judicabit.

Each line, as above, is separated by a circle bearing these five letters, i. e. CREDO.

^u But by this comparison, I have found Mr. Gough faulty in some parts of the inscription, as also in engraving on the shield the arms of Heytesbury, whereas it is evident that the escutcheon is left blank, and no armorial bearings ever engraved upon it. (*See the annexed Plate.*)

^v This Robert died 28 Edward III. (1354.)

The following inscription surrounds the quatrefoil border :

Credo—Per Dei Patris potenciam,
Credo—Per Filii sapienciam,
Credo—Per Sancti Spiritus clemenciam,
Credo—Vitam possidere beatam.

Neither Ashmole nor Gough deciphered the letters and meaning of the circles ; they are all similar, and evidently refer to the word *credo*. These circles apply equally to the outer circle and inner quatrefoil.

After the removal of the family to Heytesbury, we should naturally expect to find some monumental records of them in a place where they resided for so many years, but not a single monument now remains, except their favourite badge the *Sickle*, which is still visible on the wall of the present sepulchral vault of the family of A'Court, and which, I think, was in former times a chantry of the Hungerford family.

But by our researches into the records of the dead, we are most highly gratified in viewing the stately monuments of this family in their chapel and vault at Farley Castle, and in Salisbury Cathedral, Down Ampney, &c.; but every antiquary will regret that the trowel of modern innovation has caused so much *demolition* and *transposition* of the buildings, monuments, &c. which *once* stood on their *original* site in our Cathedral.

Fortunately, however, we are enabled to judge of *what they were* by the drawings made by Schnebbelie, and engraved by that zealous antiquary, the late Mr. Gough.

TOMBS AND INSCRIPTIONS OF THE FAMILY OF HUNGERFORD.

Sir Thomas Hungerford, Speaker, &c. son of Sir Walter by Elizabeth Fitz-John, was buried at Farley, 1398, with this epitaph :

“ Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Hungerford, Chevalier, Dominus de Farley, Belew, et Hetesberi, qui obiit III die Decembris, anno mcccxcviii, cujus anime p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

The aforesaid Sir Thomas married Joan, daughter and coheiress to Sir Edmund Hussey, Knt. She died 13 Henry IV. (1411-12), and was buried with her husband, and this inscription records her memory :

“ Hic jacet Domina Johanna uxor ejusdem Thome Hungerford, filia Domini Edmundi Huse militis, que obiit primo die mensis Marcii anno Domini mccccxii.”

Mr. Gough quotes the following passage from a charter (7 Edward III.), which proves that Sir Thomas Hungerford had also a wife named Eleanora :

“ Jacobus Beauford et Osbertus frater ejus relaxarunt Thomæ Hungerford, et Eleanoræ uxori ejus, totum suum, &c.”

Walter Lord Hungerford, son of the aforesaid Sir Thomas by Joan his wife, died 1449, and by his will, dated the same year, ordered his body to be deposited in Salisbury Cathedral, within a chapel which he had erected at his own cost, where he also founded a perpetual chantry for two chaplains, who were enjoined to perform service every morning before seven o'clock, and two daily masses.

This chapel, vulgarly called the *Cage*, was in later times appropriated as a seat for the Bishop and Mayor in sermon time, and for the Judges and Sheriffs during the assizes. But

during the repairs and innovations which the Cathedral underwent in the year 1789 this chapel was removed; and a slab was discovered which once was decorated with the brasses of a male and female personage, each surrounded with sickles; ^p this circumstance evidently demonstrated the history of these effigies; the sickle being the badge of the Hungerford family.

To record their memories, the following inscription was placed on the stone representing the brassless figures by the Earl of Radnor, who is related to the family of Hungerford:

“*Simulacra conspicias ære antehac expressa, Gualteri Hungerford, ex ordine Georgiano militis, Domini Hungerford, Heytesbury, et Homet, summi Angliæ Thesaurarii; necnon Catharinæ, quam in primis nuptiis habuit, Thomæ Peverel filiæ et hæredis; quibus sacellum, Gualtero adhuc circa annum 1429 vivente, hic loci substructum, unâ cum ossibus subter conditis, et quicquid erat præterea reliquiarum abhinc amovit, summâque in majores suos reverentiâ, prope ecclesiæ hujus altare collocari et honestate renovari pristinâ curavit.*”

This chapel was most richly decorated with armorial escutcheons, of which Mr. Gough has given a particular account in his fine work of “*Sepulchral Monuments,*” and within it, Catharine Peverell was interred together with her husband.

Robert Lord Hungerford, second son of Walter, who succeeded to the titles on the death of his elder brother s. p. lies also interred in Salisbury Cathedral; and, according to Gough, his memory was recorded by an effigy, six feet five inches long, recumbent in plated armour, cropped hair, gorget of mail, collar of SS, and elbow pieces different from each other and fastened by bows, belt handsomely studded with crosses in squares, a dagger at his right side, angels at his head, a dog at his feet, and a long coil of rope hanging from him. But to this distinguished nobleman we owe the curious chapel erected by the will of his wife Margaret Botreaux, which now, alas! is no more, to the great mortification of every antiquary. Fortunately, however, the design of the chapel, together with the interesting paintings on the wall, have been preserved in engravings by Mr. Gough; together with a particular description of it. I must not, however, omit to mention, that, during the repairs of the Cathedral in 1789, the body of this noble Baron was discovered, which had been wrapped in cloth: the head was reclined on the left shoulder, the hands placed across the middle of the body, and the legs straight. The Bishop and Dean, who were present during this disinterment, ordered the remains to be placed in a box with care, until they could be removed to a proper place.

In the middle of this chapel was an altar-tomb for the foundress, who died in 1477. The death of the husband preceded that of his wife, in 1458.

The next personage who deserves our notice, is Robert, son of Robert Lord Hungerford, by Margaret Botreaux, who was beheaded in the year 1463.

When the alterations took place in Salisbury Cathedral the traces of his effigy in brass were discovered on a slab, habited in armour; his head reposing on a helmet, a lion at his feet, surrounded by shields of arms, and numerous sickles, which seem to have been a favourite device with this family; for we find them still existing on many buildings, formerly their possessions, throughout our county.

Eleanor Molyns, his wife, lies buried at Stoke Poges, ∞ Bucks, where her memory is recorded by the brass figure of a woman in a shroud, and by the following inscription:

“*Hic hoc sub lapide sepelitur corpus venerabilis d'ne Elenore Mullens, Baronisse, quam primitiùs desponsavit d'nus Rob'tus Hu'gerforde, miles et baro; et hanc postea nupsit honorabilis d'nus Oliverus Manyngam, miles, quor' ai'abus p'pic' Deus. Amen.*”

^p I have already mentioned that no armorial bearings of the Hungerford family could be found previous to their adopting those of Fitz-John. At what time they assumed their crest is uncertain, but as the arms of Peverell are the wheat-sheaf, and the before-mentioned tomb is full of sickles, is it not possible, that after the marriage with Peverell, the Hungerfords assumed the wheat-sheaf and sickle, though the colours are *Or*, not *Argent*?

The decease of the father naturally brings us to that of the son, whose name was Walter, and who lies buried at Farley, with this inscription :

“ Tyme tryeth Truth.

Quod Walter Hungerford, Knight, who lyeth here,
And Edward his sone, to God's mercy in whome
He trusts for ever. A° D'ni 1585, the vi of Decembr'.”

ARMS OF HUNGERFORD.—On examining the different quarterings of this shield, it will be observed that I have allotted the *first* place to the armorial bearings which are attributed to the family of HEYTESBURY ; as those of Fitz-John, which the HUNGERFORDS assumed as *their own* arms, *after* their marriage with the heiress of that family, could not be claimed *before* that union. In many of the tombs, and shields on monuments, I frequently find the *priority* given to Heytesbury ; as, for instance, in the stately tomb of Sir Thomas at Farley, the son of Sir Walter, by Elizabeth Fitz-John, the Heytesbury bearings are placed *first*, and Fitz-John *second*, painted on *his* armour, as well as on the long robes of his wife Joan Husee.

In the monument, also, of Sir Walter, at Farley, I find the same precedence given to the arms of Heytesbury.

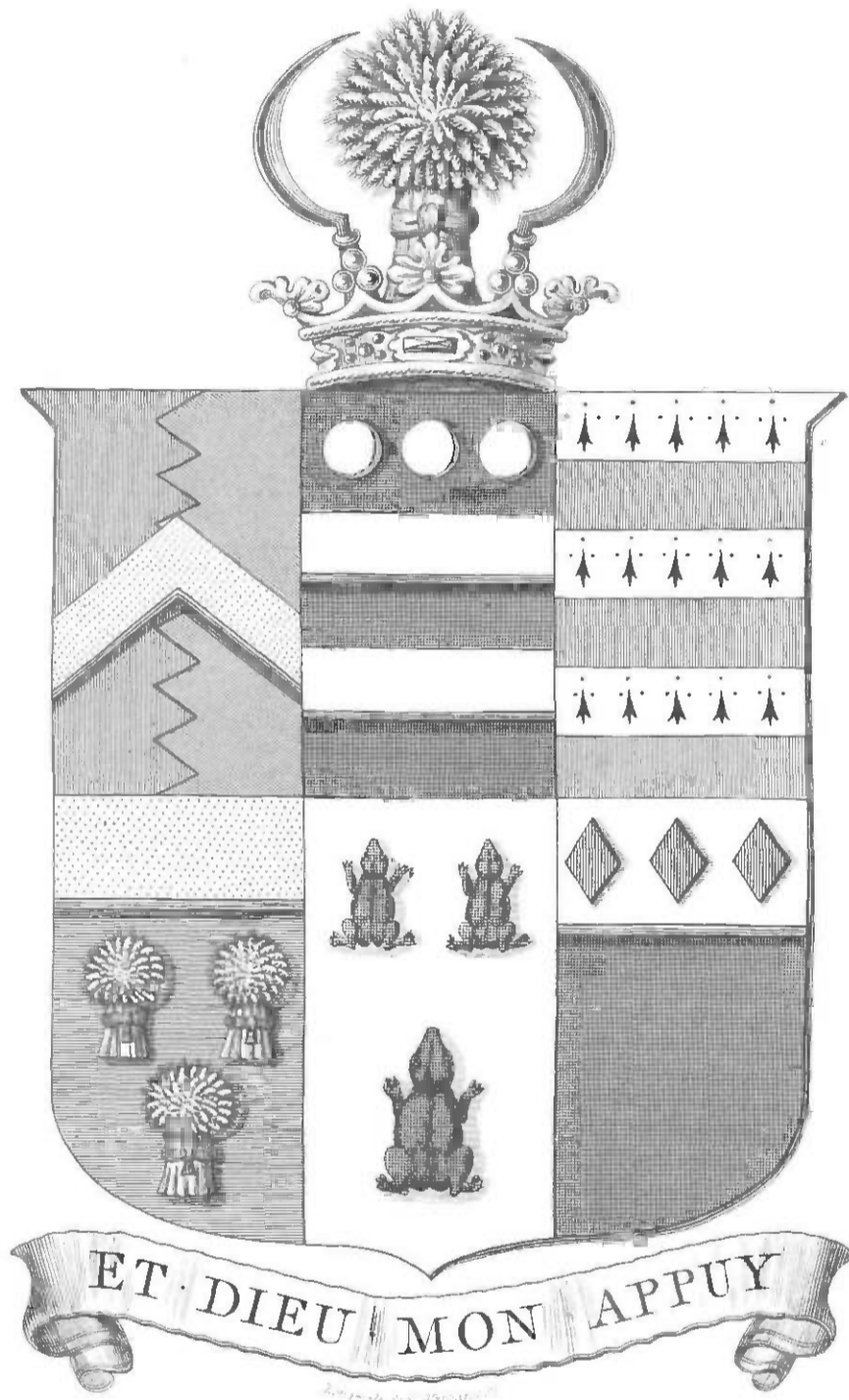
The shield, also, in the first compartment of the monument of Sir Edward Hungerford, at Farley, contains the arms of Heytesbury *alone*.

All these examples will tend to prove, that the place of precedence was in many instances given to HEYTESBURY, in preference to FITZ-JOHN ; and will justify me in having so done in this escutcheon.

CREST.—The very handsome crest which is affixed to the arms of Hungerford, seems also involved in intricacy. I know not at what time the general custom prevailed of assuming Crests. I rather think they were subsequent to Badges : and as the very ancient family of Stourton had for its badge a *Sledge*, which is still visible in the parish church of Stourton, on painted glass, as well as on a sculptured shield of stone in the portal of Little Langford, prior, probably, to their assuming that of the Moyne family, so, perhaps, the Hungerfords had a *SICKLE* for their badge. It was certainly a great favourite with the family, for we find it on all their churches, mansions, and tombs, thickly scattered, sometimes *single*, at other times *double*, and sometimes *treble*, forming a circle.

Now, as there is every reason to suppose that the Hungerfords assumed the arms of FITZ-JOHN, why should they not have taken a hint from those of a subsequent heiress, PEVEREL, and added their favourite badge, the *sickle*, to the garb or sheaf of the PEVERELS, changing only the colour of *Argent* to the more appropriate one of *Or* ? At all events, from whatever soil the *garb* may have sprouted, it is a very handsome crest, and worthy of the illustrious family who assumed it.

HUNGERFORD.



1. HEYTESBURY.

2. FITZ-JOHN.

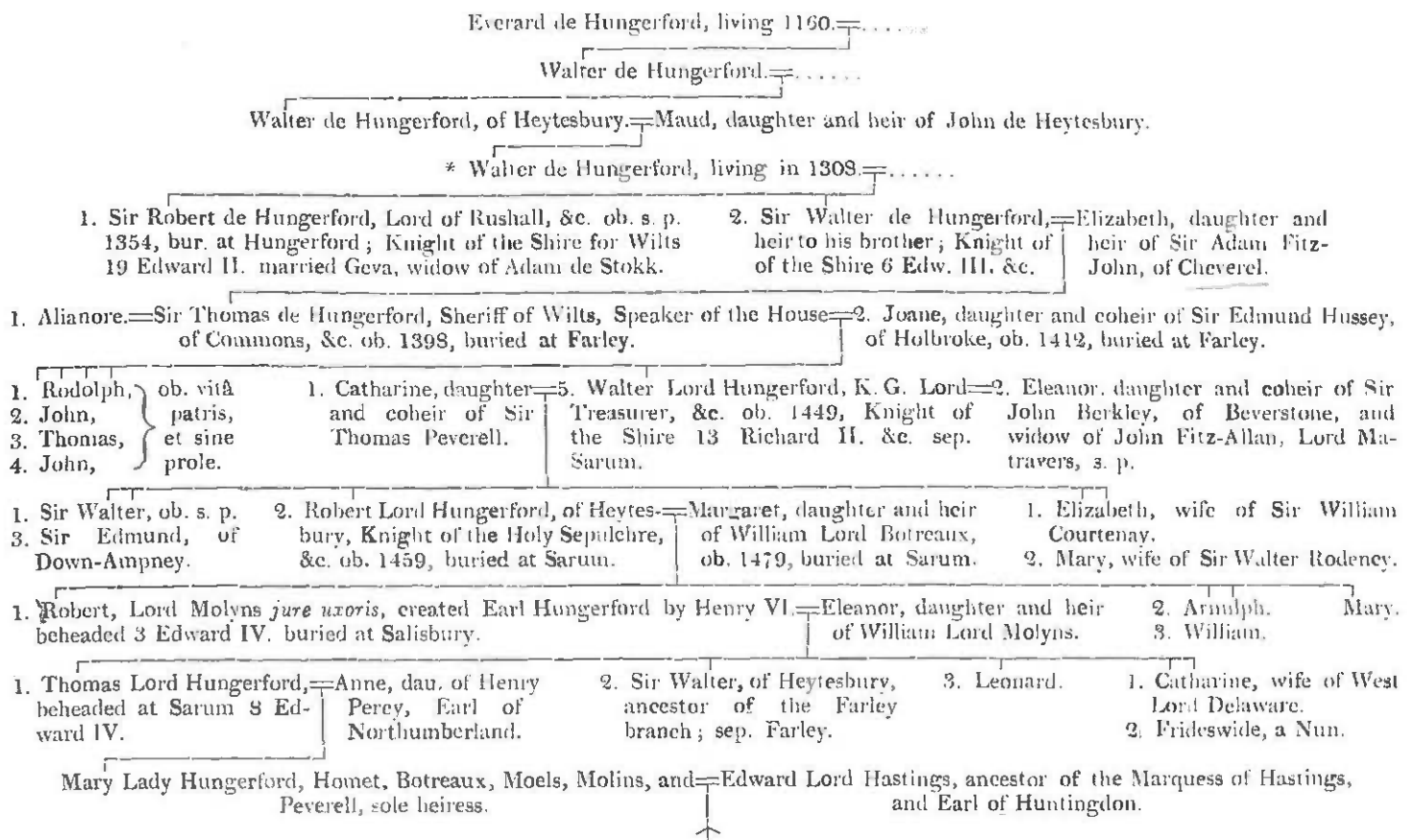
3. HUSSEY.

4. PEVERELL.

5. BOTREAUX.

6. MOLYNS.

PEDIGREE of HUNGERFORD.



* An old pedigree calls this Walter de Hungerford *Baron de Hopgras*; and gives him to wife Millicent Zouch, but I know not what credit is due to it. Hopgras is an estate near Hungerford.

If I have wandered a little out of the way in tracing the descent of the family of Hungerford, I might plead as an excuse, the important rank and vast possessions which they once held, and the singular circumstance, that of the numerous offspring and descendants of Sir Thomas Hungerford, the purchaser of Heytesbury, not one who bears the name, in this kingdom at least, is now to be found.

But I have another reason for being thus particular with them in this place. In the future prosecution of this work, we shall find different members of the family in possession of many manors and estates in Wilts; and it must be observed, that this pedigree is confined to the early branches of the family.

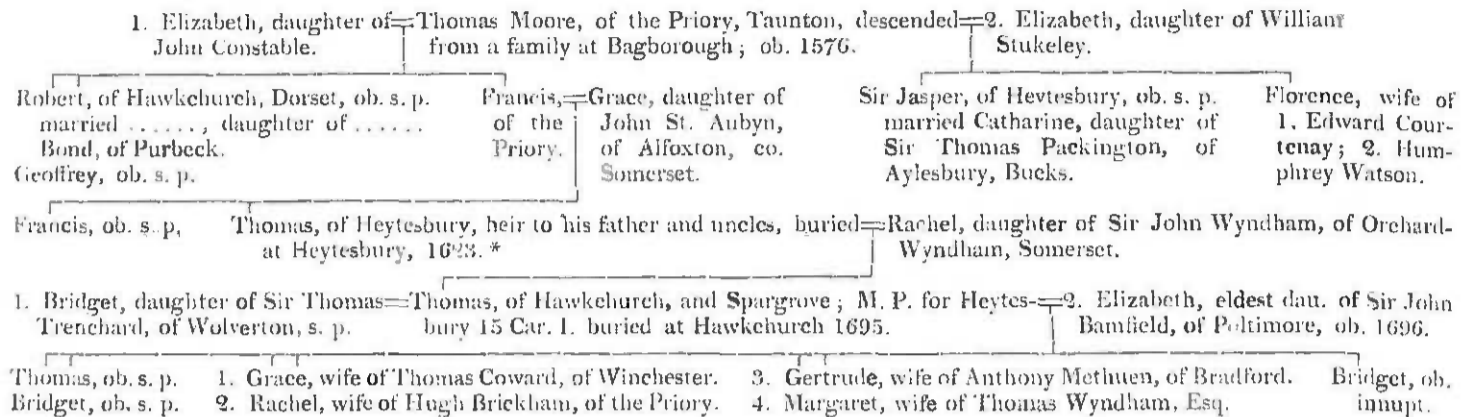
I now return to the descent of the MANOR OF HEYTESBURY.

From Henry Wheeler, who obtained a grant of it, it passed by purchase to the family of MOORE, of the Priory, Taunton. 1. Sir Jasper Moore, son of Thomas by his second wife, resided here, and married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Packington, of Aylesbury, Knt.; but dying without issue, it descended to, 2. Thomas, his nephew and heir, son of Francis Moore, of Taunton Priory. He married Rachel, daughter of Sir John Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in cō Somerset, and was buried at Heytesbury, 1623, leaving issue, 3. Thomas, his son and heir. This Thomas is called of Hawkchurch, Dorset, and of Spargrove, Somerset. In 1641 he sold the manor and hundred of Heytesbury to Edward Ashe, Esq. of Halsted, in Kent, and having been twice married, left his other property to be divided among four daughters, his coheirresses.

PEDIGREE of MOORE.

ARMS: *Argent*, two bars engrailed *Azure*, between nine martlets *Gules*.

CREST: A tyger's head crased *Argent*, pierced through the neck with a broken spear *Or*, headed of the first.



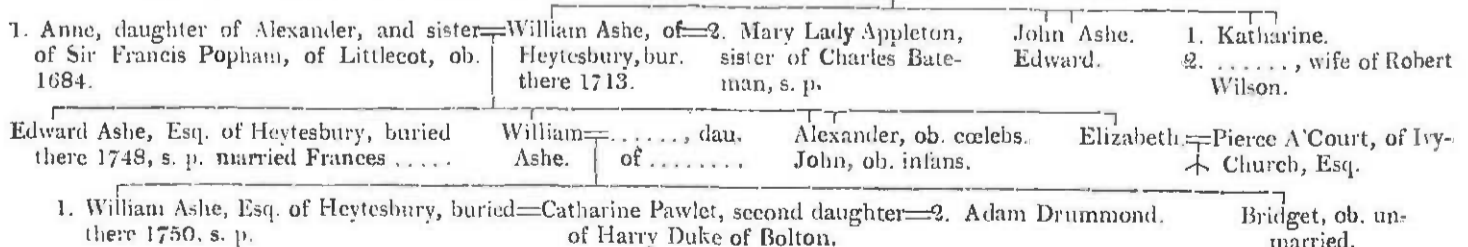
* The two broken effigies in Heytesbury Church are those of this Thomas Moore and his wife Rachel. Their tomb was seen by Collinson, but does not now exist.

1. Edward Ashe, Esq. who purchased Heytesbury of Thomas Moore; is styled of London, merchant, and of Halsted, in Kent. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Woodward, of Lambeth, and died 1656, leaving a son and heir, namely,
2. William Ashe, of Heytesbury, Esq. He was twice married, and dying in 1713, left by his first wife Anne, sister of Sir Francis Popham, of Littlecot,
3. Edward Ashe, his son and heir, who, dying without issue, it passed to William his brother, and from him to his son and heir,
4. William Ashe, of Heytesbury, Esq. He married Catharine Pawlet, second daughter of Harry Duke of Bolton, but dying without issue, in 1750, the property descended to the family of A'Court, in right of Elizabeth, daughter of William Ashe, who married Pierce A'Court, Esq. formerly of Ivy-Church, in *co* Wilts, and who was next heir.

PEDIGREE of ASHE.

ARMS: *Argent*, two chevrons *Sable*. CREST: A cockatrice *Or*, combed and wattled *Gules*.

Edward Ashe, of London, Esq. and of Halsted, in *co*. Kent, buried at All-hallows Staining, London, 1656; M. P. for Heytesbury 16 Car. I. — Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Woodward, of Lambeth, ob. 1698.



I now come to the family of the present possessor, who, as has been already observed, came to this property by Elizabeth, daughter of William, and aunt and heir to the last William Ashe, of Heytesbury.

From the ancient records and pedigrees which have fallen under my inspection, I learn that the family of A'Court formerly had possessions in various parts of Somersetshire, at Bridgewater, Evercreech, Huish, Stokegumber, North-Petherton, North-Curry, Lillesdon, and in the City of Bristol.

One of the family afterwards resided at Frome, and married Susannah, daughter of Sir John Horner, of Cloford, Knt.; he died in the year 1654, and was buried at Frome. By this marriage he had a son named William, who married Susannah, daughter of John Osborne, of Frome, Gent.; he died 1656, and was buried at Frome aforesaid; his wife departed this life 1685. They left issue, 1. John, styled of Rodden; 2. William; 3. Robert; 4. James; 5. Thomas; and two daughters, 1. Anne, married, first, to Philip Whitechurch, of Frome; and, secondly, to John Coles, of Whatcomb; 2. Susannah, married to James Blackborne, of Mells, in *co* Somerset.

2. William A'Court, the second son, is described in the pedigree as of Madraspa, on the coast of Coromandel, merchant; he was baptized at Frome May 16, 1618, and his will was proved in 1662.

3. Robert A'Court, the third son (or as some say the second), was buried at Frome 9 Aug. 1675. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Albyn, of Batcombe, *co* Somerset, and had issue, 1. William, *ætat.* 6 in 1672, and living in 1691; 2. Margaret, born 18 January 1657, and living in 1691.

4. James, the fourth son, styled of Rodden, and sometime of Leghorn, merchant, was baptized at Frome 7 January 1629, died 4 December 1692, and buried at Rodden.

5. Thomas, the fifth son, was buried at Frome October 24, 1654.

I now return to John A'Court, the eldest son of William and Susannah, who is described of Rodden, and the purchaser of that manor of Sir George Horner in the year 1664, though it is evident that the families of A'Court and Pierce had lands there many years before. He married Lydia, daughter of William Brewer, of Lullington, in *co* Somerset, Gent. He was baptized at Frome 6 April 1617, and was buried at Rodden in February 1692. Lydia his wife, died 26 December 1681, *ætat.* 64, and was likewise interred at Rodden. They left issue one son named John, and two daughters; 1. Lydia, married to Thomas Napper, of Frome, Gent.; and, 2. Jane, married to John Napper, of Bristol, merchant, brother of the said Thomas Napper.

John A'Court, of Rodden, Esq. son and heir of the last John, married Mary, daughter, and at length sole heir of Robert Pierce, M.D. The said John died 27 October 1701, and was interred at Rodden. Mary his wife deceased 1 February 1679, *ætat.* 23, and was buried in the Abbey Church, at Bath.⁹ He had two daughters, Lydia, wife of Thomas Napper, of Frome; and Jane, wife of John Napper, of Bristol, merchant; and an only son,

Pierce A'Court, of Ivy-Church, *co* Wilts, M. P. married November 27, 1705, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ashe, of Heytesbury, Esq. M. P. for that borough; by which marriage the borough and manor of Heytesbury eventually passed into this family. He died 7 March 1724-5, and Elizabeth his wife in 1746. They were both buried at Rodden, having had issue 1. Pierce; 2. William; 3. Alexander; 4. Edward; 5. John; 6. Elizabeth.

Pierce A'Court, of Ivy-Church, Esq. eldest son and heir, was born in 1706. He was M. P. for Heytesbury, and on succeeding to that property, pursuant to the will of Edward

⁹ Since this marriage the male heirs of the A'Court family have added the name of Pierce to their own. This latter family was formerly seated at Devizes, in this county, of which town John Pierce was several times Mayor. His son Robert by a second marriage was of Combe-Hay, *co.* Somerset, and had a son Robert, M. D. of Bath, whose daughter Mary, by the decease of her two brothers, became his heir, and brought the surname into this family.

Ashe his uncle, he took the name of Ashe in addition to his own. He married Janet, daughter of Colonel Robert Brown, and sister to Robinia, Countess of Peterborough, but died in 1763, without issue, and was buried at Rodden.

William A'Court, his younger brother, born in 1708, succeeded him; and he also, in compliance with the said will, assumed the name of Ashe. He was a General of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 11th regiment of Infantry; he died August 1781, and was buried at Heytesbury. By his marriage with Annabella, daughter and coheir of Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham, *co* Middlesex, Esq. who died February 1777, and was buried at Heytesbury, he had issue,

William Pierce Ashe A'Court, created a Baronet of Great Britain by patent in 1795; who died 27 July 1817, and was buried at Heytesbury. He was twice married; first, to Catharine, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel John Bradford, who died without issue in 1776, and was buried at Cheltenham; he married, secondly, October 30, 1777, Lætitia, daughter of Henry Wyndham, of Salisbury, who died August 1821, and was buried at Heytesbury.

By this second marriage he had issue three sons and four daughters; namely, 1. Sir William A'Court, Bart. the present possessor of the estates, and British Ambassador to the Court of Spain. He was born July 10, 1779, and married October 3, 1808, Maria Rebecca, daughter of the Honourable William Bouverie, brother to the Earl of Radnor, by whom he has issue several children. 2. Edward-Henry A'Court, a Captain in the Royal Navy; he was born December 10, 1783. 3. Charles Ashe A'Court, a Colonel in the Army; he was born June 17, 1785. The last official situation held by Lieutenant-colonel A'Court was that of Adjutant-general to the Forces in the Mediterranean. He is now borne on the half pay of the 1st regiment of Greek Light Infantry. 4. Lætitia, married February 13, 1809, to the Honourable William Elliot. 5. Annabella, married May 15, 1805, to Richard Beadon, Esq. only son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells. 6. Maria, married November 7, 1811, to the Honourable Philip Bouverie, son of the Earl of Radnor. 7. Caroline, married, 1818, to Stewart Crawford M. D. of Bath.

In the chapel at Rodden, or Raddan, near Frome, there are the following inscriptions:

1. "Depositum mortale Johannis A'Court de Raddan generosi, qui cal. Febr. anno æræ Christianæ MDCXCI. animam placide Deo reddidit, postquam in corpore peregrinata est ann. lxxii."

2. "Hic jacet corpus Lidie Court nuper uxoris Johannis Court, de Raddan generosi, quæ obiit vicesimo sexto die Decembris, anno ætatis suæ sexagesimo quarto, annoque Dom. 1681."

3. "Reponuntur hic exuviæ Johannis A'Court, armigeri, qui excessit è vivis 27^o die Octobris 1701."

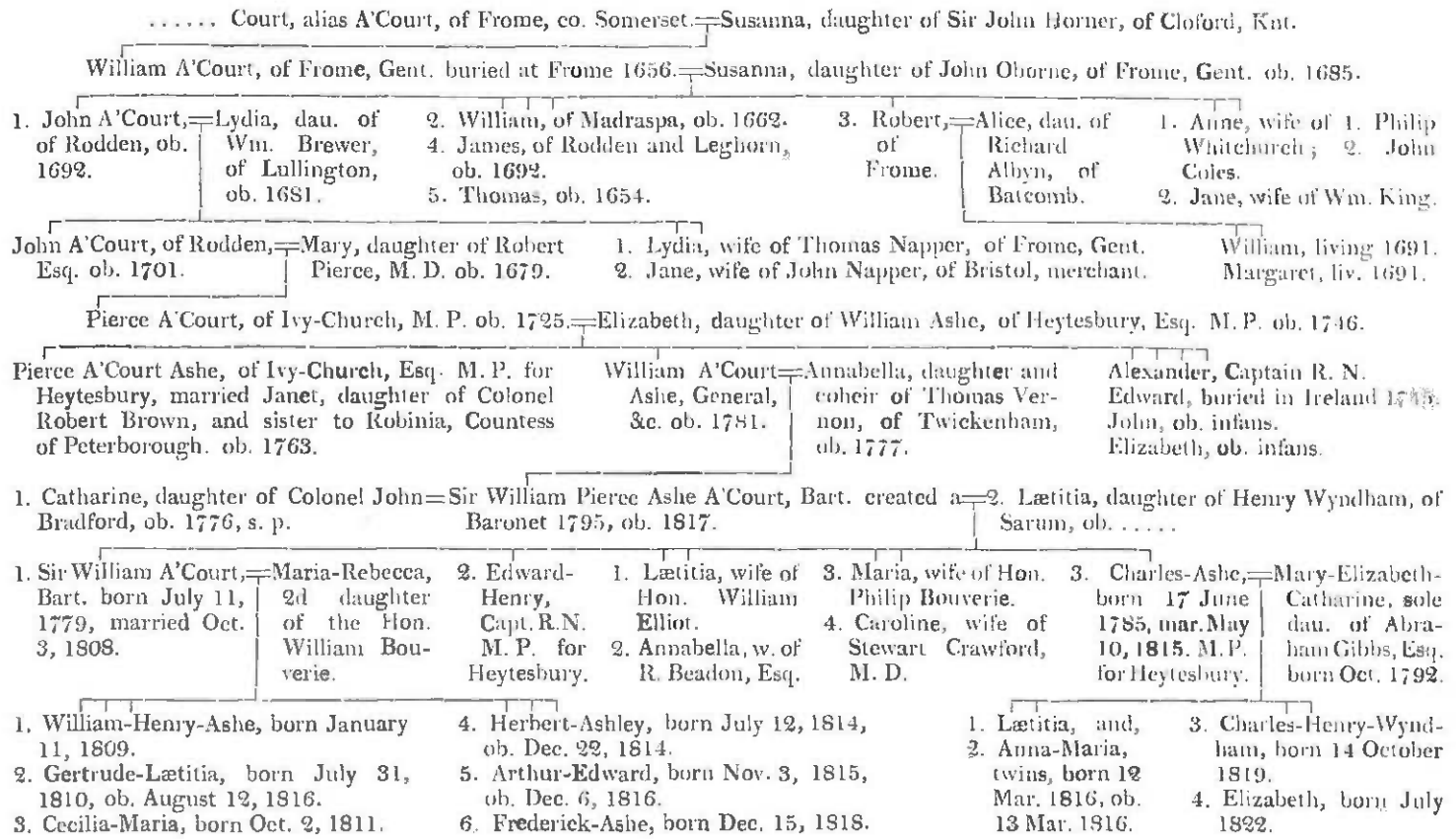
4. "Here lyeth y^e body of James A'Court, merchant, who deceased y^e 4th of December 1692."

There is also in the church of South Brewham, *co* Somerset, a tablet to one of the same family, named Simon Court, of Evercreech, Esq. who married Elizabeth Bisse, and whose son Edmund died 1639, an infant.

PEDIGREE of A'COURT.

ARMS: Per fesse, in chief Or, an eagle displayed Sable, beaked and legged Gules, charged on the breast with two chevronels Argent, in base paly of six, Erminois and Azure. Quartering ASHE and VERNON.

CREST: An eagle displayed as in the shield, holding in the beak a white lily slipped, proper.



It appears from the public records, that there was a considerable property in this parish, besides the manor, which was held under the ancient Earls of Gloucester by serjeantry. "*Gaudimus de Albo Monasterio* holds two hides of land in Hegtredébiri of the Earl of Gloucester, by the service of keeping for him two falcons."—*Testa de Nevill, circ. fin. Reg. Henry III.* And Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, who died 35 Edward I, was then seised of a manor or chief fee in Heytesbury, which can be no other than the one just mentioned. It was from part of these lands that Lucy de Cliftune, widow of *Gaudimus de Albo Monasterio*, founded and endowed the Chantry of St. Mary, in the Church of Heytesbury, of which the Hungerfords afterwards claimed and obtained the patronage.

This property, at least the chief fee of it, was purchased by Bartholomew Lord Badlesmere, as will appear by his inquisition 15 Edward II. of the family of the Clares, and thus added to the manor.

The tythe of Heytesbury is commuted for land. An estate of about £500 *per annum* was allotted to the Dean as an equivalent, which is at present held by the lord of the manor under him. The Prebend of Swallowcliff has 36 acres of land here, and the only freeholders besides, are John Gale Everett, Esq. and William Giles.

THE BOROUGH.

Heytesbury is styled an ancient borough by prescription, yet I cannot find that it exercised its privilege of sending representatives to parliament before 27 or 28 Henry VI. That it was, however, entitled to do so at a much earlier period, is proved by the following records of its paying aid and tallage :

Wiltescira, 14 Henry II. "Aide pour fille marier: Homines de Hegtredieberie r. c. de xvi li. vi s. viii d."

Wiltes, 1 Joh'is. "De taillagio. Villata de Hectredesberia r. c. de xli. carrucagio eis computato."

By the first of these we find, in 14 Henry II. A. D. 1168, that Heytesbury was reckoned among the boroughs of Wilts, and paid £16. 6s. 8d. as an aid towards marrying that King's daughter Maude to Henry Duke of Saxony; and by the second, 1 John, A. D. 1199, that it was tallaged at £10, in lieu of carrucage or plough tribute, and then also ranked among the boroughs.

Though this borough is not incorporated, it has the following arms assigned to it, which may be called the seal of the bailiff and burgesses of Heytesbury.

A cross calvary mounted on three degrees, ensigned on the top with a fleur de lis; on each side of the cross an escutcheon, thereon a chief and two chevrons: but the colours, says Edmondson, are not known.

Browne Willis, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, does not give the names of the members for Heytesbury before 1 Mary, A. D. 1554. The returns from 1477 to 1542, which were once preserved among the public records, are no longer to be found; and the 12 succeeding years are so very imperfect, that I have no hope of adding to his catalogue.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR HEYTESBURY.

QUEEN MARY.

- An° Reg. 1. 1554. Fulke Munselow.—Thomas Hill.
1. 1554. Richard Forfett, Gent.—Christopher Dysmars, Gent.

PHILIP AND MARY.

- An° Reg. 1.2. 1554. Thomas Umpton.—Thomas Chaffyn.
2.3. 1555. Thomas Hungerford, Esq.—Fulke Mounselow.
4.5. 1557. Christopher Sackville, Esq.—Henry Partridge, Gent.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

- An° Reg. 1. 1559. Ralph Hopton, Knt.—Richard Pollard.
5. 1563. Richard Kingsmill, Esq.—Richard Cabell, Gent.
13. 1571. Thomas Wroughton.—Richard Cabell, Gent.
14. 1572. John Thynne, Knt.—Edward Stafford, Gent.
27. 1585. John Thynne, Esq.—Laurence Hyde, Esq.
28. 1586. John Thynne, Esq.—John Benet, Gent.
31. 1588. Francis Zouch, Esq.—Joshua Aylmer, Esq.
35. 1592. John Thynne, Esq.—Thomas Thynne, Esq.
39. 1597. John Thynne, Esq.—Laurence Hyde, Esq.
43. 1601. John Thynne, Esq.—Richard Smith, Esq.

JAMES I.

- An^o Reg. 1. 1603. William Eyre, Knt.—Walter Gawen, Gent.
 12. 1614. Henry Ludlow.—Query.
 18. 1620. Thomas Thynne, Knt.—Henry Ludlow, Knt.
 21. 1623. Thomas Thynne, Knt.—Henry Ludlow, Knt.

CHARLES I.

- An^o Reg. 1. 1625. Charles Berkley, Knt.—Edward Bisshe, Esq.
 1. 1625. Charles Berkley, Knt.—William Blake, Esq.
 3. 1628. Charles Berkley, Knt.—William Rolfe, Esq.
 15. 1640. John Berkley, Knt.—Thomas Moore, Esq.
 16. 1640. Thomas Moore, Esq.—Edward Ashe, Gent.

CHARLES II.

- An^o Reg. 11. 1660.^r John Ashe, Esq.—Samuel Ashe, Esq.
 1661. Sir Charles Berkley.—Henry Coker, Esq.^s
 Sir Joseph Ashe. — John Joliffe, Esq.

FROM THE UNION IN 1708.

- Parliament 1. 1707. Edward Ashe, Esq.—William Monson, Esq.
 2. 1708. Edward Ashe, Esq.—William Ashe, Esq.
 3. 1710. Edward Ashe, Esq.—William Ashe, Esq.
 4. 1713. Edward Ashe, Esq.—Pierce A'Court, Esq.
 5. 1715. Edward Ashe, Esq.—William Ashe, Esq.
 6. 1722. Edward Ashe, Esq.—Pierce A'Court, Esq.
 Lord Charles Cavendish.
 7. 1727. Edward Ashe, Esq.—Horatio Townshend.
 8. 1734. Edward Ashe, Esq.—Pierce A'Court, Esq.
 9. 1741. Edward Ashe, Esq.—Pierce A'Court, Esq.
 10. 1747. William Ashe, Esq.—Pierce A'Court, Esq.
 William A'Court, Esq.
 11. 1754. Pierce A'Court Ashe, Esq.—William A'Court, Esq.
 12. 1761. Pierce A'Court Ashe, Esq.—William A'Court, Esq.
 13. 1768. C. F. Seudamore, Esq.—William A'Court Ashe, Esq.
 14. 1774. Hon. W. Gordon.—William A'Court Ashe, Esq.
 15. 1780. William Eden, Esq.—William A'Court Ashe, Esq.
 Francis Burton, Esq.—William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Esq.
 16. 1784. Rt. Hon. William Eden.—William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Esq.
 17. 1790. William Lord Aneklund. — William Pierce Ashe A'Court, Esq.
 H. W. Ellis, Viscount Clifden.—Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq.
 Richard Earl of Barrymore.
 Charles Rose Ellis, Esq.
 18. 1796. H. Welbore Ellis, Viscount Clifden.—Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart.

^r Heytesbury was not represented by name during the Commonwealth. The *Notitia Parliamentaria* ceases with the year 1660. Those which follow are collected from other sources.

^s This was a double return; both were declared void, and a new writ ordered.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

- Parliament 1. 1801. Rt. Hon. W. Wickham.—Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart.
 2. 1802. Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot.—Lord Viscount Kirkwall.
 Charles Moore, Esq. D.L.L.
 3. 1806. Sir W. Pierce Ashe, A'Court, Bart.—Rt. Hon. Charles Abbot.
 Michael Symes, Esq. Charles Moore, Esq. D.L.L.
 4. 1807. James Edward Viscount Fitz-harris—Charles Moore, Esq. D.L.L.
 5. 1812. Hon. Samuel Hood.—C. Duncombe, Esq.
 6. 1818. Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis.—Hon. W. H. J. Scott.
 7. 1820. Edward Henry A'Court, Capt. R. N.—Colonel Charles Ashe A'Court.
 1824. Edward Henry A'Court, Capt. R. N.—Henry Handley, Esq.



COPY OF A SAMPLER WORKED WITH THE NEEDLE. Copied by J. R.

“ Be it remembered, that on Wednesday the 12th day of June 1765, about 12 o'clock in the forenoon, a dreadful fire began at the West end of the Town of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts, at a house then in the occupation of Mr. William Wilkins, which burnt with such irresistible violence (the wind then blowing very briskly from the West, and the weather very dry), that notwithstanding the endeavour of the Inhabitants and neighbourhood, with the help of 3 Engines to stop its progress, in the space of 2 hours it burnt down and consumed 65 dwelling-houses, the hospital and chapel adjoining thereto, together with the free-schools, barns, stables, out-houses, ricks of corn, and hay, belonging to the several Farms, Stocks in Trade, and other effects; the whole loss being then computed at 13 thousand pounds. Two persons were miserably burnt, one of them an old woman between 70 and 80 years of age, the other a child 19 months old, who both died a few days afterwards.

“ Many of the Inhabitants being destitute of houses, were forced to take up their lodgings in the church, till houses could be procured for them.

“ Alice Geo. Snelgrove's Work. Ramsey, April the 21, 1790.”

THE HOSPITAL.

This charitable establishment was begun by Robert Lord Hungerford, and fully completed by his widow, the Lady Margaret Hungerford and Botreaux, who, pursuant to her husband's will, amortised the manors of Cheverell Burnell, and Cheverell Hales, alias Cheverell Magna, for its endowment, about the year 1472.

Its object was to maintain and provide for a *Custos*, who must be a priest in full orders, twelve poor men, and one woman; and I am happy to add, that the benevolent design of the founders is still most strictly fulfilled.

The various deeds, charters, &c. relating to this foundation, most of which have never before been published, will be found hereafter. I shall therefore confine myself to a general outline of its history and present state.

The Lady Margaret obtained a patent, dated 11 Edward IV. not only confirming her endowment, but incorporating the Hospital, with power to hold lands, to plead and be impleaded, to use a common seal, and to do every other act of a body corporate, by the name of "The *Custos*, Poor Men, and Woman, of the Hospital of Walter and Robert, late Lords of Hungerford and Heytesbury."

The foundress, by her act, dated 12 Edward IV. A. D. 1472, gave the right of appointing the *Custos* to the Chancellor of the Church of Sarum for the time being, and the right of visitation to the Dean and Chapter of the same Church, with power to examine the accounts of the *Custos* annually, to make, alter, or amend the statutes; and to do whatever else appertains to the office of visitor. And to the Lord of the Manor of Heytesbury she conceded the privilege of nominating the poor men and woman; with this restriction only, that he should give the preference to old and meritorious servants of the house of Hungerford.

In this state it remained till the reformation; when it being found that the Lady Margaret had directed the *Custos* and poor men to pray daily for the souls of the founders, according to the practice of the times, it escheated to the Crown, and was granted, with all its possessions, to Sir John Sharington.

During the reign of Queen Mary, and after the death of Sir John Sharington, we find Cardinal Pole interesting himself for the restoration of the Hospital to its original purpose; and to this interference of his may possibly be attributed its present existence. In his letters commissional to the Chancellor of Sarum as patron, dated 1557, he recites that no one should be appointed *Custos* unless he be in holy orders, unless he celebrate mass daily, take boys to teach grammar, and be bound to residence. That, nevertheless, the revenues of the said Hospital had lately been managed by laymen and dilapidated; and by his authority as legate *a latere* he requires the said Chancellor to reinstate it, and appoint a *Custos*, according to the statutes. This deed, which is in the registry of Sarum, is followed by another from the Chancellor, reciting that the said Hospital was now vacant by the death of Sir John Sharington, *Custos de facto sed non de jure*, who had intruded himself *tempore Schismatis*, and appointing John Lybbe, B.C.L. *Custos* and Schoolmaster.

At the accession of Queen Elizabeth it may be presumed that the masses were prudently omitted, for she so far favoured the Hospital as to grant it a patent of exemption from the payment of tenths and first fruits, to which it had previously been subject.

Still its tenure seems to have been uncertain, and its objects but partially fulfilled, till James I. by his Charter of *Inspeximus*, dated 1610, at the request of the Earl of Northampton, fully restored it to all its ancient rights and privileges; since which time it has suffered no

material change. A body of statutes was framed for it by the Dean and Chapter in 1633, which I understand it is in contemplation to revise.

It seems to have grown into a custom in former times for the *Custos* to be some dignitary of the Church non-resident, who appointed a *Sub-custos* and Schoolmaster to discharge the duties of his office. This custom is happily broken through, and the *Custos* is a resident clergyman. The salaries allowed by the statutes are, to the *Custos*, £50; to the *Sub-custos*, £30; and to the Schoolmaster, £15 *per annum*. The *Custos* being non-resident, the salaries of *Custos* and *Sub-custos* are very properly united; that of the Schoolmaster is not now received. It is, in fact, manifestly too little for the purpose; and it may justly be questioned, whether the original charity ought to be entrenched on, so as to form a grammar-school on a liberal scale. I am happy, however, to learn, that the affairs of the Hospital are flourishing; and at no distant period it may be able to fulfil effectually this secondary object of its foundation. It suffered severely in its circumstances by a melancholy fire, which occurred in the year 1769, and destroyed nearly two-thirds of the town, with all the buildings and furniture of the Hospital. The whole was re-built in a very substantial manner, but it is only lately that it has begun to recover from the loss then incurred.

The Hospital possesses the two manors of Cheverell Burnell and Cheverell Hales, or Cheverell Magna, with 20 *carectates* of wood yearly from Southley, by endowment from the Lady Margaret Hungerford and Botreaux. Also certain closes of land in Warminster, and four sacks of wheat yearly from lands in Upton Scudamore, given by another branch of that family. In addition to which, it has the manor of Chirton, which it was enabled to purchase some time since with surplus funds. Its lands are mostly out on long leases, with fines for renewal; but it has lately been enabled to let some fall in, and at present has between two and three hundred acres in hand.

The dress of the poor men is a scarlet cloak or gown, with a badge of I.H.S. in blue letters. This was the only clothing provided at the Hospital expence till within the last two years; but now, by a new regulation, they are allowed a complete under-suit of blue cloth, with a red cross patée on the left breast; and other changes have taken place in their diet, &c. which shew the increasing opulence of the establishment, and the laudable attention which is paid to the comfort of those for whose benefit it is intended.

The estates at present belonging to this Hospital are,

The Manor of Chiverell, in which are granted, for lives, or for years determinable on lives - - - - -	Copyhold - 439	} ACRES. 1033
	Leasehold - 594	
The Manor of Chirton, alias Cherrington, in which are granted as aforesaid,	Copyhold - 153	} 486
	Leasehold - 333	
In Upton-Scudamore, granted as aforesaid - - - - -	Leasehold - - -	96
In Stockley near Calne, granted as aforesaid - - - - -	Leasehold - - -	42
At Seend, in hand - - - - -	- - - - -	10
In Warminster, granted as aforesaid - - - - -	Leasehold - - -	12
In Heytesbury, the Premises of the Almshouse - - - - -	- - - - -	1
	Total Acres -	1680

A Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for one year, *viz.* 1818.

Quit-rents at Chiverell - - - - -	£57	16	3
Quit-rents at Chirton - - - - -	62	1	1
Quit-rents from Upton and Warminster - - - - -	3	2	0
Of Sir W. A'Court, Bart. in lieu of Wood - - - - -	14	0	0
Rent from Seend - - - - -	27	13	2
Dividend on £4500. in 3 <i>per Cent.</i> Cons. - - - - -	135	0	0
		£299	12 6
Total of Expenditure for 1818 * * * * *	388	1	5½
Deficiency, supplied by Fines, Renewals, &c. - - - - -	£88	8	11½

Hospitale Sancti Johannis in Hatisbury, ex fundatione Dominæ Margaretæ Hungerford, in quo adhuc remanent,

Duodecim homines pauperes et una mulier, pro quorum manutentione dicta Margareta Hungerford dedit et concessit certas terras et tenementa, quarum terrarum reuenuones et proficua præter et ultra sustentationem dictorum pauperum, annuatim proveniunt ad manus Johannis Benet, seruiantis cujusdam Willielmi Sheryngton, Armigeri.

Idem Hospitale fundatur prope Ecclesiam parochialem de Haytesbury.

Idem Hospitale - - xliij li. iij s. vij d.

Inde in feodis - - - xij s. iiij d.

Et remanet - - - xlij li. xij s. ob.

Abusus apparet, quia per primam fundationem fundata fuit quædam *Schola Grammaticalis* ultra sustentacionem xij pauperum; cujus Scholæ gubernator annuatim reciperet pro salario suo x^l, et nunc ibi remanent neque Scholæ Magister neque Scholares in eadem.

Extracted from the Certificate of Colleges, Chantries, &c. 37 Henry VIII. in the Augmentation Office.

“There is one Hospitall in Heytysbery, called Saynt John’s Hospital, wiche was founded by one Margaret Lady Hung’ford, for the sustentac’ou of a Scolem^r, xij poore men, and one woman for ev^r; the revenues wherof (ov^r and besydis xij s. iiij d. goynge oute of the same) do amounte to the clere yerely valewe of xlii li. x s. iij d. Albeit there hathe bene no Scolem^r by the space of these v or vj yeres, but the pore p’sons onlye; and furthermore Sr Will’m Sheryngton p’ceyvith the issues of the same, but by what auctoryte we knowe not. The p’fecte survey of the p’mises we have not taken, for the cause afore declared.”[†]

[†] Because the place was neither in the commission or instructions of the commissioners.

DOMUS ELEEMOSINA MARGARETÆ DE HUNGERFORD IN BURGO DE HEYTESBURY.

The Ancient Seal of the Hospital of Heytesbury,
which was used before 1633.



The Modern Seal of the Hospital of Heytesbury,
used from 1633 to the present time.

De fundatione Domus Eleemosinar' pro Domina de Hungerford'.^u

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ad perpetuam rei memoriam piis desideriis devotorum illis presertim, qui salutem respiciunt fidelium animarum, gratum nos decet præbere consensum. Et quia sanctum et salubre est pro defunctis exorare, nos ad humilem supplicationem Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Roberti nuper domini Hungerford, militis, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus, ac per præsentem concedimus et licentiam damus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eidem Margaretæ et Johanni Cheyne de Pynne, armigero, et eorum cuilibet, quod ipsi seu eorum aliqui, vel aliquis, quandam domum eleemosinæ, de uno capellano, duodecim viris pauperibus, et una muliere perpetuis, quorum idem capellanus custos ejusdem domus sit omnino apud Heytesbury in comitatu Wiltes, divina servitia et alias orationes singulis diebus in ecclesiâ parochiali de Heytesbury prædictâ, pro salubri statu nostro, ac prædilectissimæ consortis nostræ Elizabethæ, Reginae Angliæ, ac reverendi in Christo patris Ricardi Beauchamp, Sarum Episcopi, dum vixerimus, et pro animabus nostris, cum ab hac luce migraverimus; necnon pro bono statu prædictorum Margaretæ Johannis et Johannis, ac Magistri Jacobi Goldewell, prothonotorij apostolici decani ecclesiæ cathedralis beatæ Mariæ Sarum, dum vixerint, et pro animâ dicti Roberti Hungerford et pro animâ præfatæ Margaretæ, cum ab hac luce migraverint; necnon pro animabus Walteri Hungerford, nuper domini Hungerford, et Katerinæ nuper uxoris ejus, parentum ejusdem Roberti, et animabus Willielmi nuper domini de Botreaux, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, parentem ejusdem Margaretæ, ac pro animâ Gregorij Westby, armigeri; necnon animabus præfatorum Johannis Cheny, Johannis Mervyn, et Jacobi Goldewell, cum ab hac luce migraverint, ac animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, ac ad quædam alia facienda juxta ordinationem prædictorum Margaretæ Johannis et Johannis, seu eorum aliquorum vel alicujus in hac parte fiendam, imperpetuum factura et deprecatura, facere, fundare, creare, erigere, et stabilire possint et possit futuris temporibus duraturum. Et quod custos, pauperes, et mulier dictæ domus eleemosinæ, et eorum successores, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres domus eleemosinæ præfatorum Walteri et Roberti filij sui, nuper dominorum Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu prædicto, nuncupentur imperpetuum, ac præfati custos, pauperes, et mulier dictæ domus eleemosinæ, et eorum successores, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres

^u Rot. Pat. 11 Ed. 4. p. 2. M. 15.

ejusdem domus, sint unum corpus, habeantque successionem perpetuam, ac sint personæ habiles et capaces in lege. Et quod iidem custos, pauperes, et mulier dictæ domus eleemosinæ, et successores sui, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem domus, per nomen et sub nomine custodis, pauperum, et mulieris domus eleemosinæ prædictorum Walteri et Roberti, nuper dominorum de Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in comitatu prædicto, terras, tenementa, redditus, servitia, et annuitates, cum pertinentiis, de quibuscumque personis perquirere possint, optinere, et recipere, habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus suis prædictis imperpetuum; ac præfati custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem domus, per nomen custodis pauperum et mulieris domus eleemosinæ præfatorum Walteri et Roberti, nuper dominorum de Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in comitatu Wiltes, placitare possint et implacitari; necnon omnimodas actiones, sectas, querelas, et causas reales personales et mixtas, cujuscunque generis fuerint vel naturæ, coram quibuscumque justiciariis, iudicibus, secularibus, vel spiritualibus, seu aliis personis quibuscunque, prosecui ac in eisdem respondere et responderi, eisdemque defendere possint, et omnia facere et recipere possint, prout et eodem modo quo ceteri ligei nostri personæ habiles et capaces infra idem regnum nostrum placitant et implacitantur, respondent et respondere tenentur, ac faciunt ac facere poterint. Et quod iidem custos, pauperes, et mulier domus eleemosinæ supradictæ, et eorum successores, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem domus, habeant unum commune sigillum pro negotiis et agendis dictæ domus eleemosinæ deserviturum imperpetuum. Et insuper de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ concessimus et licentiam dedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, prædictis præfatis Margaretae Johanni et Johanni, et eorum cuilibet quod ipsi seu eorum aliqui vel aliquis, cum dicta domus eleemosinæ sic facta, fundata, creata, erecta, et stabilita fuerit, dare possint et possit et concedere præfatis custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri maneria de Cheverell Burnell, et Cheverell Hales, alias dicta Cheverell Magna, cum pertinentiis in comitatu prædicto, pro sustentatione eorundem custodis, pauperum, et mulieris, et successorum suorum, ac duo mesuagia cum pertinentiis in Heightesbury prædictâ, quæ Walterus Hungerford, nuper dominus Hungerford, nuper perquisivit de Johanne at Borgh, armigero, licet de nobis aut aliis teneantur. Ita tamen quod non teneantur de nobis in capite pro inhabitatione eorundem custodis, pauperum, et mulieris, et successorum suorum, ac viginti carectatas bosci pro focali suo in bosco de Southlegh, in comitatu Wiltes, advocacione tamen ecclesiæ de Cheverell Magna, tantummodo excepta, habenda, et tenenda maneria et mesuagia prædicta, cum pertinentiis exceptis præexceptis præfatis custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis, ac habendas et percipiendas annuatim dictas viginti carectatas bosci in bosco prædicto, per supervisum custodis ejusdem bosci pro tempore existente, vel sine ejus supervisu si ipse ad hoc requisitus intendere non poterit, vel noluerit, absque impedimento ejusdem custodis aut aliorum quorumcunque eisdem custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis prædictis, in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosinam imperpetuum. Et eisdem custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et eorum successoribus, quod ipsi et successores sui maneria et mesuagia prædicta cum pertinentiis exceptis præexceptis, ac prædictas viginti carectatas bosci in bosco prædicto cum pertinentiis a præfatis Margareta Johanne et Johanne, seu eorum aliquo vel aliquibus, recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis prædictis, sicut prædictum est imperpetuum. Tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem juxta ordinationem prædictorum Margaretae Johannis et Johannis, seu eorum aliquorum vel alicujus in hac parte fiendam imperpetuum, absque impedimento, impetitione, vel perturbatione nostri vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, ballivorum, seu aliorum officiariorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum, vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque, et absque aliquibus aliis litteris regiis patentibus, aut aliquâ inquisitione super aliquo alio mandato regio in hac parte, quovis modo habendis, prosequendis, seu capiendis, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito, aut eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo maneriorum vel mesuagiorum prædictorum, seu alicujus eorum in præsentibus facta, non existit, aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, sive

ordinatione, inde incontrarium facto, edito, sive ordinato, aut aliquâ aliâ re, causâ, vel materiâ quacumque non obstantibus. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westm' xx die Februarij.

Per breve de privato sigillo et datâ prædictâ, &c. et pro centum et viginti marcis solutis in hanaperio.

Original Foundation Deed of the Hospital at Heytesbury, reciting the Letters Patent of Edward IV. and appointing the *Custos*, poor men, and woman. Dated April 4, 1472.

Univ' sis sancte matris eccl'ie filiis ad quor. noticiam p'sentes l're p'ven'int, Margareta que fuit ux. Roberti nup. D'ni Hungerford militis, Joh'es Cheyne de Pynne armiger, et Joh'nes Mervyn armiger, sal't'm in D'no sempit'nam et fidem indubiam p'sentibus adhibere: l'ras patentes illustrissimi Edwardi Dei gra. Regis Angliæ post Conquestum quarti recepim' in hec v'ba: Edwardus Dei gra. Rex Anglie et Francie, [here the former deed is recited verbatim et literatim]. *Quar. literar.* auctoritate et vigore nos p'fat. Margareta Johannes et Johannes, invocatis primitis nomine et auxilio summe et individue Trinitatis, et specialit. Christi J'hu redemptoris n'ri, ac b'e Marie Virginis matris ejus, S'te Katerine, et omn. S'tor. et El'tor. Dei, de licenciâ et consensu Rev'endi Patris R'e'i Beauchamp, p'missione divina Sar. Ep'i, necnon Mag'ri Jacobi Goldewell, prothonotarii Ap'lici Decani eccl'ie cathedralis Sar. et Capituli ejusdem, quandam Domum eleemosine p'petuam, de uno Capellano, duodecim viris paup'ibus, et unâ muliere p'petuis, quor. idem Capellanus sit custos omnino apud Heightesbury, in com. Wiltes, divina servicia et alias oraciones sing'lis diebus in eccl'ia parochiali de Heightesbury p'dict. pro salubri statu metuendissimi Regis p'd'cti, ac percarissime consortis sue Elizabeth Regine Anglie, necnon rev'endi in Christo predict. Ric'i Beauchamp, Sar. Ep'i, dum vixerint, et pro animabus suis cum ab hac luce migraverint, necnon pro bono statu n'ro, ac Magistri Jacobi Goldewell Decani p'd'cti, dum vixerimus, ac pro anima dicti Roberti Hungerford, et pro animâ p'fate Margarete cum ab hac luce migrav'it, necnon pro animabus Walteri Hungerford nuper Domini Hungerford et Kat'ine nup. ux'is ejus, parentum ejusdem Rob'ti, et pro animabus Will'i nup. D'ni de Botreaux et Elizabeth nup. ux'is ejus, parentum ejusdem Margarete, ac pro animâ Gregorii Westby, Armigeri, necnon a'i'abus p'fator. Joh'is Cheyne et Joh'is Mervyn et Jacobi Goldewell, cum ab hac luce migraverint, et animabus omn. fidelium defunctor. Ac ad quedam alia faciend. juxta ordinationem nostram aut alicujus n'r'm in hac parte fiend. imp'p'm factur. celebratur. et deprecatur. facimus, fundamus, creamus, erigimus, et stabilimus, cunctis futuris temporibus duratur. *Volentes* et constituentes auctoritate p'dictâ q'd custos, pauperes, et mulier dicte domus eleemosine, et eor. successores, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres domus eleemosine prefator. Walteri et Rob'ti filii sui, nup. D'nor. Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. Wiltes, nuncupentur imp'p'm. Ac p'fati custos, paup'es, et mulier dicte domus eleemosine; et eor. successores, custodes, paup'es, et mulieres ejusdem domus, sint un'm corpus, h'eantque successionem p'petuam, ac sint persone habiles et capaces in lege. Et q'd iidem custos, paup'eres, et mulier dict. domus eleemosine, et successores sui, custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem domus, p. nomen et sub no'i'e custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus eleemosine p'fator. Walteri et Roberti, nup. Dominor. Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. p'd'cto, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et annuitates, cum p'tinenciis de quibuscumque p'sonis, p'quirere possint, optinere, et recipere, habend. et tenend. sibi et successoribus suis imp'p'm. Ac p'fati custodes, pauperes, et mulier ejusdem domus, p. nomen custodis, paup'um, et mulieris Domus eleemosine p'fator. Walteri et Roberti, nup. Dominor. Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. p'd'cto, pl'itare possint et impl'itari, necnon omnimod. acciones, sectas, querelas, et causas reales p'sonales et mixtas, cujuscumque gen'is fu'int vel nature, coram quibuscumque justiciariis, iudicibus secularibus vel sp'ualibus, seu aliis p'sonis quibuscumque, prosequi ac in eisdem respondere et responderi, eisdemque defendere possunt, et omnia facere et recipere possunt, prout et eodem

modo quo ceteri Regis ligei p'sone habiles et capaces facere et recipere possunt. Et Robertum Stephyns, Capellanum secularem, custodem dicte domus eleemosine; ac Joh'em Botiller, Will'm Eve, Thomam Browne, Joh'em Crispys, Thomam Howton, Will'm Gaweyn, Joh'em Ball, Will'm Launcecombe, Joh'em Coward, Will'm Shepeherd, Will'm Galeys, et Joh'em Sewter, in pauperes; necnon Aliciam Sewter in mulierem ejusdem domus, facimus, erigimus, et constituimus p'petuos. Ac eos no'i'e custodis, pauperum, et mulieris dicte domus eleemosine p'fat. Walteri et Roberti, nup. Dominor. Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. Wiltes, investimus et insignimus de et in domo p'd'etâ. *Et volumus* ordinamusque p. p'sentes q'd quocienscumque p'd'eti custos, pauperes, et mulier decesserint, aut aliquis eor. decesserit, anmotive fu'nt vel aliquis eor. ammotus fuerit, alii custodes p. p'fatam Margaretam, durante vita sua, et post mortem p'fate Margarete, p. Cancellarium eccl'ie cathedralis Sar. quemcumque pro tempore existen. dum'odo temp'e vacacionis hujusmodi custodie dictus Cancellarius p'sonalit. residens fu'it in eccl'iâ cathedrali predict. alioquin p. Capitulum ejusdem eccl'ie infra un'm mensem a tempore vacacionis hujusmodi p'fato Decano pro tempore existen. seu ejus vicegerent. presentabunt. quos idem Decanus seu ejus vicegerens recipiet, admittet, et in corporalem dict. domus sive custodie inducet sive induci faciet. Et si contingat p'fatam Cancellar'm sive Capitulum in p'sentatione alicujus vel aliquor. hujusmodi custodis sive custodum spacium dict. mensis negligentes existere et remiss. q'd tunc p'sentacio hujusmodi Custodis sive Custodum ad D'n'm Ep'm Sar. pro tempore existen. vel ejus Vicarium gen'alem eo in remotis agente, seu Episcopatu illo vacante ad custodem sp'ualitatis ejusdem illa vice spectet et devolvatur. Alii vero pauperes et mulieres p. p'fatam Margaretam, durante vita sua, et post mortem p'fate Margarete, p. Walterum Hungerford filium Roberti, nuper D'ni Hungerford et Molyus, et eo in remotis agente, p. p'fatam Joh'em Mervyn, durante vita sua, post mortem vero dicti Walteri, p. D'n'm manerii sive domini de Heightesbury, quecumque pro tempore existen. et eo in remotis agente, p. Senescallum sup'iorem ejusdem man'ii sive domini, infra unum mensem a tempore vocac'o'is in Domum p'd'etam admittant, et p. p'petuo ibi ponant. Jurabunt quoque o'es custodes ad domum sive custod. p'dict. remittend. canonicam obedienc. Decano eccl'ie p'd'cte, cetera quoque o'ia hanc n'ram fundaçoem perficiencia, et p. nos pro ead'm ordinand. licet in hiis scriptis non exp'ssent' cu. scriptura illa exigant ampliore. rep'ient' tamen in scriptura alia quam sub forma publica de statutis et ordinac'onibus p. domo p'dicta confecimus, cuibus p'miss. fid'm volumus indubiam adhiberi. Ita q'd p'missa seu eor. aliqua aut aliquod in prejudicium d'cte eccl'ie Cathedralis Decani et Capituli et eor. singuli quor'cumque *non** cedant seu cedat quoque modo in futuro. *In quor.* omnium premissor. fidem et testimoniu. nedum nos p'fati Margareta, Joh'es Cheyne, et Joh'es Mervyn, hiis scriptis n'ris sigilla n'ra apposuimus; verumetiam predictus Rev'endus in Christo Pater Sar. Ep's in approbacionem et confirmacionem eor'dem sigillum suu'; ac p'd'eti Decanus et Capitulum sigillum eor. commune eisdem apposuerunt. *Hiis testibus* Will'mo Counte Arundell, Ricardo D'no le Warre, Will'mo D'no Stourton, Joh'e Fortescu, Edmundo Hungerford, Mauricio Berkeley, Rogero Tocotes, Joh'e Willoughby, Militibus, Waltero Hungerford, Leonardo Hungerford, Edwardo Servyngton, Henrico Long, Joh'e Mompesson, Thoma Tropenell, Thoma Bonham, Armigeris, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Heightesbury p'dicta quarto die Aprilis anno regni Regis supradicti duodecimo, et anno ab incarnatione D'ni mill'mo quadringentesimo septuagesimo s'e'do.†

* This *non* was left out in the original, and inserted by a later hand.

† Appended to this deed are the seals of, 1. Lady Margaret; 2. Johannes Cheney; 3. Johannes Mervyn; 4. Bishop; 5. Dean and Chapter.

A Deed indented giving possession to the *Custos*, poor men, and woman.
Dated at Heytesbury April 8, 1472.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos p'sens scriptum indentatum p'ven'it, Margareta que fuit ux. Rob'ti nup. D'ni Hungerford, militis, Joh'es Cheyne de Pynne, armiger, et Joh'es Mervyn, armiger, salt'm in eo per quem Reges regnant et Principes dominantur. Cum excellentissimus et victorissimus Princeps Edwardus quartus Rex Anglie et Francie, et D'nus Hibernie p. l'ras suas patentes quar. dat. est vicesimo die Februarii, anno regni sui undecimo, de gra. sua sp'ali concesserit et licentiam dederit pro se et heredibus suis nobis p'fatis Margarete Joh'i et Joh'i cuil't n'r'm q'd nos seu aliqui vel aliquis n'r'm quandam domum eleemosine de uno Capellano, duodecim viris paup'ibus, et una muliere perpetuis, quor. idem Capellanus, custos ejusdem domus esset om'no apud Heyghtesbury, in com. Wiltes, divina servicia et alias or'ones singulis diebus, in eccl'ia p'ochiali de Heyghtesbury p'dict. p. salubri statu ipsius D'ni Regis, ac perdilectissime consortis sue Elizabeth Regine Anglie, ac rev'endi in Christo p'ris Ric'i Beauchamp, Sar. Ep'i, dum vivent, et p. a'i'abus suis cum ab hac luce migrarent; necnon pro bono statu n'ror. Margarete Joh'is et Joh'is ac Mag'ri Jacobi Goldewell prothonotarii ap'lici Decani eccl'ie cathedralis p'dict, dum vivemus, et pro a'i'a d'cti Rob'ti Hungerford et a'i'a mei p'fate Margarete cum ab hac luce migra'mus; necnon pro a'i'abus Walteri Hungerford, nuper D'ni Hungerford, et Kat'ine nup. ux'is ejus, parentum ejusdem Rob'ti, et a'i'abus Will'i nup. D'ni Botreaux, et Elizabeth nup. ux'is ejus, parentum mei p'fate Margarete, ac p. a'i'a Gregorii Westby, Armigeri; necnon a'i'abus nostror. p'fator. Joh'is Cheyne, et Joh'is Mervyn, et Jacobi Goldewell, p'd'cti, cum ab hac luce migrav'imus, ac a'i'abus omn. fidelium defunctor. ac ad quedam alia faciend. juxta ordinac'õem n'ror. p'fator. Margarete Joh'is et Joh'is, seu n'ror. aliquor. vel alicujus in ea parte fiend. inp'p'm factur. et deprecatur. facere, fundare, creare, erigere, et stabilire possemus, et quil't n'r'm posset futuris temporibus duratur. Et q'd custos, paup'es, et mulier dict. domus eleemosine, et eor. successores, custodes, paup'es, et mulieres domus eleemosine p'fati Walteri et Rob'ti filii sui, nup. D'nor. Hungerford et de Heyghtesbury, in com. p'd'cto, nuncuparentur inp'p'm. Ac p'fati custos, paup'es, et mulier d'cte domus eleemosine, et eor. successores custodes, paup'es, et mulieres ejusdem domus essent unum corpus, haberentque successionem p'petuam, ac essent p'sone habiles et capaces in lege. Et q'd iidem custos, paup'es, et mulier dicte domus eleemosine, et successores sui custodes, paup'es, et mulieres ejusdem domus p. nomen et sub no'i'e custodis, paup'um, et mulieris Domus eleemosine p'fator. Walteri et Rob'ti, nup. D'nor. Hungerford et de Heyghtesbury in com. p'd'cto, terras, ten'ta, redditus, s'vicia, et annuitates, cum p't'n. de quibuscumque personis perquirere possent optinere et recipere, habend. et tenend. sibi et successoribus suis p'd'ctis inp'p'm. Ac p'fati custodes, paup'es, et mulieres ejusdem domus p. nomen custodis, paup'um, et mulieris domus eleemosine p'fator. Walteri et Rob'ti, nup. D'nor. de Hungerford et de Heyghtesbury, in com. Wiltes, placitare possent et implacitari; necnon omnimodas actiones, sectas, querelas, et causas reales personales et mixtas, cujuscumque gen'is forent vel naturæ, coram quibuscumque Justic. Judicibus secularibus vel sp'ualibus, seu aliis personis quibuscumque, persequi ac in eisdem respondere et responderi, eisdemque defendere possent, et omnia alia facere et recipere possent, prout et eodem modo quo ceteri ligei p'fati D'ni Regis, p'sone habiles et capaces infra idem regnum suum placitarent et implacitarentur, responderent et respondere tenerentur, ac facerent et facere possent. Et q'd iidem custos, paup'es, et mulier domus eleemosine supradicte, et eor. successores custodes, paup'es, et mulieres ejusdem domus haberent unum commune sigillum pro negociis et agendis dicte domus eleemosine deservitur. inp'p'm. Et ult'ius p'fatus D'nus Rex de uberiori gra. sua concesserit et licenciam dederit pro se et heredibus suis p'd'ctis nobis p'fatis Margarete Joh'i et Joh'i et n'ror. cuil't, quod nos seu n'ror. aliqui vel aliquis, cum dicta domus eleemosine sic facta, fundata, creata, erecta, et stabilita

foret, dare possemus et quil't n'r'm posset et concedere p'fatis custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri, maneria de Chyverell Burnell, et Chyverell Hales, alias Chyverell Magna, cum p't'n. in com. p'd'cto, pro sustentac'oe eor'dem custodis, paup'um, et mulieris, et successor. suor. ac duo messuagia cum pertinenc. in Heyghtesbury p'dict. que Walterus Hungerford, nup. D'nus Hungerford, nup. p'quisivit de Joh'e atte Borgh, Armigero, licet de p'fato D'no Rege aut de aliis tenerentur p. inh'itac'o'e eor'dem custodis, paup'um, et mulieris, et successor. suor. ac viginti carectatas bosci p. focali suo in bosco de Southleggh, in com. Wiltes. Advocac'oe tamen eccl'ie de Chyverell Magna tantum'odo except. habend. et tenend. maneria et messuag. p'dict. cum p't'n. except. præexcept. p'fatis custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis. Ac habend. et percipiend. annuatim d'ctas viginti carectatas bosci in bosco p'd'cto per supervisum custodis ejusdem bosci pro tempore existen. vel sine ejus supervisu, si ipse ad hoc requisitus intendere non pot'it vel nolu'it, absque impedimento ejusdem custodis, aut alior. quor'cumque, eisdem custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis p'dictis, in lib'am puram et p'petuam eleemosinam imp'p'm. Et eisdem custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri, et eor. successoribus, q'd ipsi et successores sui, maneria et messuagia p'dict. cum pertinen. except. præexcept. ac p'dictas viginti carectatas bosci in bosco p'd'cto cum p'tin. a nobis p'fatis Margareta Joh'e et Joh'e, seu n'ror. aliquo vel aliquibus, recipere possent et tenere sibi et successoribus suis p'd'ctis, sicut p'dict. est imp'p'm tenore l'rar. p'dict. similiter p'fatus D'n's Rex licenciam dederit sp'alem juxta ordinaç'oe n'ror. p'd'ctor. Margarete Joh'is et Joh'is, seu n'ror. aliquor. vel alicujus in ea parte faciend. imp'p'm, absque impetic'o'e, impedimento, vel p'turbaco'e p'fati D'ni Regis vel heredum suor. Justic. Escaetor. Vicecomitum, Coronator. Ballivor. seu alior. officiarior. seu ministror. suor. vel heredum suor. quor'cumque, prout in l'ris p'dictis plenius continetur. Quar. quidem l'rar. vigore nos p'fat. Margareta Joh'es et Joh'es l'ras illas juxta veram formam et effectum ear'd'm in execuç'oe ponere affectamus et desideramus.

Noveritis nos igitur Margaretam Joh'em et Joh'em dedisse et concessisse, et hoc p'senti scripto n'ro confirmasse Roberto Stevenys, Capellano, nunc Custodi; ac Joh'i Botiller, Will'mo Eve, Thome Brown, Joh'e Crispis, Thome Howton, Will'mo Gaweyn, Joh'i Ball, Will'mo Launcecombe, Joh'i Coward, Will'mo Shepeherd, Will'mo Galeys, et Joh'i Sewter, nunc paup'ibus: ac etiam Alicie Sewter, nunc mulieri domus eleemosine Walteri Hungerford et Roberti Hungerford filii sui, nup. D'nor Hungerford et de Heyghtesbury, in com. Wiltes, per me prefatam Margaretam, nuper fundatam dicta maneria de Chyverell Burnell, et Chyverell Hales, alias dict. Chyverell Magna, cum p'tinen. in com. p'dicto, p. sustentac'o'e eor'dem Custodis, paup'm, et mulieris, et successor. suor. imp'p'm, ac dicta duo messuagia cum p'tinenc. in Heyghtesbury p'dict. que p'dictus Walterus Hungerford, nup. D'n's Hungerford nup. p'quisivit de p'fato atte Borgh, p. inh'itac'oe eor'dem custodis, paup'um, et mulieris, et successor. suor. imp'p'm, necnon viginti carectatas bosci p' focali suo in dicto bosco de Southleggh in dicto com. Wiltes. Advocac'oe tamen eccl'ie de Chyverell Magna, tantum'odo except. habend. et tenend. maneria et messuagia p'dicta cum p'tinenc. except. preexcept. p'fatis custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis p'dictis imp'p'm. Ac habend. et percipiend. annuatim dictas carectatas bosci in bosco p'dicto, p. sup'visum custodis ejusdem bosci p. tempore existen. vel sine ejus sup'visu si ip'e ad hoc requisitus intendere non pot'it vel nolu'it, absque impedimento ejusdem custodis bosci p'dicti, aut alior. quor'cumque, eisdem custodi, paup'ibus, et mulieri domus eleemosine p'dicte, et successoribus suis p'dictis, in lib'am puram et p'petuam eleemosinam imp'p'm. In cujus rei testimonium huic p'senti scripto indentato, tam nos p'fat. Margareta Johannes et Johannes, q'm p'fati nunc custos, paup'es, et mulier, sigilla n'ra alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus Will'mo D'n's Stourton, Edmundo Hungerford, Mauricio Berkeley, Rogero Tocotes, Joh'e Willoughby, Militibus; Waltero Hungerford, Leonardo Hungerford, Joh'e Mompesson, Thoma Tropenell, Armigeris; et multis aliis. Dat. apud Heyghtesbury p'dicta, octavo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post Conquestum duodecimo.

MARGRETE HUNGERFORD.

A Deed indorsed "The Lady Hungerford's Letter of Attorney for to give possession of the Hospittall and Lands to the keeper, poor men, and wooman." Dated April 8, 1472.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos p'sens scriptum p'ven'it, Margareta que fuit uxor Roberti nup. D'ni Hungerford, Militis, Joh'es Cheyne de Pynne, Armiger, et Joh'es Mervyn, Armiger, sal't'm in D'no. Nov'itis nos prefatos Margaretam Joh'em et Joh'em attornasse, constituisse, et in loco n'ro posuisse, dilectos nobis in Christo Thomam South et Will'm Mervyn, n'ros veros et legitimos attornatos communitim et divisim, ad intrand. et delib'and. pro nobis et no'ibus n'ris Roberto Stevenys, Capellano, nunc Custodi; ac Joh'i Botiller, Will'o Eve, Thome Brown, Joh'i Crispis, Thome Howton, Will'mo Gaweyn, Joh'i Ball, Will'mo Launcecombe, Joh'i Coward, Will'mo Shepeherd, Will'mo Galeys, et Joh'i Sewter, nunc paup'ibus: ac etiam Alicie Sewter, nunc mulieri domus eleemosine Walteri Hungerford et Rob'ti Hungerford filii sui, nup. D'nor. Hungerford et de Heyghtesbury, in com. Wiltes, p. me prefatam Margaretam, nup. fundate plenam et pacificam possessionem et scisivam de et in maneriis de Chyverell Burnell, et Chyverell Hales, alias dict. Chyverell Magna, cum p'tinenc. in com. p'dicto, pro sustentac'o'e eor'dem custodis, paup'um, et mulieris, et successor. suor. imp'p'm; necnon de et in duobus messuagiis cum p'tinenc. in Heyghtesbury p'dicta, que p'dictus Walterus Hungerford, nup. D'n's Hungerford, nup. perquisivit de Joh'e atte Borgh, Armigero, p. inh'itac'o'e cor. custodis, paup'um, et mulieris, et successor. suor. imp'p'm: ac eciam de et in viginti carectatas bosci pro focali suo in bosco de Southlegh in d'cto com. Wiltes. Advocacione tamen eccl'ie de Chyverell Magna tantum'odo except. juxta v'm formam et effectum cujusdam carte n're inde eisdem custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis confect. rat. et grat. h'ent et h'itur, totum et quicquid p'd'cti attornati n'ri, seu cor. alter, fecerint aut fecerit in p'missis. In cujus rei testimonium huic p'senti scripto n'ro sigilla n'ra apposuimus. Dat. apud Heyghtesbury p'd'cta, octavo die Aprilis, anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti post Conquestum duodecimo. v

Margarete Hungerford

Here end the Deeds to which the Lady Margaret is a party.

The next is a grant from Queen Elizabeth, discharging the Hospital from the payments of First Fruits and Tenths, on consideration of a certain sum paid, &c. This is apparently of minor consequence.

Letters Patent re-instating the Hospital, and granting the former Rights and Privileges.^z
Dated Jac. I.

Jacobus, Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Cum Margarete que fuit quondam uxor Roberti quondam Domini Hungerford, Militis, ac Johannes Cheyne de Pynne, Armiger, et Johannes Mervyn, Armiger, aut eor. aliqui alique vel aliquis tempore Regni Domini Edwardi, quondam Regis Anglie quarti, progenitoris nostri, quondam domum eleemosine, de uno Capellano,

v The ancient statutes so frequently alluded to are not now in existence, being replaced by new ones compiled 12 Car I. by the Dean and Chapter; power being vested in them for that purpose by the grant of James I. Perhaps the Dean and Chapter may possess a copy.

z This is the Deed under which the trust is now acting. It is in a state of great decay; the ink mostly discharged, and in two or three places the substance of the parchment quite gone, and this defect may account for some inaccuracies in the transcript.

duodecim viris, pauperibus, et una muliere, quor. idem Capellanus, Custos ejusdem domus, esset apud Heytesbury, in comitatu nostro Wiltes, fecerunt, fundaverunt, et crexerunt, aut saltem facere, fundare, et erigere intendebant sive pretendebant. Ac etiam pifat. Margareta, Johannes Cheyne, et Johannes Mervyn . . . tempus supradict. dederunt et concesserunt, aut saltem dare et concedere intendebant, sive pretendebant, pifat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, quedam maneria, messuagia, et alia hereditamenta, pro sustentac'o'e eor'dem Custod. pauperum, et mulieris, et successor. suor; cumque perdilectus et perquam fidelis consanguineus et consiliarius noster Henricus Comes Northampton, Thesaurus, Custos privati Sigilli nostri, nos informavit quod quedam persone malevole privatum commodum suum ex ruina diete Domus eleemosine aucupantes, pretenderunt eandem Domum, ac maneria, messuagia, ac terras premissa ad nos rat'o'e alicujus pretensi Juris sue recte pertinere; nos sustentation. pauperum, et hujusmodi piis operibus faventes, ac penitus detestant. ex redditibus aut aliis quibuscumque ad hujusmodi opus destinatis frueri; volentes insuper ex abundantior. gratia nostra Jus, titulum, et demaunda nostra quecumque habemus aut habere possumus, libere et gracie conferre et extendere ad fortificac'o'em muniment. et stabiliment. operis predict. Necnon ad humilem precatio'em et supplicatio'em dict. Comitis Northampton de gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus quod predict. Domus scituat. et existens in Heytesbury predict. modo vulgat. et vocat. le *Almehouse* de Heytesbury, de cetero imperpetuum sit erit et permanebit Hospitale pauperum in vill. Heytesbury predict. in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes, pro sustentac'o'e, relevac'o'e, et maumenten. pauperum, et infirmor. viror. et unius mulieris ibidem. Et quod dict. Hospitale de cetero imperpetuum erit, aut esse possit, et consistet de uno Custode, duodecim viris, pauperibus, et, una paupere, muliere in eodem Hospital. imperpetuum relevand. et sustentand. et quod dict. Hospital. deinceps imperpetuum vocabitur per nomen Hospitalis, Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti, filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes. Et dict. Custod. duodecim viros, pauperes, et unam pauperem mulierem, per nomen Custod. pauperum, et mulieris Domus eleemosine Walter. et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. erigimus, creamus, nominamus, fundamus, et stabilimus firmiter per presentes. Et quod de cetero imperpetuum sit et erit unus capellanus qui erit Custos dicti Hospitalis de Heytesbury predict. et omnium terrar. tenementor. reddituum, reversionum, et al. hereditament. bonor. et catallor. ejusdem Hospitalis, qui erit et vocabitur Custos pauperum et mulieris Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. Quodque de cetero perpetuis futuris temporibus sint et erunt in eodem Hospitale duodecim pauperes et egeni viri provecte etatis, et una mulier ibidem sustentand. maumenten. et relevand. qui similiter vocabuntur pauperes et mulier Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. Nos, pro melioration ceoncessor. nostror. in hac parte, elegimus, nominavimus, assignavimus, et constituimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus n'ris, eligimus, no'i'amus, assignamus, et constituimus dilect. nobis Christopherum Dugdaile, Clericum, fore et esse primum et modernum Custodem dicti Hospitalis, et terrar. tenementor. reddit. possession. reversion. honor. et catallor. ejusdem Hospital. in eodem officio continuator. et mansur. durant. vita sua naturali, nisi interim per person. inferius in presentibus nominat. ac pro quacumque causa eis videbitur expedire, pro aliquo vel aliquibus, tali vel talibus, delict. vel delictis, defalet. vel defaletis, causa vel causis, per eundem Custodem perpetrand. fiend. vel omittend. pro quo qua vel quibus per constituo'e's vel ordinac'o'es Hospital. predict. fiend. vel ordinand. vel eor. aliquam vel aliquas amoveri vel removeri debeat vel amovebitur. Et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, elegimus, nominavimus, assignavimus, et constituimus, ac per presentes pro nobis,

heredibus, et successoribus nostris, eligimus, no'iamus, assignamus, et constituimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, elegimus, no'iamus, assignamus, et constituimus, dilect. nobis Johannem Bridgeman, Richardum Adams, Johannem Fry, Johannem Moody, Johannem Hollister, Will'm Soppe, Petrum Pepler, Simonem Temple, Thomam Foxe, Walterum Flower, Walterum Markes, Johannem Willoughby, et Christianam Mempasse, fore et esse primos et modernos duodecim pauperes et mulierem ejusdem Hospitalis, ibidem remansur. sustinend. et relevand. durant. vitis suis naturalibus, secundum constitu'o'es et ordinac'o'es Hospital. predict. fiend. et ordinand. Nisi interim ipsi vel eor. aliquis, vel aliqui per person. inferius nominat. pro quacumque causa que eis videbitur expedire, vel pro aliquo vel aliquibus, tali vel talibus, dilecto vel dilectis, defalet. vel defalectis, causa vel causis, per ipsos respective perpetrand. vel omittand. pro quo qua vel quibus per constitu'o'es sive ordinat'o'es dicti Hospital. in ea parte fiend. et ordinand. vel eor. aliquam vel aliquas respective amoveri vel removeri debeant, amovebuntur vel removebuntur, vel eor. aliquis amovebitur vel removebitur. Volumus tamen et concedimus per presentes, quod si aliquis unus vel aliqui pluris predict. personar. superius per presentes nominat. fore Custos vel pauper. vel mulier dicti Hospital. defunct. vel defuncti fuerint tempore conferentis par. literar. nostrar. patentium. Quod tunc in illo casu personus vel persone inferius per presentes nominat. nominabit et preficiet seu nominabunt et preficient unum alium vel plures alios ad locum sive locos hujusmodi persone vel personarum sic defunct. vel defunct. prout casus acciderit. Et ipse vel ipsi sic elect. nominat. et prefect. erit et remanebit Custos, et unus vel plures pauperum dicti Hospitalis, prout casus acciderit, secundum constitu'o'es et ordinac'o'es predict. in tam amplis modo et forma ut si in hiis literis nostris patentibus elect. nominat. et prefect. fuisset, vel electi, nominati, et prefecti fuissent. Et ut hec pia et Charitatis intentio nostra melior. capiat effect. ac ut terr. tenementa, bona, castella, et hereditamenta ad maunten'cion. Hospital. predict. ac predict. Custod. et pauperum in eodem Hospital. de tempore in tempus relevand. et sustentand. melius dari concedi perquiri et possideri possint; volumus, ac pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, de consimili gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, concedimus, ordinamus, et constituimus, quod idem Custos, et pauperes, et mulier Hospital. predict. et successores sui sint et erunt de cetero imperpetuum unum Corpus Corporal. et politicum de se, in re, facto, et nomine, per nomen Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in com. Wiltes. Et ipsos Custodem pauperum et mulieris et successores suos, per nomen Custodis pauperum et mulieris Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. incorporamus et unum corpus corporal. et politicum per idem nomen imperpetuum duratur. realiter et ad plen. pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, erigimus, facimus, creamus, ordinamus, constituimus, et stabilimus firmiter per presentes. Quodque per idem nomen Custodis pauperum et mulieris Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. perpetuis futuris temporibus vocabuntur, appellabuntur, et nominabuntur. Et quod per idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam, et quod ipsi per nomen Custodis pauperum et mulieris Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes, valent, sunt, et erunt perpetuis futuris temporibus persone habiles et capaces, ad perquirend. recipiend. habend. et possidend. maner. terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, redditus, reverc'o'es, remaneria, et alia hereditamenta, sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, tam de nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, quam de aliqua alia persona quacumque, seu de aliquibus aliis personis quibuscumque, quam etiam bona et catella ad sustentac'o'em, mauntenac'o'em, et relevac'o'em Hospital. predict. ac predict. Custod. et pauperum ibidem de tempore in tempus degend. et sustentatur. Volumus etiam, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus predict. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti, filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in

comitatu Wiltes predict. et successoribus suis. Quod ipsi et successores sui imperpetuum habeant commune sigillum pro causis et negotiis suis et agendis Hospital. predict. de tempore in tempus deservitur. Et quod bene liceat et licebit eisdem Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis, sigillum illud ad libitum suum, de tempore in tempus frangere, mutare, et de novo facere, prout eis melius fieri et fore videbitur. Et quod predict. Custos, pauperes, et mulier, et successores sui, per nomen predict. Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus elemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. placitare et implacitari, prosequi, defendere et defendi, respondere et responderi, possint et valeant in quibuscumque et singulis causis, querelis, sectis, et actionibus quibuscumque, cum seu fuerint in quibuscumque Curiis, locis, et placeis nostris heredum et successor. nostror. ac in Curiis, locis, et placeis alior. quor'cumque, ac coram quibuscumque Judicibus, Justiciariis, et Commissionariis nostris heredum et successor. nostror. et alior. quor'cumque intra hoc regnum nostrum Anglie et alibi. Et in ea omnia et singula alia quecumque faciend. agend. et exequend. per nomen predict. in tam amplis modo et forma prout al. person. ligei nostri person. habiles et in lege capaces, infra regnum nostrum Anglie, faciant et facere valeant aut possint, in Curiis, locis, et placeis predict. et coram Judicibus, Justiciariis, et Commissionariis predict. Volumus etiam, ac de uberiori gratia nostra speciali, ac ex vera scientia et mero motu nostris, pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus et ordinamus quod quandocumque contigerit Custodem Hospital. predict. pro tempore existenti ab hac vita decedere, vel ab officio vel loco suo amoveri vel decedere, quod tunc in toties bene liceat et licebit Cancellar. Ecclesie Cathedralis Sar. pro tempore existenti, dummodo tempore vacationis hujusmodi custodie dict. Cancellar. personaliter residens fuerit in Ecclesia Cathedral. predict. alioquin Capitulo ejusdem Ecclesie infra unum mensem prox. post mortem amotur. vel decessu. hujusmodi Custod. sic deceden. vel amot. unum idoneum et sufficientem Capellanum in loc. et offic. hujusmodi Custod. sic. amot. sive deceden. eligere et preficere et Decano Ecclesie Cathedralis pro tempore existenti, seu ejus vicegerenti presentare, quos idem Decanus seu ejus vicegerens recipiet, admittet, et in corporali possession. dicte domus sive Custod. inducet sive induci faciet. Que quidem persona dict. elect. prefect. et induct. in offic. custod. Hospital. predict. in loco et officio suo continuabit durante vita sua naturali, nisi ipse per predict. Decanum et Capitulum pro quacumque causa que eis videbitur expedire pro aliquo vel aliquibus, tali vel talibus, delicto vel delictis, defalet. vel defaletis, per ipsum Custodem perpetrand. omittend. vel fiend. pro quo qua vel quibus per constitu'o'es vel ordinac'o'es Hospital. predict. in ea parte in posterum fiend. et ordinand. amoveri vel removeri debeat, amovebitur vel removebitur. Et hoc toties quoties casus sic acciderit vel requisiverit, tam de modern. Custod. quam de Custod. futuris temporibus existere contingen. Et si predict. Cancellar. sive Capitulum in presentatione ut predict. Decanus in admittend. alicujus vel aliquor. hujusmodi Custod. sive Custod. intra unum mensem predict. proxim. post mortem sive amot. hujusmodi Custod. vel. Custod. sic deceden. vel amot. non eligeret vel preficeret, eligerint vel preficerent, et admittere nolunt unum alium idoneum Capellan. in locum et officium hujusmodi Custod. sic amot. sive deceden. secundum ordines et constituc'o'es in posterum fiend. et ordinand. Quod tunc et toties illa vice tantummodo bene liceat et licebit Episcopo Sar. pro tempore existente vel ejus vicar. generali eo in remotis agente seu Ep'at. ill. vacant. Custod. spiritualitat. ejusdem illa vice pro tempore existente unum alium idoneum et sufficien. Capellan. ad locum et officium hujusmodi Custod. sic amot. sive deceden. secundum ordinacion. et constituciones dicti Hospital. in ea parte in posterum fiend. et ordinand. eligere et preficere. Que quidem persona sic elect. in locum et officium hujusmodi Custod. in loco et officio suo continuabit durante vita sua naturali, nisi ipse per predictum Episcopum Sar. vel ejus vicar. generalem, vel Episcopat. vacant. per Custod. spiritualitatis ejusdem pro quacumque causa que eis videbitur expedire, pro aliquo vel aliquibus, tali vel talibus, delicto vel delictis, defalet. vel defaletis, suo vel suis, per ipsum Custod. perpetrand. sive fiend. pro qua quo vel quibus per

constitutiones et ordinationes dicti Hospitalis amoveri vel removeri debeat, amovebitur vel removebitur. Volumus etiam, ac de uberiori gratia speciali nostra, ac ex vera scientia et mero motu nostris pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris concedimus, et ordinamus quod quandocumque contigerit aliquem vel aliquos, duodecim pauperum aut mulierum Hospital. predict. pro tempore existente, ab hac luce decedere, vel ab officio vel loco suo, vel officiis vel locis suis, removeri vel decedere. Quod tunc et toties bene liceat et licebit D'no Domini vel manerii de Heytesbury predict. vel eo absente et in remotis agente seneschallo superior. ejusdem domini vel manerii pro tempore existente, infra unum mensem prox. post amotur. remotur. sive decessum hujusmodi pauperis et mulieris, sive hujusmodi pauperum, et mulierum sic decedentis vel amoti, decedentum vel amotor. aliam idoneam et sufficientem personam in locum et officium, vel locos et officia hujusmodo pauperis vel pauperum, sic decedentis vel amoti, decedentum vel amotor. contingen. eligere et preficere
.² videbitur expedire, vel pro aliquo vel aliquibus, tali vel talibus, delicto vel delictis, defalet. vel defalctis, causa vel causis, per ipsos respective perpetrand. omittend. vel fiend. quo qua vel quibus per constituc'o'es et ordinac'o'es dict. Hospital. in ea parte fiend. et ordinand. vel eor. aliquam vel aliquas, amoveri vel removeri debeant, vel eor. aliquis amoveri vel removeri debeat, amovebuntur vel. eor. aliquis amovebitur. Et hoc toties quoties casus sic acciderit vel requisiverit tam de modern. pauperibus, et muliere, quam de pauperibus ibidem futuris temporibus existere contingen. Volumus etiam quod Custos. Hospital. predict. et qui pro tempore erunt et successores sui sacrament. suum corporale super Sancta Dei Evangelia, et omnia et singula officia sua loca tangen. sive concernen. bene et fideliter exercend. et exequend. coram Decan. ecclesie Cathedralis predict. et successoribus suis prestabit, et quilibet eor. prestabit et ad Canonicam obedientiam Decan. ecclesie Cathedralis predict. pro tempore existente performand. ac quod Custod. pauperes et mulieres Domus sive Hospital. predict. et eor. successores imperpetuum de cetero fuerint et erunt gubernat. et ordinat. per tales visitat'o'es, correct'o'es, punici'o'es, et censur. et per tales officios et ministros quales Custod. pauperes et mulier alicujus alter. Hospital. in Heytesbury predict. unquam antehac gubernat. et ordinat. fuerunt et non aliter neque alio modo. Volumus etiam, ac per presentes concedimus pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, quod Decanus et capitulum ecclesie Cathedralis Sarum predict. et successores sui faciant, et facere et constituere valeant et possint, tot. tant. tal. et hujusmodi bona idonea et salubria statuta, jura, ordinac'o'es, et constitut. in scriptis concernen. divin. servic. de die in diem in predict. Hospital. in honore Dei celebrand. ac gubernacion. elect'o'em, expulci'o'em, punici'o'em, et directionem predicti Custodis, pauperum, ac mulierum, ibidem pro tempore existente et eorum cujuslibet. Neenon stipend. salar. liberaturas, focalia, et al. necessaria et requisit. quoad victum et vestitum pro eisdem Custode, pauperibus, et muliere, et eor. successor. et alior. quorumcumque quam dict. Hospital. pro tempore existente fuer. tam ordinationem, preservacionem, et dispositionem terrarum, tenementorum, et hereditamentorum bonorum et catall. ejusdem Hospital. et predict. Custod. pauperum, et mulierum, ad sustentacionem et mauntenacionem ejusdem Hospital. eorundem Custod. pauperum, et mulierum, et successorum suorum, dand. concedend. sive assignand. sive eorum aliquod vel aliqua quovismodo tangen. vel concernen. quot. quant. qual. et que predict. Decano et Capitulo predict. et successoribus suis, bona utilia et salubria videbuntur. Etiamque omnia et singula sive eor. aliquod vel aliqua revocare, mutare, determinare, augmentare, alterare, vel nova facere, prout de tempore in tempus melius videbitur expedire. Que quidem statut. jura, ordinac'o'es, et constitut'o'es sic ut prefertur fiend. et constituend. volumus et concedimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, firmiter percipimus, et mandamus inviolabiliter observari, teneri, et performari de tempore in tempus in futur. Ita tamen quod ejusmodi statuta, jura, ordinac'o'es, et constitut'o'es, sic ut

² Two lines and a half of the deed are here quite illegible, the parchment itself being decayed and gone.

preferitur fiend. constituend. vel ordinand. aut eor. aliquod vel aliqua non sint contrar. aut repugnan. legibus aut statut. hujus Regni nostri Anglie. Ac ulterius de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris pro perpetua relevac'o'e, sustentac'o'e, et maunte-nac'o'e Hospital. predict. ac predict. Custod. et duodecim pauperum, et unius mulieris, in eodem Hospital. de tempore in tempus relevand. et sustentand. Dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris damus et concedimus dict. Custod. pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. et successoribus suis, unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Heytesbury predict. in predict. comitatu Wiltes, com'uniter vocat. seu cognit. per nomen. de le *Almeshouse*; ac unum aliud messuagium cum pertinentiis in Heytesbury predict. in predict. comitatu Wiltes, communiter vocat. le *Schoolehouse*; ac etiam maneria de Cheverell Burnell et Cheverell Hales, alias dict. Cheverell Magna, cum pertinentiis in eodem comitatu Wiltes; necnon omnes ill. viginti carrectat. bosc. de Southlegh in com. predict. pro focali suo, que quidem messuagia, maneria, et cetera premissa, antehac fuerunt vel reputat. fuerunt fuisse parcell. possession. predict. Hospital. vel reputat. Hos-pital. in Heytesbury predict. Et de quibus quidem maner. messuag. et ceter. premiss. reputat. Custos, pauperes, et mulier dict. nuper Hospitalis vel reputat. Hospital. per spacium sexa-ginta annor. ultim. elaps. ante dat. harum literarum nostrar. patentium de facto saltem, si non de jure habuer. perceper. vel gavisii fuer. anual. reddit. exit. reverc'o'es sive profitua; ex-cept. tamen semper et extra hanc presentem concessionem nostram omnino reservat. advocac'o'e Ecclesie de Cheverell Magna, in predicto comitatu Wiltes. Dedimus etiam et concessimus, ac de uberiore gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, per presentes concedimus pefat. custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. et successoribus suis, omnia illa messuagia, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, cum per-tinentiis in Heytesbury predict. et in Skydmore's Upton, Stockley, Calne, et Warminster, seu alibi in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes. Except. preexcept. de quibus reputat. Custos, pau-peres, et mulier dicti nuper Hospitalis vel reputat. Hospitalis, per predict. spacium sexaginta annor. ultime elaps. ante dat. harum literar. nostrar. patentium de facto saltem, si non de jure habuer. perceperunt, vel gavisii fuerunt anual. reddit. exit. reverc'o'es sive profitua quietè et absque disturbac'o'e; ac etiam omnia et singula messuagia, molendina, domus, edificia, terras, tenementa, prata, pascua, pasturas, vasta, jampna, bruera, moras, mariscos, boscos, subboscos, decimas fructus, profitua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et heredita-menta, redditus, reverc'o'es, servicia, penc'o'es, porc'o'es, redditus, sutos, et servicia tam liberorum quam custumarior. tenentium, curias letas, visus franci plegii, ac omnia que ad curias letas et visus franci plegii pertinent. seu in posterum pertinere possint aut debent, nativos, nativas, et villanos, cum eor. sequelis, estoveria, et commutis estoveriorum; ac omnia alia jura, jurisdict'o'es, franchisesias, libertates, privilegia, profitua, commoditates, advantagia, emolumenta, et hereditamenta nostra quecumque, cum suis juribus, membris, et pertinentiis universis, cujuscunque sint generis nature seu speciei, sub quibuscunque nominibus vel addi-c'o'ibus nominum sciantur, censeantur, nuncupentur, seu cognoscantur, situat. jacent. et existent. ac de tempore in tempus annuatim provenien. crescen. renovan. contingen. sive emergen. intra vill. campos, loc. paroch. sive hamlett. de Heytesbury, Cheverell Magna, Skidmore's Upton, Stokely, Calne, et Warminster, sive de in vel intra eor. aliquam vel aliquas in dicto comitatu nostro Wiltes, vel alibi ubicunque predict. prior. Hospital. ad aliquod tempus specten. pertinen. inciden. vel appenden. aut ad membrum, partes, vel parcell. ejusdem prior. Hospital. unquam antehac habit. cognit. accept. occupat. usitat. dimiss. locat. reputat. seu gavis. existen. Et ulterius de amplior. gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, concedimus pefatis Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine predict. et succes-

soribus suis; quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero imperpetuum habeant, teneant, et gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, et gaudere, valeant et possint de in et intra predict. maner. messuagia, terras, tenementa, ac cetera omnia, et cetera premissa superius per presentes preconcessa, ac intra quamlibet inde parcellum deinceps imperpetuum tot. tanta talia eadem hujusmodi et consimilia curias letas, visus franci plegii, libertates, franchisesias, bona et catalla waivata, bona et catalla felonum, tam de se quàm aliorum felonum, bona et catalla fugitivorum. utlagator. et in exigend. positor. seu quocunque alio legali modo jure seu titulo convict. sive damnat. extract. deodand.; ac omnia alia jura, jurisdictiones, franchisesias, libertates, consuetudines, privilegia, profuita, com'oditates, advantagia, possessiones, emolumenta, et hereditamenta quecumque, quot, quanta, qualia, et que; ac adeo plene, libere, et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout aliqui Custos, pauperes, et mulier. dict. prior. Hospital. seu Domus eleemosine, aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alii unquam antehac habentes, possidentes, aut seisis, inde existentes, habens, possidens, occupans, aut seisitus, inde existens habuit, tenuit, vel gavisus fuit, aut unquam habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisus fuerunt, seu habere, tenere, uti, vel gaudere debuerunt, aut debent in predictis premissis superius, per presentes preconcess. aut in aliqua inde parcella, rac'o'e, vel pretextu alicujus Chartæ concess. vel confirmac'o'is per nos seu per aliquem progenitor. vel antecessor. nostror. nuper Regum vel Reginar. Anglie antehac habit. fact. concess. seu confirmat. aut rac'o'e vel pretextu alicujus acti Parliamenti vel aliquor. actuum Parliamentor. aut rac'o'e vel pretextu alicujus legitime prescript'o'is usûs seu consuetudinis antehac habit. seu usitat. aut alio quocunque legali modo, jure, seu titulo; ac adeo plene, libere, et integre, et in tam amplis modo et formâ prout nos aut aliquis progenitor. vel antecessor. nostror. predict. maner. terras, tenementa, ac cetera omnia et singula premissa, aut aliquam inde parcellam unquam habuimus, aut gavisus fuimus, aut habuerunt, tenuerunt, vel gavisus fuerunt, vel habere, uti, et gaudere debuimus, aut habere, uti, et gaudere debuerunt aut debuit; ac adeo plene, libere, et integre, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout ea omnia et singula premissa superius per presentes preconcessa, aut aliqua inde parcella ad manus nostros, seu ad manus aliquor. progenitor. seu antecessor. nostror. nuper Regum vel Reginar. Anglie, rac'o'e vel pretextu alicujus dissoluc'o'is dict. prior. Hospital. aut rac'o'e vel pretextu alicujus actûs Parliamenti, vel Actuum Parliamentor. aut rac'o'e Eschaet. seu quocunque alio legali modo, jure, seu titulo devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt, ac in manibus nostris nunc existunt, seu existere debent aut deberent; exceptis tamen semper et extra hanc presentem concessionem nostram omnino reservat. tota illa advocacion. Eccle. de Cheverell Magna predicta. Habend. tenend. et gaudend. omnia et singula predict. maner. messuagia, carrectat. boscous, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, et cetera omnia et singula premissa, cum suis pertinenciis universis, except. p'except. p'fat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. et successoribus suis, imperpetuum ad solum et proprium opus et usum dictor. Custod. pauperum, et mulieris, et successor. suor. imperpetuum; tenendum de nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosinam imperpetuum, pro omnibus aliis serviciis, exactionibus, et demaundis quibuscunque, proinde nobis, heredibus, vel successoribus nostris, quoque modo reddend. solvend. vel faciend. Et ulterius de amplior. gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, dedimus, concessimus, perdonavimus, remisimus, relaxavimus, et confirmavimus, ac per presentes damus, concedimus, perdonamus, remittimus, relaxamus, exoneramus, et confirmamus p'fat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominor. de Hungerford et de Heytesbury, in comitatu Wiltes predict. et successoribus suis, et omnibus aliis tenen. et occupator. premissor. omnes intrusiones, egressus, et ingressus, de in et super premissis, seu aliqua inde parte vel parcella antehac habit. seu fact.; ac etiam omnia et singula exitus, fines, redditus, rever'o'es, fructus,

annualia profuita, et quecumque omnium et singulor. premissor. superius expressor. et specificator. aut mentionat. aut per presentes preconcess. aut mentionat. fore concess. et cuiuslibet inde parcella quoque modo ante dat. harum litterar. nostrar. patentium hâc usque provenien. crescen. acciden. sive solut. ; ac omnia arreragia inde. Et ulterius de ampliore gratia nostra speciali, ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris, volumus et per presentes concedimus pefat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis, quod nos, heredes, et successores nostri imperpetuum tam dict. Custodem, pauperes, et mulierem, et successores suos, quæ omnia et singula maner. messuag. terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, superius expressa et specificata, ac per presentes preconcessa, et quamlibet inde parcellam eum eorum pertinenciis universis, versus nos, heredes, et successores nostros, de et ab omnibus omnimodis, corrodiis, redditibus, feodis, annuatibus, pensionibus, portionibus, et denarior. sum'is presentaci'o'ibus, locac'o'ibus, et mercibus quibuscumque de premissis superius, per presentes preconcess. seu de aliqua inde parcella nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, quoquo modo exequend. seu solvend. vel super versus nos, heredes, et successores nostros, onerat. seu onerand. preterquam de tenur. predict. superius in l'ris presentibus nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris superius per presentes reservat. ; volentes etiam, et per presentes pro nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris, firmiter Imp et precipiens tam Thesaurar. Cancellar. et Baronibus Sc'ii nostri, heredum, et successor. nostror. quàm omnibus et singulis receptoribus, auditoribus, et aliis officariis et ministris nostris heredum et successor. nostror. quibuscumque pro tempore existen. quod ipsi et eor. quilibet super solam administrac'o'em har. litterar. nostrar. patentium, vel irrotulament. earundem absque aliquo brevi seu warranto a nobis, heredibus, vel successoribus nostris, quoquo modo impetrand. obtinend. sive prosequend. plenam, integram, debitamque allocac'o'em et exoneraç'o'em indefessam, de omnibus et singulis hujusmodi corrodiis, serviciis, feodis, annuatibus, pensionibus, portionibus, et denarior. sum'is, ac oneribus quibuscumque pefat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis, faciant et de tempore in tempus fieri curabunt. Et he littere nostre patentes, vel irrotulament. earundem annuatim, et de tempore in tempus tam Thesaurar. Cancellar. et Baronibus Sc'ii nostri predict. heredum et successor. nostror. quibuscumque, quàm omnibus et singulis receptoribus, auditoribus, et aliis officariis et ministris nostris heredum et successor. nostror. quibuscumque pro tempore existen. sufficiens et exoneratio in hac parte ; ulterius etiam, ac per presentes concedimus pefat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis, quod he littere nostre patentes, vel irrotulament. ear'dem erunt in omnibus et partibus aut parcellis suis valide, bone, sufficientes, et effectuales in lege erga et contra nos heredes et successores nostros, tam in omnibus Curiis nostris quàm alibi, intra Regnum nostrum Anglie, absque aliquibus confirmac'o'ibus, licenciis, vel tolleraç'o'ibus, de nobis, heredibus, vel successoribus nostris in posterum per predict. Custodem, pauperes, et mulierem, vel successores suos, procurand. aut obtinend. Non obstante male nominand. vel non nominand. predict. maner. messuagia, terras, tenementa, sive hereditamenta, et cetera premissa superius per presentes preconcessa, aut aliquam inde parcellam ; et non obstante non inveniend. officium aut inquisici'o'em premissor. sive alicujus inde parcella noster invenire debuit ante confect'o'em harum litterarum nostrar. patentium ; et non obstante male reatand. male nominand. ac non reatand. seu non nominand. aliquam demissionem sive concessionem de premissis, vel de aliqua inde parcella de recordo, vel non de recordo, aut aliter aliter et existen. ; et non obstante male nominand. aut non nominand. aliquam villam, hamlettam, parochiam, locum, vel com. in quibus premissa aut aliqua inde parcella existunt tenentium fieri sive premissorum vel alius inde parcellæ plena vera et certa non fit mentio ; et ^a

^a Two lines are here quite illegible ; the ink gone, and in several places the parchment is quite decayed by damp, &c.

et non obstante statut. in Parliament. Domini Henrici, nuper Regis Anglie oct'i, antecessoris nostri, anno regni sui decimo octavo fact. et edit. ; et non obstante statut. de terris et tene-
 mentis ad manum mortuum non ponendis ; et non obstante statut. in Parliament. Domin
 Edwardi, nuper Regis Anglie sexti, antecessoris nostri, anno regni sui primo fact. et edit. ; et
 non obstante aliquibus defectibus in non recte nominand. natur. genera, species, quantitat. aut
 qualitat. premissor. aut alicujus inde parcellæ. Volumus etiam, ac per presentes concedimus
 prefat. Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine predict. quod habeant et habebunt
 has litteras nostras patentes sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie debito in modo fact. et sigillat.
 absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis in Hanaperio nostro, seu alibi ad usum nostrum
 proinde quoquo modo reddend. solvend. seu faciend. Eo quod expressa mentio de vero
 valore annuo, aut de certitudine premissorum, sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis sive conces-
 sionibus per nos seu per aliquem progenitorum sive predecessorum nostror. prefat. Custodi,
 pauperibus, et mulieri Domus eleemosine predict. ante hec tempora fact. in presentibus non
 existit. aut aliquo alio actu, provisione, proclamac'o'e, sive restrict'o'e in contrarium inde
 antehac habit. fact. edit. ordinat. seu provis. aut aliqua alia re, causa, vel materia quacumque,
 in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes.
 Teste me ipso apud Westmonasteriam vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, anno Regni nostri
 Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie septimo, et Scotie quadragesimo secundo.

Per breve de privato Sigillo,

CARTWRIGHT.^b

The ancient Statutes of the Hospital are not known to exist. The modern ones are thirty-
 three in number, and bear date Sept. 19, 9 Car. I. 1633.

The clothing allowed to the poor men is a scarlet cloak with a badge of I.H.S. the letters
 shaped like those on the common seal.

Hospitale de Heitesbury in agro Wiltoniensi.

Licentia Regis Edwardi Quarti, pro Fundatione et Donatione ejusdem.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod ad perpetuam rei memoriam, piis desi-
 deriis devotorum, illis præsertim qui salutem respiciunt fidelium animarum, gratum nos decet
 præbere consensum. Et quia sanctum et salubre est pro defunctis exorare, nos ad humilem
 supplicationem Margaretæ, quæ fuit uxor Roberti, nuper Domini Hungerford, militis, de
 gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus, et licentiam damus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, eidem
 Margaretæ et Johanni Cheyne, de Pynne, armigero, et Johanni Mervyn, armigero, et eorum
 cuilibet, quod ipsi, seu eorum aliqui vel aliquis, quandam Domum Eleemosinæ, de uno Capel-
 lano, XII viris pauperibus, et unâ muliere perpetuis, quorum idem Capellanus custos ejusdem
 domus sit omnino, apud Heightesbury, in com. Wiltes, divina servicia, et alias orationes,
 singulis diebus, in ecclesiâ parochiali de Heightesbury prædictâ, pro salubri statu nostro, ac
 prædilectissimæ consortis nostræ Elizabethæ Reginae Angl. ac reverendi in Christo patris
 Richardi Beauchamp, Sarum Episcopi, dum vixerimus, et pro animabus nostris, cum ab hac
 luce migraverimus ; necnon pro bono statu prædictorum Margaretæ, Johannis et Johannis, ac
 Magistri Jacobi Goldwell, Prothonotorii Apostoloci, Decani Ecclesiæ Cath. Beatæ Mariæ
 Sarum, dum vixerint, et pro animâ dicti Roberti Hungerford, et pro animâ præfatæ Mar-
 garetæ, cum ab hac luce migraverimus ; necnon pro animabus Walteri Hungerford, nuper
 Domini Hungerford, et Katharinæ, nuper uxoris ejus, parentum ejusdem Roberti, et animabus
 Willielmi domini de Botreaux, et Elizabethæ, nuper uxoris ejus, parentum ejusdem Mar-

^b This Deed is indorsed, "A Perpetuity granted to the keeper, twelve poor men, and a woman, of the Hospitall of Heytesbury, in
 the Countie of Wiltes."

garetæ, ac pro animâ Georgii Westby, armigeri; necnon pro animabus præfatorum Johannis Cheney, Johannis Mervyn, et Jacobi Goldwell, cum ab hac luce migraverimus; ac animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, ac ad quædam alia facienda juxta ordinationem, prædictorum Margaretæ, Johannis et Johannis, seu aliorum, aliquorum, vel alicujus in hac parte fienda, inperpetuum factura et deprecatura, facere, fundare, creare, erigere, et stabilire possint et possit futuris temporibus duratura.

Et quod Custos, pauperes, et mulier dictæ Domus eleemosinæ, et eorum successores Custodes, pauperes, et mulieres Domus eleemosinæ præfati Walteri et Roberti filii sui, nuper Dominorum Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. prædicto, nuncupentur inperpetuum.

Ac præfati Custos, mulier, et pauperes dictæ Domus eleemosinæ, et eorum successores Custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem Domus, sint unum corpus, habeantque successionem perpetuam, ac sint personæ nobiles et capaces in lege; et quod iidem Custos, pauperes, et mulier. dictæ Domus eleemosinæ, et successores sui Custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem Domus, per nomen et sub nomine Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus eleemosinæ prædictorum Walteri et Roberti, nuper Dominorum de Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. prædicto, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et annuitates cum pertinentiis de quibuscunque personis perquirere possint, optinere, et recipere, habendum et tenendum sibi et successoribus prædictis inperpetuum. Ac præfati Custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem Domus per nomen Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris Domus eleemosinæ præfatorum Walteri et Roberti, nuper Dominorum de Hungerford et de Heightesbury, in com. Wiltes, placitare possint et implacitari; necnon omnimodas actiones, sectas, querelas, et causas reales, personales, et mixtas, cujuscunque generis fuerint vel naturæ, coram quibuscunque justiciariis, iudicibus secularibus vel spiritualibus, seu aliis personis quibuscunque, prosequi ac in eisdem respondere et responderi, eisdemque defendere possint, et omnia facere et recipere possint, prout et eodem modo quo cæteri ligei nostri, personæ habiles et capaces, intra idem regnum placitant et implacitantur, respondeant et respondere tenentur, ac faciunt ac facere poterint.

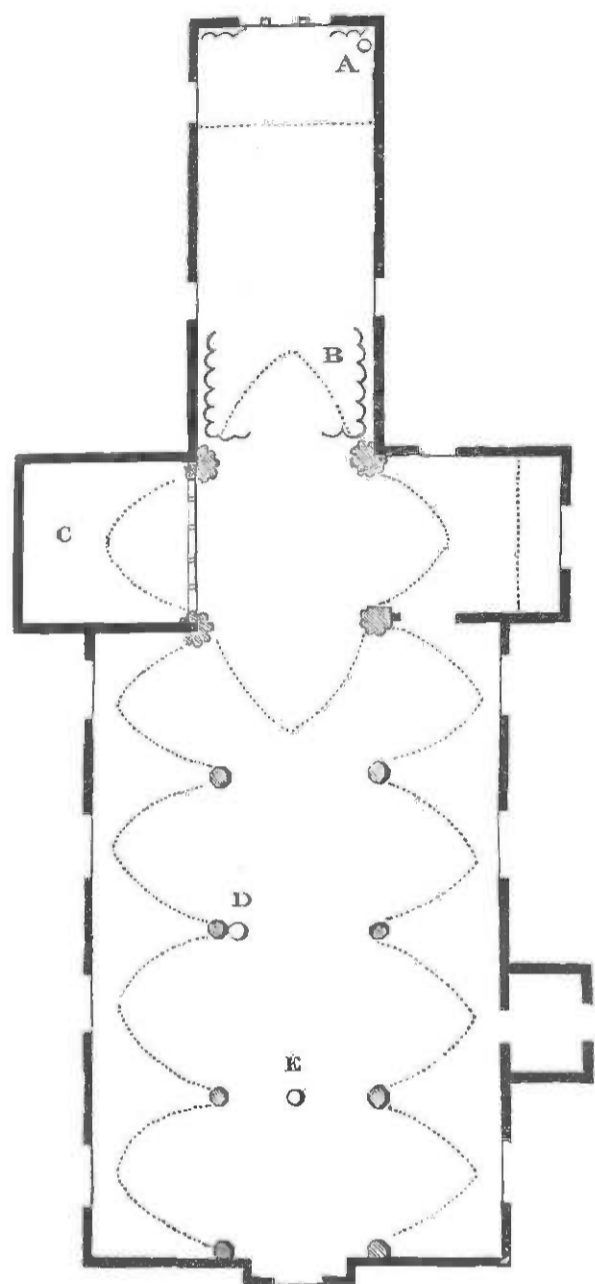
Et quod iidem Custos, pauperes, et mulier Domus eleemosinæ supradictæ, et eorum successores Custodes, pauperes, et mulieres ejusdem Domus habeant unum commune sigillum pro negotiis et agendis dictæ Domus eleemosinæ deserviturum inperpetuum.

Et insuper de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ concessimus, et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris predictis, præfatis Margaretæ, Johanni et Johanni, et eorum cuilibet, quod ipsi, seu eorum aliqui vel aliquis, cum dicta Domus eleemosinæ sic facta, fundata, creata, et erecta, et stabilita fuerit, dare possint et possit, et concedere præfatis Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, maneria de Cheverell Burnell et Cheverell Hales (alias dicta Cheverell Magna), cum pertinentiis in com. prædicto, pro sustentatione eorundem Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris, et successorum suorum; ac duo messuagia cum pertinentiis in Heightesbury prædicta, quæ Walterus Hungerford, nuper Dominus Hungerford, nuper perquisivit de Johanne de Borgh, armigero, licet de nobis aut de aliis teneantur; ita tamen quod non teneantur de nobis in capite pro inhabitatione eorundem Custodis, pauperum, et mulieris, et successorum suorum, ac xx carectatas (carucatas) bosci pro focali suo in bosco de Southleghe, in com. Wiltes; advocacione tamen Ecclesiæ de Cheverell Magna tantummodo exceptâ.

Habend. et tenend. maneria et messuagia prædicta, cum pertinentiis, exceptis præexceptis, præfatis Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis.

Ac habend. et percipiend. annuatim dictas xx carectatas (carucatas) bosci in bosco prædicto per supervisum Custodis ejusdem bosci, pro tempore existentis, vel sine ejus supervisu, si ipse ad hoc requisitus intendere non poterit vel noluerit, absque impedimento ejusdem Custodis aut aliorum quorumcunque, eisdem Custodi, pauperibus, et mulieri, et successoribus suis prædictis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam eleemosinam, inperpetuum, &c.

In cujus, &c. T. Rege, apud Westm. xx die Febr.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	45	0	long ;	18 0 wide.
Transept	17	8	long ;	60 0 wide.
Nave	62	6	long ;	18 6 wide.
Total length	125	2		

- A Piscina.
 B Stalls.
 C Hungerford Chantry, now the vault of the A'Court family.
 D Pulpit.
 E Font.

This building, in its exterior, is massive, and built of stone. The ground plan is in the form of a cross, with the tower in the centre ; and it bears several decided marks of having been once much more extended, both in size and proportions. Four tall and handsome pointed arches, supported by octangular columns, separate the nave from the side aisles. The tower is supported by bold arches of the same form, but the columns here seem of an earlier date. The East front is decorated with three lancet arches springing from taper banded columns ; but the present East window is a modern narrow light ; under it, and around the altar, are five niches for seats, designed perhaps for the Dean and his four Prebends. The West window is large, and may possibly indicate the time of re-building the Church, which is said to have taken place by the Hungerfords about the year 1404.*

In the choir are fourteen very ancient oak stalls ; the first, on the right hand, by its superior ornaments, was evidently designed for some dignitary, perhaps the Dean ; and the remaining ones may have been occupied by the Clergy who were connected with this Collegiate Church, and owed him canonical obedience, namely, the four Prebends, their four Vicars or Perpetual Curates, the two parochial Chaplains of Heytesbury, the two Chantry Priests, and the Chaplain of Knook.

The transepts are small ; the North one is closed up by a screen of upright English panelling, terminating in handsome groin work. In the space within a finial arch, over the door

* This re-building could only have been partial, as will appear by the vast windows and arches blocked up in the outer walls, &c.

which leads into it, is the well-known badge of Hungerford, *three sickles conjoined*. It was closed up and vaulted over in its present form by some one of the family for a burial place, and is still used for that purpose by the present lords of the manor, but may have previously been a chantry. Walter Lord Hungerford, of Heytesbury and Homet, founded a small chantry in this church, as appears by the Dean's register; and presented a chaplain to it May 15, 1421: but where this chantry was situated, or to whom dedicated, I have not been able to learn.

The registers of the Dean frequently refer to two chantries here, both situated in the South part of the Church, namely, that of St. Mary, belonging to the Hungerfords; and that of St. Katharine, founded by William Mounte.

In the year 1408, Sept. 11, a mandate was directed from the Bishop to the Dean to enquire concerning the chantries founded in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury. The Dean returns for answer, that there is, and has been before the memory of man, a perpetual chantry in the said Collegiate Church, namely, at the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the South part, formerly founded by Lucy Clyfton, in pure widowhood, for the health of her soul, that of Gaudinus *de Albo Monasterio*, her husband, and their ancestors and heirs; that it was endowed with a messuage and curtilage, three virgates of land, 10s. rent. &c. for one fit chaplain to celebrate divine service; and that for 100 years last past there had been seven chaplains successively inducted, namely,

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. | John Tettebury, who was chaplain | = = = = = | 30 years and more. |
| 2. | Richard Barnabe | - - - - - | 13 years. |
| 3. | Radulphus Mynston | - - - - - | 12 years. |
| 4. | John Elys | - - - - - | 10 years. |
| 5. | John Suarp | - - - - - | 23 years. |
| 6. | Thomas Polton | - - - - - | 4 years. |
| 7. | John Wademan | - - - - - | $\frac{1}{2}$ year; and |

who (Sept. 11, 1408) is now chaplain.

It is remarkable, that only eleven days after the above return (*viz.* Sept. 22, 1408), the Lady Joan Hungerford, who was daughter of Sir Edmund Hnsse, as foundress and patron, presents the said John Wademan to the perpetual chantry and chapel of St. Mary, in the Church of Heytesbury. It would appear, therefore, that this mandate of the Bishop was to ascertain the right of patronage for the Hungerfords, who probably obtained that right by purchase of the manor of Heytesbury, which took place about 28 years before.

In 1438 an inquisition was held, at the instance of Walter Lord Hungerford, respecting the chantry chapel of St. Mary in Heytesbury, when it was found that the right of patronage was in the said Walter Lord Hungerford, of Heytesbury and Homet; that there was a house and garden in Heytesbury, in which the chaplain used to reside; and that it was endowed with seven acres of arable, three acres of mead, and common pasture for 100 sheep; the whole of the yearly value of 40s.;^d and in 1442, the Bishop gave his licence for uniting the chantries of Upton Scudamore and Calne, and the free chapel of Corston, in the parish of Hilmarton, to the chantry of St. Mary in Heytesbury, *propter exilitatem*.

From this period we find no more of it, except that the chantry priest remained a member of the Church of Heytesbury till those establishments were destroyed by the Reformation.

I now come to the chantry of St. Katharine, which was also situated in the South part of the Church. By the answer of the Dean to the Bishop's mandate in 1408, it appears, that William Mounte founded the chantry of St. Catharine in the Church of Heytesbury, at the altar of St. Catharine, in the South part of the said Church, and endowed it with one messuage and

^d I am aware of some obscurity here. The endowment seems so totally different from what it was stated in 1408, that it looks like a different chantry.

curtilage, two cottages with curtilages, 30 acres of land, a parcel of meadow, &c. for one chaplain, residing and celebrating divine service; and, on reference to the public records, we find that, 10 Edward II. William Mounte de Heghtredebury paid a fine to the King for licence to alienate in mortmain a lay fee in Heytesbury. This chantry must, therefore, have been founded about the year 1316. At the inquisition in 1438 it was found that John Leghe, being in possession of his lands and tenements in Heytesbury, was patron of the chantry of St. Catharine; that there belonged to it a messuage of the yearly value of 3s. 4d. in which the chaplain used to dwell; also 30 acres of arable; three burgage houses, which, with the lands, pay a chief rent to the Lord of Heytesbury; also one free burgage, and a close of pasture between the bridge called South Court Bridge, and the chantry of St. Mary. The chantry priest of St. Catharine also remained a member of the Church till the Reformation.

It has been said that both these chantries, in later times at least, were in the South part of the church; one of them no doubt occupied the South transept, and as here is no trace of Hungerford, I am inclined to think it must have been that of St. Catharine. In this transept is a low arch, now closed up, and two mutilated sepulchral figures, the only ones in the church. They represent a male and female, and are assigned to a destroyed tomb of the family of Moore, who once possessed the manor of Heytesbury. Of the other chantry no vestiges remain.

The church itself is situated due East of the ancient Borough, and about the middle of the present town; it is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and may justly be reckoned among the most ancient ecclesiastical foundations in this county. At the Domesday Survey by the Conqueror, we find it in possession of Bishop Osbern, together with half a hide of land belonging to it, and in 11 Henry II. A. D. 1165, it was confirmed by royal charter to the church of St. Mary, in Old Sarum. About this time, at the petition of Roger the Archdeacon, it was made collegiate. Tanner says, "this church was collegiate before the year 1300;" and to this very imperfect account nothing has yet been added. From the liberality of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in permitting me to search and extract from the register of Bishop Osmund, I am able to throw much new light on this transaction.

The following charter of Bishop Joceline, who died in the year 1184, is to be found at folio 95 of that register:

"In nomine Sanctæ et individuæ Trinitatis Ego Jocelinus, Dei Gra. Ep'us Sar. &c. &c. Sciant tam presentes quam posterius quod nos petitione Rogeri Archidiaconi, canonici nostri, concedimus, *quatuor Canonicos* constitui in ecclesia Heghtrebiri Beati Petri, quæ est Prebenda Sar. ecclesiæ, et eisdem in eodem loco imperpetuum D'no susten. stipendia providemus, scilicet decima de TIDERINTON et de HORNINGESHAM, et decima de dominio canonici in HEGHTREDBIRI, et omnes oblationes ecclesiæ eidem, præter aurum et ornamenta, et præter oblationes quæ in Inventione Stæ Crucis offerentur, et quæ ad reficiendam fabricam ecclesiæ a fidelibus relinquuntur: ita tamen quod de oblationibus illis panem, vinum, et luminaria ministrent. Providemus etiam ad eorundem stipendia ecclesiam de HULLE. MARAM quoque in *Wiltune* juxta ecclesiam Stæ Trinitatis in partibus de (*nort.*), et ceteras possessiones quas Petrus, Clericus, largitione Henrici Regis et Athelidis Reginae, habuit, et postea cum Cartis ejusdem Henrici et Matildæ Imperatricis ejus filia, ecclesiæ de Heghtredbiri contulit. Ecclesiam quoque de SWALEWECLYVE cum omnibus appendiciis suis ex dono Gerardi Giffard: salvo tamen in hac ecclesiâ jure episcopali. Concedimus præterea Rogero Archidiacono et omnibus ei successoribus canonicis quod liberam et absolutam habeant potestatem constituendi canonicos in prefatâ ecclesiâ; et illis discedentibus, alias idoneas personas in locum defunctorum substituendi. Statuimus præterea ut in constitutione singulorum h' ordo sit. Primo tactis sacris scilicet evangeliiis jurent Canonicis qui eos constituunt et Sar. Ecclesiæ *obedientiam*, et Ecclesiæ

Hegtredbiri cui deputati sint *residentiam*. Saucimus item et rependant nobis hanc concessionein, talem nobis faciant recompensationem prefati Canonici : singulis hebdomadibus *Missam* pro Episcopo et Conventu Sar. et pro cunctis Sar. ecclesiæ et ecclesiæ de Hegtredbiri benefactoribus ; cum autem decesserit aliquis canonicorum Sar. *obsequia triginta dierum* cum *Missarum* solempniis et psalmodiis exhibeant. Addicimus item ad consummationem beneficii nostri quod Canonicus Sar. provideat *areas* in quibus Canonici de Hegtredbiri *mansiunculas* sibi edificiant.

This deed is followed by twenty-one others relating to the same subject, and the whole closed with a confirmatory Bull of Pope Alexander ; making altogether a fine series of ancient evidences. To copy the whole would be unnecessary ; I shall therefore content myself with giving the titles only of those which follow this first and principal one, from which nearly as much may be learnt as from the deeds themselves.

2. Carta Jocel. Epi. et H. Decani facta Canonicis de quadam portione autelag.
3. Carta Matild. Imperatricis quæ pertinet ad Capellam de *Tiderinton*.
4. Carta ejusdem de Mara in Wiltune.
5. Carta Henr. Regis de eodem.
6. Carta Humfridi de Bohun et Margarete matris suæ quæ pertinet ad Capellam de Horningsham.
7. Carta Capituli Sar. quæ loquitur de Silvestro p'bro et Reginaldo, Clerico.
8. Carta Aliciæ Abbatissæ de Wiltune quæ pertinet ad prebendam de Swaleclyve.
9. Carta Gerardi Giffard quæ pertinet ad eandem.
10. Carta Theobaldi fil. Ranulphi quæ pertinet ad eandem.
11. Carta ejusdem de eâdem.
12. Carta Theobaldi Cantuar. quæ pertinet ad ecclesiam de Hegtredbiri.
13. Carta Nigelli Ep'i Elyens. pertinens ad eandem.
14. Carta Theobaldi fil. Radulfi pertinens. ad ecclesiam de Swaleclyve.
15. Carta Aliciæ Abbatissæ de Wiltune pertinens ad eandem.
16. Carta Elyæ Giffard pertinens ad ecclesiam de Hulle.
17. Carta Aldini Archidiaconi de Dorset pertinens ad eandem.
18. Carta Philippi qui fuit Canonicus de Hegtredbiri de perpetuâ vicariâ prebendæ Elyæ quam concedit Henrico Capellano.
19. Carta Will' Chinnock de 1 libra piperis annua.
20. Carta Mag'ri Radulfi de Rupe de 1 messuag. in Sar.
21. Carta Walt'ri *Quer de liun* de 12 denariis annuis.
22. *Bulla Alexandri Papæ* de confirmatione.

The above, with another deed entitled "Inventorium factum ibidem de Instrumentis ad eandem pertinentibus," makes the "Summa Cartarum" 23, which may be called the evidences of the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury ; and from which we learn that it was made collegiate by Bishop Joceline ; that the time might be about the year 1165, as we find Henry the Dean mentioned as a party to the second charter, and he in that year was appointed to the See of Bayeux in Normandy, having been Dean only a short time ; that the principal agent in procuring the favour to the Church of Heytesbury was Roger Archdeacon of Wilts, or Ramsbury, who appears as witness to a deed in 1157, and that the four prebends were granted or confirmed to this Collegiate Church by the following benefactors :

Tytherington, by the Empress Maud ;
 Horningsham, by Humphrey de Bohun and Margaret his mother ;
 Hill Deverill, by Elias Giffard of Brinsfield ; and
 Swallowcliffe, by Gerard Giffard, of the Fonthill branch.

The Bishop gave the tithes and offerings of the Church of Heytesbury, and Peter the Priest a piece of land called Mara, near the church of the Holy Trinity in Wilton.

The Archdeacon seems at this time to be Canon of the Prebend of Heytesbury, and of course Rector and head of this Collegiate Church; but it was soon after annexed to the Deanery, and the Dean has ever since held it, and enjoys the patronage of the Prebends.

By the *Taxation* of Pope Nicholas in 1291, this Prebend or Rectory was valued at £22. In the *Inquis. Nonarum*, 15 Edward III. it is rated at £28. 17s. 4d. And in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, temp. Henry VIII. at £40.

At this latter period it was leased to Edward Frode, and is now held by lives, renewable by the lord of the manor, Sir William A'Court, Bart.

Heytesbury is styled a perpetual curacy in the Deanery of Wily, but under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, who holds the visitations, licenses preachers, and does other acts of an Ordinary within this church and its four dependent prebends of Tytherington, Horningsham, Hill Deverill, and Swallowcliffe.

Of the Royal charters to this Church, the principal one is that of 33 Henry II. A. D. 1188, while Roger the Archdeacon was still living.

Henric. Dei Gra. &c. Sciatis me concessisse Ecclesiæ de *Heghtredbury*, et Ecclesiæ de Godelming, quas Rogerus Archidiaconus tenet in prebendam de Ecclesiâ Sar. antiquas consuetudines et libertates quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henrici avi mei. Preterea concedo ut habeant in forestâ et bosco eisdem maneriis pertinentibus, husbotam, haybotam, et ferbotam.—*Reg. S'ti Osmundi, Sar.*

I know not how long this Prebend and the government of the Collegiate Church remained annexed to the Archdeaconry, but it certainly had devolved to the Dean so early as the year 1220, as will appear by the following Inventory then taken by him at his visitation:

Inventorium factum in Ecclesiâ de Heghtredbury per W. Decano Sar. Anno 1220.

Ecclesia dedicata in honorem Ap'lor. Petri et Pauli; et sunt ibi 4 *Canonici*—Elyas de Watelegh qui debet officium sacerdotale, et habet ibi Vicarium suum dom. Henricum, capellanum,—Hugo de Middleton qui debet officium sacerdotale, et non habet Vicarium,—Hugo de Templo qui debet officium Diaconi, et habet Vicarium Johannem, capellanum,—Mag. Bartholomæus debet officium Diaconi, et habet vicar. Walterum, diaconum, et Godefridum, subdiaconum. Sunt ibi *Capellæ*, scilicet *Tiderinton*, quæ est de S^o Jacobo; et *Horningesham*, quæ est de S^o Johanne Baptista, et debet habere servitium in ebd'a s'cd'a fer. et quarta et sexta, et omnibus festivis diebus ix s'con'm, et non habet capellanum assiduum. VISITANDA. Item Capella de *Knuke*; Will' diaconus dicit se ordinatum ab Episcopo ad titulum illius ecclesiæ in ebd'a Pentecosti ad ordinem subdiaconatûs, et invocat Episcopum testem; et dicit quod debet reddere pro predictâ Capellâ IIII m'c. per annum per quatuor terminos, et dicit se totum solvisse Decano et executor. ejus de termino Sⁱ Michaelis. VISITANDA. Et ecclesia de *Hulle* est prebenda. Ecclesia de *Swaleweclive* est prebenda. VISITANDA.—*Reg. S'ti Osmundi, Sar. N^o 75.*

At the same time the following account was taken of the books, reliques, and ornaments of this Church:

Isti sunt *libri* Ecclesiæ de *Heghtredbiri*.

Duo missalia; duo ordinalia; unum troparium; unum antiphonarium; duo breviaria nova; unum temporale, et aliud s'c'or.; duo breviaria not'a; unum temporale, et aliud s'c'or.; unum psalterium parvi pretii; unum ordinale et pastorale Gregorii; liber Sermonum; Decreta Pontificum.

Ornamenta Ecclesiæ.

Septem Casulæ cum pleno apparatu; ad officium sacerdotale pertinent hæc; tres Albæ paratæ cum totidem amictis paratis; tres Dalmaticæ cum totidem tunicis; quatuor Capæ sericæ; et quatuor aliæ parvi pretii; XII Pallia, et preterea tria Pallia vetera; septem Lintheamina operata, XIII non operata; duo Offertoria serica, et unum lineum; unum Pallium accolyti; duæ Cruces argent. coopert. et una de Cupro; unus ligneus depictus, et duæ Thecæ eburneæ continentes Reliquias; Crepita Sⁱ Thomæ Martyris; quoddam Vas vitreum cum Reliquiis; Ciplus de Alabastro; tres Calices argent.; sex parva Corporalia; unum Lintheamen texturâ variatum; una Corticia; tres Panni linei albo et nigro variati; duæ Cistæ, et una Cofra; una Tabula cooperta de esmal. *Reg. Sⁱ Osmundi, Sarum.*

The next recorded visitation which we have is that by Dean Chandler in 1408, nearly 200 years after; when we find the riches of this church and the splendour of its ornaments and vestments much increased.

Among the reliques were two pieces of the true Cross, an alabaster box of St. Mary Magdalen, a comb of St. Edmund, and ten bones of Saints whose names were not known! a confession this, which I fear must have in some measure diminished their value.

The following is Dean Chandler's account of this Church at his visitation:

Feb. 10, 1408. Ecclesia Collegiata de Heightredesbury.
 Steph'us Cok, capellanus parochialis ibidem.
 Joh'es Stony, capellanus parochialis ib'm.
 Joh'es Wademan, capellanus Cantariæ ib'm.
 Joh'es Emne, capellanus Cantar. S^{te} Kat'rinæ ib'm.
 Walt'rus Proutewode, capellanus de Knowke.

Singulor. Prebendor. Officia.

Prebendarius de *Swalechlyff* inveniet unum Diaconum administrand. cotidie divina servicia in dictâ ecclesiâ.

Prebendarius de *Hulle Deverell* inveniet unum Diaconum in ordine cotidie in dictâ ecclesiâ ministrand.

Prebendarius *unius partis* Prebendæ de Tuderyngton et Hornyngesham inveniet unum Capellanum parochialem divina cotidie ministrand.

Prebendarius *alterius partis* Prebendæ de Hornyngesham et Tuderyngton inveniet unum alium Capellanum parochialem in dictâ ecclesiâ ministrand.

Ornamenta Ecclesiæ ibidem.

Imprimis 1 Calyx argent. deaurat. in toto cum imagine Salvatoris in Patena; 1 Calyx in parte deaurat. cum imagine Salvatoris in Patena; 1 Calyx argent. deaurat. in toto cum 1 Patena; 1 Pixis argent. in quo Corpus Christi imponitur; 9 Corporalia, cum 5 bursis; 1 Tintinabulum argenteum deaurat. extra; 2 Fiolæ argent. extra deaurat; 2 Candelabra argent. deaurat. RELIQUIÆ ibidem; imprimis 1 Crux cum parte ligni S^{te} Crucis in medio interpositâ; 10 Ossa Sanciorum, in unâ parvâ cistâ eburneâ quorum nomina ignorantur; item 1 alia Crux cum parte ligni S^{te} Crucis cum lapidibus preciosis; 1 Pixis de alabastro quondam S^{te} Mariæ Magdalæ, in quo includitur quoddam vas argenteum in fundo; 1 Pecten Sⁱ Edmundi; item 2 aliæ Cruces quarum una habet reliquias cum lapidibus preciosis et est deaurat. et alia de argento cum 1 *Egle* in medio; 1 Loculus habens unum anulum aureum cum lapide, cum un. artas. eburn. Sⁱ Edmundi ut dicitur; item 1 par Pelvium de Cupro; item 2 Osculatoria de Cupro deaurata; 1 Crux de Cupro deaurat. et alia Crux de Laton.

Item 1 Missale cujus secundo folio post Kalend. (non exinguet); 1 Ordinale cujus sec. fol. (et in singulis); 1 aliud Ordinale cujus sec. fol. (aliqua memoria); 1 Portiphorium cujus sec.

fol. (vocatur ergo); 1 aliud Portiphorium cujus sec. fol. post custodias, (et flos de radice); 1 Antiphonar. cujus sec. fol. (altissime filius); 1 Temporale antiquum cujus sec. fol. (verbum sempiternum); 1 S'cor. cujus sec. fol. (meam quia p'tam tibi); 1 Manuale cum Ymnar. cujus sec. fol. (nulla vetruanea); 1 Paschæ cujus sec. fol. (Domine quid); 1 Alme pat. cujus sec. fol. (bis meis); 1 Epistolar. cum Evangel. cujus sec. fol. (universi scientes); 1 Processionale cujus sec. fol. (Phares autem); 1 aliud Processionale cujus sec. fol. (Rex noster); 1 Gradale cujus tertio folio (novimus); 1 Gradale cujus sec. fol. post custodias, (vim da nobis); 1 aliud Gradale cujus sec. fol. (na-erunt); 1 Gradale cujus sec. fol. (cum regimine); 1 Quartanus continens Placebo et Dirige, cujus sec. folio (unà veniet); 1 Portiphor. pertinens ad Cantariam B^{is} Katarinæ ibidem, cujus sec. fol. (me cripe).

Item 1 Vestimentum album, cum Casula, 2 Tunicis, 3 Albis, et 3 Capis; 3 Amictæ cum Stolis et Fanulis pertinen. ad illud; 1 Casula rubea cum 1 Alba cujus parur. cum stul. et frontal. deaurat.; una Secta pulverizata cum *Cervis*; 1 Casula rubei coloris, cum alba, amicta, stola, et fanula de Panno deaurato, pulverizata cum *Leopardis rubeis*, cum frontale eorundem de donatione Thomæ Mountagu, Decani Sar.; 1 Casula cum alba, amicta, stola, et fanula de rubeo panno et blodeo, deaurat.; 1 integrum par Vestimentor. videlicet, 1 Capa, 1 Casula, 2 Tunicæ, de blodeo panno pulverizat. cum *Gryphonibus deauratis*, et 1 Stola, 1 Alba, et 2 Fanulæ glauci coloris; 1 Vestimentum glauci coloris, videlicet, 3 Capæ, 1 Casula, 2 Tunicæ, 1 Alba, 1 Stola, et 1 Fanula, ejusdem sectæ; item 1 Capa de Bawdekyn de *universis coloribus* cum diversis animalibus; 1 Stola, et 1 Famula; item 1 rydel't tunicæ pulverizat. cum animalibus pro altare; 1 Frontall de *Cerico glauco* pulverizat. cum *rosis rubeis* et floribus de *Lylys* blodii coloris; 1 Superfrontale de eadem sectâ; 1 Tue'll pro altare; 1 Vestimentum *sericum* strigulatum, glauci coloris; 2 Pallia de Panno *cerico* rubei coloris; 1 aliud Frontale de cerico strigulat. rubei coloris; et ALIA.

I have been the more particular in my account of the antiquities and ornaments of this Church, because it has hitherto been very slightly noticed. I now proceed to its obituary, but regret that, of the numbers who must have been buried within its walls, no very ancient monuments are now in existence.

1. Against the South wall in the chancel is a long memorial to the family of ASHE, from whom the manor devolved to that of A'COURT.

In memory of EDWARD ASHE, of Halsteed, in the county of Kent, Esquire, and lord of this manor, which he purchased of the family of the Moores in 1644, and died 31 October 1656, aged 47."

"Of ELIZABETH, his widow, daughter of Christopher Woodward, of Lambeth, Esq. who died 24 June 1698, aged 78."

"Of ANNE, wife of William Ashe, Esq. daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecot, Esq. who died 30 April 1684, aged 35."

"Of WILLIAM ASHE, Esq. who died 22 October 1713, aged 67."

"Of FRANCES, wife of Edward Ashe, Esq. daughter of Edward Harvey, of Combe-Neville, in the county of Surrey, Esq. who died 30 March 1743, aged 68."

"Of EDWARD ASHE, Esq. who died 22 May 1748, aged 75."

"Of WILLIAM ASHE, Esq. who died 11 August 1750, aged 36."

"Of PIERCE A'COURT ASHE, Esq. son of Pierce A'Court, of Ivy-Church, in this county, and of Rodden, in the county of Somerset, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Ashe, of this parish, Esq. who died 6 September 1768, aged 66."

"Of ANNABELLA A'COURT ASHE, wife of General William A'Court Ashe, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham Park, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. who died 29 February 1777, aged 70."

“ Of WILLIAM A’COURT ASHE, Esq. a General of his Majesty’s Forces, and Colonel of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, who died 2 August 1781, aged 73.”

“ Of LÆTITIA, wife of the Honourable William Elliot, of Liskeard, eldest daughter of Sir William Pierce Ashe A’Court, Bart. and Dame Lætitia his wife, daughter of Henry Wyndham, of the Close, of Salisbury, Esq. who died 20 January 1810, aged 31.”

2. On a sarcophagus of white marble, backed by a tablet of black marble, and surmounted by a funereal urn :

“ Sacred to the Memory
of the HON^{ble} LÆTITIA ELIOT,
eldest daughter of Sir William Pierce Ashe A’Court, Bart.
She died in her first child-bed of twins, born dead, on the 20th of January 1810,
aged 31.

Let those who mourn in proportion as they once revered and loved her ;
let those whose distresses have been relieved by her benevolence,
or soothed by her gentleness,
pay the best tribute to her memory by allowing
her mild example an influence on their hearts and lives.

Let those sometimes look at this memorial, and
contemplate the benefit to be derived from a living recollection
of her piety and charity in the season of prosperity and ease,
and of her meekness and resignation
when the Almighty changed the manner of her trial,
and stretched her on the bed of suffering, pain, and death.”

3. On a small tablet near the former :

“ To the Memory of ARTHUR EDWARD A’COURT,
son of William and Maria Rebecca A’Court,
born at Naples November 3, 1815,
died there December 6, 1816.”

4. On the North wall of the chancel, a sarcophagus similar to N^o 2 :

“ In the family vault near this place
lie the remains of
Sir WILLIAM PIERCE ASHE A’COURT, Baronet,
who departed this life
the 27th day of July 1817,
aged 69 years.
Also, of LÆTITIA his wife,
daughter of Henry Wyndham, Esq.
who died August 2, 1821,
aged 75 years.”

5. On a mural monument of white marble :

“ CATHERINE,
wife of Rev. Dr. Williams, died
9th Oct. 1820, aged 57 ; also
to three children of ditto.”

6. A marble monument in the South transept :

“ Without the Church wall,
 at the back of this tablet,
 are deposited the remains of
MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON,
 Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians,
 a native of Northamptonshire,
 and many years resident in this town of Heytesbury,
 where he died on the 31st of December 1810,
 aged 56.

By his decease
 the literary world has lost
 a persevering Antiquary,
 and skilful Geologist ;
 The Community of Heytesbury
 a good neighbour,
 and active fellow-citizen ;
 The Poor,
 a humane advocate,
 and charitable protector ;
 His own lamenting family,
 an affectionate husband,
 and indulgent parent.”

7. A marble monument in the North aisle :

In memory of **RICHARD SNELGROVE**, who dyed December 21, 1680.

And also of **JANE**, the wife of Richard Snelgrove, who dyed March y^e 28, 1709.

And also of **JOAN**, y^e daughter of Richard and Jane Snelgrove, who died April y^e 17, 1672.

And **JOHN**, y^e son of Richard and Jane Snelgrove, dyed June y^e 9th, 1723.

And **RICHARD**, y^e son of Richard and Jane Snelgrove, dyed May y^e 29th, 1728.

And **ROBERT**, the 3rd son of Richard and Jane Snelgrove, dyed July 10, 1732.

And also **ELIZABETH**, y^e daughter of Richard and Jane Snelgrove, who dyed Nov.
 y^e 5th, 1744, aged 75 years.

And also **JANE**, their daughter, y^e wife of **RICHARD RAXWORTHY**, of Corton, dyed May
 the 26th, 1701.

And **JANE**, y^e daughter of Richard and Jane Raxworthy, dyed April y^e 17, 1731, aged
 37 years.

And also **RICHARD**, son of Richard and Jane Raxworthy, who died April 16, 1747, aged
 52 years.

8. A tablet in the South aisle :

Sacred
 to the memory of
RICHARD SNELGROVE,
 who departed this life
 March the 6th, 1805,
 aged 79 years.

9. A marble tablet in the nave, with a shield of arms, *Gules*, a chevron between three mullets *Argent*, EVERETT; impaling, *Azure*, on a fess *Argent* three talbots' heads erased, between three saltires *Or*.

Sacred
to the memory of
Mrs. ALICE EVERETT, wife
of Mr. William Everett, of this parish,
who departed this life
21 April 1775, aged 61.
This marble is erected
as a monumental testimony
of the domestic, social, and Christian virtues
which adorned her character.
Eminently distinguished
for her conjugal attachment and parental affection.
To the irreparable loss
of an inconsolable husband
and her numerous surviving children,
she was suddenly cut off
when engaged in dutiful attendance
upon her own sick and aged parent.
Thus, in the very exercise of an act
of filial gratitude,
she was called away to receive
the immortal reward
of a pious, charitable,
and exemplary life.

10. Near this tablet lie the
remains of WILLIAM EVERETT,
who died Sept. 1. 1792,
aged 77 years.
He was pious, charitable, and of
the strictest integrity.

11. In memory of
MARY WALDRON,
wife of John Waldron, of Trowbridge,
and daughter of
William Everett, Esq. of this place,
who died on the 2nd Jan. 1809,
aged 59,
and lies interred near this spot.

GRAVE STONES in the chancel, commemorating,

1. Mrs. MARY ALDRIDGE, widow, sister of the Rev. Mr. Clavey, buried Feb. 9, 1762, aged 60 years.
2. WILLIAM LEWIS, ob. 1738.
3. EDWARD LONG, of Titherington, ob. 1774.
4. MARY BRISE, widow of Richard Bygge, Vicar of Shruton; and wife of Edw. Brise: ob 1638.

5. H. S. E.
 MARIA ADAMS,
 Uxor,
 Quæ obiit Martii 26,
 A. D. 1677,
 Ætat. 56.

6. H. S. E.
 RICE ADAMS,
 Maritus,
 Qui obiit Maii 6,
 Anno { Dom. 1682.
 { Ætat. 70.

7. The Rev. RICE ADAMS, Rector of Donhead St. Mary, and Minister of this Parish, ob. June 1, 1746, æt. 54.

8. HENRY CLEE, Gent. ob. 1741, æt. 50.

9. ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS BIGGS, ob. July 28, 1740, aged 21 years; and Elizabeth, their daughter, ob. Sept. 1740, aged 13 months.

10. SUSANNAH, late wife of Mr. Henry Smith, ob. 1679.

11. Illegible. A master of the free-school; perhaps HARRIS.

In the Register Book of Births, Marriages, and Burials, belonging to the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, the first entry is on Oct. 24, 1653. On the title-page of the book is the following entry:

“Wiltes. The 17th of October 1654, Phillip Everett, of Heytesbury, in the said county, being elected by the inhabitants of Heytesbury, as an able and honest man to bear the office of Parish Register for that parish, as by a certificate thereof appeareth, was sworn and allowed by me, Edward Michell, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, according to the tenor of a late Act of Parliament in that case made and provided.

“Witness my hand, the day and year abovesaid, EDW. MICHELL.”

There is an omission of entries from Feb. 1658-9, to July 1662, when the first entry of Baptism appears.

In the title-page of the Marriage Register under the Marriage Act (1754), the Church is erroneously entitled “The Cathedral Church.”

PARISH OF TYTHERINGTON.

TYTHERINGTON is a separate tithing and manor, situate S. W. of the town of Heytesbury. It is a Prebend in that Collegiate Church, and appears to be reckoned within that parish. The present lord of this manor is the Right Hon. Sir William A'Court, Bart. besides whom there is no considerable freeholder ; but part of the Decanal lands, in lieu of the tithes of Heytesbury, lie within this manor.

In 1801 it returned its population with Heytesbury, but in 1811 it returned separately, at 106 ; in 1821, 147.

The public records are remarkably silent respecting this place ; so much so, that it is difficult to account for the circumstance, without supposing it was at an early period connected with Heytesbury, and accounted part of that greater lordship.

We have in Domesday three places of this name, but, on the closest examination, I am inclined to think that they all refer to Tytherton-Lucas, and other lands in that neighbourhood. If either is applicable, it is the Tedrintone, which belonged to Earl Albericus, and which was assessed at two hides ; but this I conceive very uncertain : and from this time to that of the Hungerfords, I find no record which can be referred with certainty to the manor of Tytherington. The Lady Margaret Hungerford and Botreaux, in her will dated 1476, mentions this as one of the manors which had been granted to her by her husband, and conveys it, with Heytesbury and others, to feoffees for 10 years, for the payment of debts which she had contracted for the ransom of her son Robert Lord Moleyns ; and after that time expired, and her will was performed, she entails it on Walter, her second son, and the heirs male of his body ; in consequence of which entail it passed with Heytesbury in the second line of that family, till forfeited by the attainder of Walter Lord Hungerford, in 31 Henry VIII. It afterwards seems to have been granted, together with Heytesbury, to Henry Wheeler, 7 Edward VI, and to have passed with it, by purchase and heirship, to the present proprietor.

The Empress Maud, mother to Henry II. whose favour to the Church of Heytesbury has been already noticed, gave by her charter 28 acres of land here, and common pasture for 100 sheep, 10 oxen, 2 cows, and 2 horses, with a manse or dwelling for two chaplains to serve in the chapel of Tytherington ; and she may perhaps be considered as the founder of this chapel. Shortly after which, Bishop Joceline gave the tythes of Tytherington to the canons of the newly founded Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, and thus created it a prebend in that Church, about the year 1180, with which it has remained in connection upwards of 600 years.

Somewhat prior to the year 1400 it was joined to Horningsham, and the united prebends were again divided ; in consequence of which the prebendary ever since bears the title of " The Prebendary of the Moiety of the Prebend of *Tytherington cum Horningsham.*"

The Chapel of Tytherington is entirely dependant on the Church of Heytesbury. It possesses none of the rights of sepulture, marriage, &c. which must be performed at the mother church. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. The prebend was valued in 1291 at £5 :

and by the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* 15 Edward III. at the same sum ; but in the King's Books, *temp.* Henry VIII. it is rated at £6. 17s. 8d. separately ; and, conjointly with Horningsham, (the value of both being added together, and divided into equal parts,) at £9. 15s.

The Chapel stands on an eminence on the left of the road leading from Sutton to Boyton. It is a very mean building, resembling a barn rather than a place devoted to religious purposes. It has divine service performed in it only four times in the year, a circumstance much to be lamented, as the attendance of the inhabitants at their mother church of Heytesbury is rendered in winter almost impracticable by the distance and badness of the roads. As no funerals take place here, there are of course no monumental inscriptions. The admeasurement of the Chapel is in length 49 feet, in breadth 13 feet. It has a stone circular font, which implies that baptisms are sometimes performed.

I have been informed, on authority which I have no reason to discredit, that a poor dog, being unfortunately left behind and shut up in the Chapel on one of the quarterly days of service, was found alive ten weeks afterwards, and liberated from his confinement.

PARISH OF IMBER.

I MUST now diverge a little to the East, in order to describe this village, which was more anciently written IMMERE; and the *Immemerie* of Domesday lies near the head of one of those larger valleys which intersect the Wiltshire Downs, about four miles N. N. E. from Heytesbury, and four miles and three quarters S. S. W. from East Lavington. A part of this parish is in the Hundred of Heytesbury, and the remainder is in that of Swanborough; but it is my intention, in this and similar cases, to consider the whole parish together.

The village contains about 60 houses; its population, in 1801, was 331; in 1811, it was 379; and in 1821, 414. It is bounded on the North by Chiverell and Stoke; East, by Lavington; West, by Coulston and Tinhead; and on the South, it joins Heytesbury. It contains about 2700 acres of land, of which a considerable portion is down.

The Hundreds of Heytesbury and Swanborough are divided by the road which passes through this village from Warminster to Lavington; and the parish itself is thus also divided into the two tythings of *Imber, North* part, which is in the Hundred of Swanborough; and *Imber, South* part, in the Hundred of Heytesbury. The road, from the circumstance of its being made a boundary to the Hundreds, must be considered as a very ancient one; while the small brass coins of Constantine, and other Roman Emperors, which have been found here at different times, indicate habitation at a remote period. The earliest positive account, however, which we can find is in Domesday.

“*Ipsè RADULPHUS (DE MORTEMER) tenet IMMEMERIE. ALWINUS tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 2 hidis. Terra est 2 carucata. In dominio est 1 carucata, et 2 servi, et 1 villanus, et 4 bordarii. Ibi pastura 3 quarantencæ longa et 2 lata. Valuît 3 libras, modo 4 libras.*”

“*RADULPHUS DE MORTEMER holds IMMEMERIE. ALWINUS held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at two hides. Here are two plough lands; one plough land is in demesne, with two servants. Here is one villager and four borderers. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and two broad. It was valued at £3; now at £4.*”

It is evident that the above Survey does not include the whole of the parish of Imber. It is assessed at two hides only. But the abbess of Romsey had a very ancient property here, rated at seven hides; which, as it does not appear in Domesday, may probably have been included in her great manor of Edyngton. The abbey of Romsey was founded by Edward the elder, and his nephew King Edgar filled it with Benedictine Nuns under the Abbess Merwenna, and endowed it with various lands about the year 967. Among these we find Edendone rated at 30 hides, and Aistone rated at 40 hides. Under these two names in Domesday are certainly included Steeple and West Ashton, Edyngton, Bratton, Tinhead, and Coulston; and perhaps also that part of Imber which belonged to the abbess. I have searched the chartulary of Edyngton for the ancient Saxon boundaries of that lordship, with the hope of determining whether Imber was considered as partly within it or not; but though those boundaries are given at great length in that venerable record, I fear the change of names is so great as to prevent our coming to any exact conclusion.

Early in the reign of Henry II. we find a grant, still existing among the ancient charters of the Tower, confirming the manors of Immere and Ilmedone, with a wood at Seend, to Richard

Ruffus, or Le Rouse, by the service of being *Camerarius Regis*, or one of the King's Chamberlains. This also was only part of Imber, being afterwards frequently noticed in the records as two carucates of land, of the yearly value of 100s. The same Richard, however, afterwards procuring a grant from the abbess of Romsey of her part in perpetuity, at a fixed rent of *£10 per annum*, added it to his former possessions. This deed is dated 1183 (29 Henry II.), and will be found in the chartulary of Edyngdon. (*Lansdowne MSS.* 442.)

“ JULIANA, Dei Gratiâ Abbatissa Romesciensis Ecclesiæ et Conventus ejusdem loci, universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ fidelibus, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, quod communi assensu totius Capituli nostri liberavimus et concessimus RICARDO RUFFO, D'ni Regis Camerario, totam terram quam habuimus in HYMBEMERE, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Tenendum de nobis et Ecclesiâ nostrâ hereditariè in feodi firmam pro decem libris annuatim solvend. ad festum Sⁱ Michaelis, pro omnibus serviciis quæ ad nos pertineant, salvis Regiis serviciis. Quare volumus, et hac Cartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, quod prædictus Ricardus et heredes sui post ipsum habeant et teneant tenementum prænominatum per servicium præfatum, hereditariè, liberè, et quietè, cum omnibus consuetudinibus quæ ad illud pertinent in bosco et plano, in pascuis et pratis, et heybote et housbote in bosco nostro de Haywode, ubi illud solebamus capere. Et concedimus illi viginti quatuor boves suos ire cum bobus nostris in pascuis nostris de *ETHENDUNE* super montes, quando nostri ibi ierint. Pro istâ autem donatione et concessione prædonavit præfatus Ricardus Ecclesiæ nostræ centum et decem libras esterlingorum ad deliberandam eam de manibus Judeorum; videlicet, firmam undecim annorum. Anno scilicet ab incarnatione Domini nostri mill'mo c^{mo} octogesimo tertio; preteritis autem præfatis undecim annis, incipiet reddere plenariam firmam ad proximum festum Sⁱ Michaelis postea.

Hii sunt testes, Robertus Elimosinarius, Alanus, Ranulphus, Capellani nostri, et alii.^a

In this chartulary, also, is a memorandum or note, that the abbess of Romsey, being seised in demesne as of fee, did grant the manor of Imbere to RICHARD ROUS, *Camerarius Regis*, who, thus seised in demesne, as of fee, granted it to Richard, son of ROGER RUFFUS, on the payment of one pound of pepper *per annum*, in lieu of all service; which rent, as a rent in gross, descended afterwards to Richard Rous, cousin ^a and heir of Richard the Chamberlain, and from him to John Rous, his son and heir; from him to William his son and heir, which William, 14 Henry VI. gave the above rent, and all his right and title in the manor of Imber, to the convent of Edyngdon. This, though a very lame account of the now forgotten family of Rous, who were long resident lords of Imber, may be useful to shew what part of Imber it was which they had obtained of the abbess. In the absence of positive record, the state of the tythe is one of the surest grounds on which we can venture to form a supposition, in cases where an abbey or other religious house is concerned. Now as the church and glebe lie in Imber South part, and, together with the whole of the tythe of that division, formed part of the prebend of Tymbresbury in the monastery of Romesey, it seems natural to conclude, that Imber South part was the manor which had belonged to the abbess, and which she granted to Richard le Rous. But we find further corroborative proof in the names of the proprietors of this part in later times. The deed of Richard Ruffus, or le Rous, by which he conveys the above manor to Richard, son of Roger his nephew, is in the chartulary of Edyngdon, already mentioned; by which he reserves to himself one pound of pepper yearly, and the service due to the abbess and the King. This is followed by a deed of Matilda Abbess of Romesey, confirming the above to Richard Ruffus, *Camerarius*, nephew of Richard; and shortly after, but also without date, we have a deed of Richard, son of Roger Ruffus, granting all his lands in Innemere to Andocnus, son of Eiyas his brother. This Andocnus, or Owayn, was clearly the head of a family of his

^a The word cousin is very laxly used in ancient records; it may be understood to mean any relative in the descending line. *Vide Du Cange, in Verbo.*

own name, who held a large property in Imber South part for several generations, and rose to the honour of knighthood.

In 25 Henry III. John Ruffus, by a fine levied, acknowledges 3 virg. terr. to be the right of John filius Oweni. Idonea, the widow of Owen de Immere being called to warrant, she warrants 1 virg. to be the right of John de Immere. For the above acknowledgment John Ruffus received 3 virg. terr. in Winterbourne, and also reserved to himself all homage, wards, reliefs, &c. so that the right of the family of Owayn, or Owen, seems to have been only tenure in *socage*; and in perfect conformity with this idea is the entry in *Testa de Nevill, temp. Henry III.*: “John Owayn holds seven hides of land in the vill of Immere in *socage* of John de Rous, and he holds them of the Abbess of Romesey.” In 9 Edward II. the whole of Imber South part was held by Matthew Owayn and Walter de Pavely.^b In 24 Edward III. we find a deed of John Oweyn, son and heir of Matthew Oweyn, granting a considerable estate here to Roger Godefray, of Scharneton, and Agnes his wife;^c and in 20 Richard II. a Sir Matthew Oweyn having died without issue, and seised of lands in Imber, Joan, wife of Philip Budyk, claimed to be his neice and heir as daughter of Katharine, who was sister of said Sir Matthew, by Thomas atte Halle. Her claim was resisted on the ground of illegitimacy, but it was ultimately found that she was born in matrimony.^d The property in Imber South part was already breaking down into those smaller freeholds which are the usual result of *socage* tenure, and which it would be very difficult and uninteresting to trace minutely. I must not, however, omit to notice the lands which Pavely held here, as they seem to differ in character from the rest, and to constitute, in fact, the *Immellerie* of Domesday. It has been seen that this manor or estate was the property of Radulphus de Mortimer at the Norman Survey; and in the 7th year of King John, we find Simon de Tochenham gave a chief rent of 27s. arising from his lands in Imber to the Priory of Bradenstoke, which was confirmed by charter 16 Hen. III.^e In *Testa de Nevill, temp. Henry III.* Simon de Ymmere held a hide of land of the Prior of Bradenstoke, who held it of Thomas Tochenham, and he of the honour of Mortimer, and of their castle of Wigmore. It would seem then that the Mortimers had early enfeoffed the family of Tochenham in this property, and that these latter enfeoffed another family of the name of Ymmere which they derived from the village, and then granted the reserved rent to the Priory of Bradenstoke. This estate, by some means which I have not been able to ascertain, had become the property of Pavely before the 9th of Edward II.^f and descended in that family.

The Pavelys were the ancient lords of Westbury, and resident at Broke Hall, in that parish. A more particular account of that family will be introduced in the Hundred of Westbury, and I shall only observe in this place, that the line terminated *temp. Edward III.* in the two daughters and coheirs of Sir John de Pavely; namely, 1. Joan, married to Sir Ralph Cheney; and, 2. Ela, married to Sir Richard St. Maur, of Pulton. Accordingly we find the property at Imber in 2 Henry IV. divided between these two; Sir Ralph Cheney possessing half a messuage and two carucates of land in Imber, and Sir Richard St. Maur one fourth of a manor in the same place.^g This latter part descended regularly to John Lord Zouch, St. Maur, and Cantelupe, who was attainted 1 Henry VII. and his lands granted to Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, who, being descended from Joan, the eldest daughter of Sir John de Pavely, already possessed her share, and the manorial residence from which he derived his title. The estate was thus again united; and Robert, son of the above Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, died seised of it 13 Henry VIII. then of the yearly value of £3. 6s. 8d. and held under the Prior of Bradenstoke.^h

This property I conceive to be a rent from that which is now called Imber Great Farm, and the same to which we have a reference in the Augmentation Office. May 12, 33 Henry VIII.

^b Nomina Villarum.

^c Chart. Edyndon.

^d Rot. Original.

^e Chart. Bradenstoke.

^f Nomina Villarum.

^g Inquis. post Mortem.

Imber Manor, late parcel of Edyngton Monastery, was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour; and June 20, 33 Henry VIII. a yearly rent of £3. 6s. 8d. arising out of the lands of Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, in Imber, was granted to the same Sir Thomas Seymour, who, in 37 Henry VIII. resigned the said rent to the Crown. It seems that this, together with many other lands once belonging to the Monastery of Edyngton, was afterwards purchased by the Pawlets, and thus descended to Harry, last Duke of Bolton. The Poldens of this place and of Codford St. Peter had a lease of it for lives, after which it passed by Mary, daughter of the Duke of Bolton, to Lord Hinchinbroke, the present proprietor.

Imber South Part constitutes nearly two thirds of the whole parish, and consists of four larger freeholds, and several smaller ones. The principal one has been already considered under the name of Imber Great Farm; the remaining ones seem to be broken parts of what was once the property of the Abbess of Romesey. Of these one was the property of the Ballards of Bratton, from whom it has passed by the heiress in marriage to Edward Seagram, M. D.; another belongs to William Tinker, of Eastcott, Esq. whose ancestors were resident freeholders here for the last three centuries; and the other seems to have been lately made up by the purchase of several smaller livings. The present owner is Mr. William Fricker, a resident farmer.

At the dissolution, the Monastery of Edyngton held the manor of this part valued at £17. 1s. 8d. out of which it paid £10 *per annum* to the Abbess of Romesey; which it will be recollected was the rent reserved at the grant made by the Abbess to the family of Le Rous.

IMBER NORTH PART is a separate Tything, and now included in the Hundred of Swanborough; but in ancient times it made part of the lost hundred of *Roubergh Regis*. It is divided from the other part by the village road, and contains altogether about 900 acres.

The Manor here is commensurate with the Tything, and is held on lives, renewable under the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury.

The first account which we have of this part is to be found in the ancient charter already mentioned, by which it was granted by Henry II. to Richard Ruffus, or le Rous, for his service as Chamberlain. During the reign of Richard I. it was held by Thomas le Rous his heir, who most probably resided here, as he is mentioned in the Red Book of the Exchequer by the name of Thomas de Immere, in which record he is also said to hold Immere *ut Camerarius Regis*.^b In 4 John, A. D. 1202, it was confirmed to Thomas, grandson and heir of Richard le Rous; but only nine years after it was forfeited to the Crown through ignorance or non-performance of the service by which it was held, and Thomas Ruffus paid a fine of 30 marks to be again admitted. This circumstance is noticed by Madox among the fines paid into the Exchequer: "*Tho. Ruffus R. C. xxx marc. pro seisinâ 100s. terr. in Immeria: disseisitus eo quod servitium illius terræ nominare nescivit.*"^c From Thomas it descended to another Richard le Rous, who, in *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III. held in Immerere two carucates of land valued at 100s. and who at the same time held Imber South Part under the Abbess of Romesey. From him it descended to John le Rous, who also held it *quod sit Camerarius Regis*. This John, about the end of Henry III. is said, in *Testa de Nevill*, to have partly alienated his serjeantry in Hymmere, by which he ought to be one of the Chamberlains of our Lord the King, and incurred a fine in consequence. The alienation consisted in selling 13 acres of wood to John de Cheleburd, which was most probably some of the wood at Seend, which had made part of the grant, and been allotted to the manor.

Among the Knights who attended Edward I. in his wars, we have two of this family whose arms are thus given:

Sir Roger le Rous: *Parti de Or et de Azure, three lioncels de Goules.*

^b Liber Ruber Scaccarii.

^c Madox's History of the Exchequer.

Sir John le Rous : *Parti de Azure et de Goules, three lioncels de Ermyne.*

Of these, the latter is given in an ancient MS. pedigree of Tropnell, of Chaldfield, as the coat of Rous of Imber; but in Sir I. Heard's MS. vol. II. p. 501, the coat of this family is given, per pale *Or et Azure* three lions rampant *counterchanged*; and in the pedigree of Huntercombe, Harl. MSS. 1545, it occurs *Gules*, three lioncels rampant *Argent*; on this difference of authority I cannot venture to decide. The three lioncels appear in relief on the shield of the recumbent knight in Imber Church, but unfortunately the colours are gone.

The next whom we meet with in records is Sir John le Rous, who was lord and patron of Imber from the 3d of Edward II. to 4 Edward III. in which year he died. There is a curious deed of his in Madox's *Formulare*, dated 7 Edward II. by which he resigns to Clementia Abbess of Romesey, all his right to the continual presentation or nomination of *two Nuns* in the Abbey of Romesey, together with one *Valectus* to be maintained there, which he claimed on account of his ancestors having given Beynton and Brawthorne, in the parish of Edyngton, to that Monastery (p. 385).

He left a widow Isabella, and another Sir John le Rous, his son and heir. This John, in 1339, presented a Richard le Rous to the Church of Imber, and died shortly after; but having no issue by Alicia his wife, Richard le Rous was found to be his brother and heir. This Richard, in 30 Edward III. made a feoffment of his right in the manor of Imber, but in 37 Edward III. we find him still holding it by grand serjeantry *ut Camerarius Regis*.

In 43 Edward III. the same Richard le Rous by his deed consents that Nicholas Bonham, and others, feoffees, may grant the reversion of the manor of Imber, after the death of Isabella, wife of Sir John de Kingston, to the Rector and Convent of Edyngton; and in 47 Edw. III. the manor was confirmed to the said Rector and Convent. In the same year Nicholas Bonham, and others, are said to hold the manor of that Convent; and 16 Richard II. Thomas Bonham, and others, held it for the same Convent. This, I conceive, must refer only to an estate or reversionary interest in Imber South Part: as, according to the Chartulary of Edyngton, they had not full possession till the grant of William le Rous, 14 Henry VI.

Richard le Rous, of whom we have been speaking, married Elizabeth, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir John de Huntercombe, Lord of Burnham, in cō Bucks, by whom he obtained one third of that manor. After his death she married, secondly, Sir Thomas Bekeryng, Knt. and died 9 Henry IV. leaving Sir John Rous her son and heir.^k He is called in records Sir John Rous, of Immere, senior, and had issue two sons, William the elder, and John, upon whom, 1 Henry V. he settled the manor of Baynton, and who is called John Rous, of Beynton, junior.^l In 1 Henry VI. the above William, son and heir of John Rous, is found to hold the manor of Immere of the King *in capite pro servitio essendi unus de Camerariis Domini Regis*: also one third of two parts of the manor of Burnham, in cō Bucks; the other two thirds being held by Richard Lovell, and Philip Scudamore, of Hom Lacy, in right of the other two daughters of Sir John de Huntercombe, whose widow Margaret also held a third part in dower.^m In 12 Henry VI. he grants his burgage tenure in Devizes to John Grenyng; the deed of conveyance is among the title deeds of Potterne, and has his seal, three lions rampant, *Sigill. Will^l Rous*. In 16 Henry VI. by a fine levied, he sold the manors of Imber and Winterbourne Lymington, with the advowson of the Free Chapel at Imber, and half the manor of Folke, with the advowson, in Dorset, to Walter Lord Hungerford, for an annuity to be paid for his life; and having two years before granted all his right in Imber South Part to the Convent of Edyngton, we of course find no more of him or his family in this place. He seems to have resided latterly at East Chaldfield, in this county, and held that lordship under the Earl of Sarum; but he died in London August 12, 30 Henry VI. and was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars there, by the name of William Rouse, of Emmer, in cō Wilts, Esq.^o I do not find that he left any issue; and I believe that John Rouse, of Baynton, his

^k Vincent MSS.

^l Chart. Edyngton.

^m Vincent MSS.

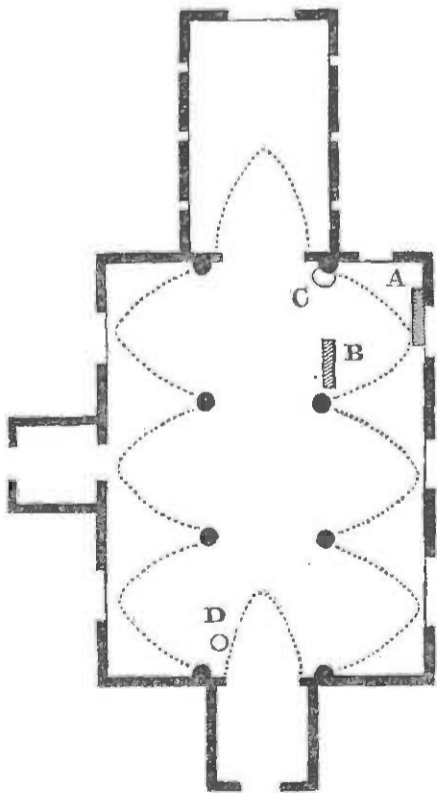
ⁿ Pedes Finium.

^o MSS. Dou. Tho. Philipps, Bart.

brother, died also childless. This John is chiefly remarkable for the occurrence of his name in the Episcopal Registers as a promoter of Lollardism and Heresy. He was accused in 1428 of instigating the inhabitants of Edyngdon and Tinhead to enter into bonds not to pay offerings to the Church for purifications or churchings of women, marriages, or services for the dead.^p It is remarkable, that this charge was made a few years only before the murder of Bishop Aiscough in that neighbourhood; the inhabitants of Edyngdon and Tinhead were frequently cited into the Bishop's Court, and seem to have been very troublesome to the ecclesiastical authorities, but I do not find that any sentence was pronounced against this John le Rous, who is yet pointed at as the chief instigator. I find, however, that 22 Henry VI. he granted his manor and advowson of Baynton to the Rector and Convent of Edyngdon, and thus perhaps purchased the peace of the church.^q It must, however, be observed, that this grant took place before the murder of the Bishop, in which it does not appear that he was implicated. Walter Lord Hungerford, who had purchased the manor of Imber, died 27 Hen. VI. and was succeeded by Robert his son, who also dying 37 Henry VI. directed by his will that the manor of Imber, with that of Homyngton, in Wilts, and Folke, in Dorset, should be *amorteysed* to found and maintain the Hungerford Chapel in the Cathedral of Sarum; this was performed by the Lady Margaret his widow; the manor of Imber was conveyed in fee to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral, under whom it is still held. At the Reformation, the rents of assize belonging to the Dean and Chapter here were valued at £18. 6s. 2d.; also a Chapel rented of them at £4 *per annum*, out of which latter they paid 13s. 4d. *per annum* to the Bishop, according to its endowment.

After the time of Henry VI. I can find no descendants of Le Rous of Imber.

I have searched anxiously, but in vain, for a pedigree of this ancient and now forgotten family; my genealogical readers will, therefore, I hope, be content with such notices of them as I have been able to bring together. There are two monuments of them in the South aisle of the Church; one in an arched recess of the wall on which a recumbent figure bears a plain shield; on the other, the figure bears on the shield three lioncels rampant. In an ancient MS. pedigree of Tropenell, of Great Chaldfield, a marriage is noticed which must have taken place as early as Edward III. between Sir Roger Tropenell and Christian, daughter of Sir John Rous, of Immer; and the arms of Rous are there given.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	26	0	14	4
Nave and Aisles.	44	6	34	4
A Tomb within a recess.				
B Tomb under the arch.				
c Pulpit.				
D Font.				

^p Registr. Ep. Sar.

^q Cart. Edyngdon.

The Church is situated in Imber South Part. It is a perpetual Curacy not in Charge, and dedicated to St. Giles. The Marquess of Bath is Lay Rector and Patron. It originally belonged to the Abbess of Romsey, between whom and the family of Rous there was a short contest for presentation *temp.* Edward III. The Abbess claiming it as Rector in right of her prebend of Tymbresbury, to which it was united, and Le Rous claiming as founder.

At the dissolution it escheated to the Crown, and was granted 37 Eliz. to Sir John Thynne, from whom it has descended to the Marquess of Bath. This Lay Prebend or Rectory is described as part of the Prebend of Tymbresbury, in the Monastery of Romsey, and consists of the great and small tithes of the whole South Part, and some of the North; 80 acres of glebe, two cottages, and the patronage of the curacy.

The late Viscount Weymouth endowed it with about £60 a year; and it has lately received an augmentation from Queen Anne's bounty, with which lands are purchased in Marston.

The building, having undergone a thorough repair in 1631, is neat and substantial; it seems previously to have received some benefit from the Hungerfords, whose arms are visible on the North porch. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch supported on corbel heads; the arches which divide the North and South aisles from the body of the Church are also pointed, and spring from circular columns with plain capitals. The turret at the West end is neat, and seems to have been quite rebuilt in 1631.

The two ancient monuments of the family of Le Rous have been mentioned; the other sepulchral records are,

3. A marble tablet on the North wall:

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Ayliff, Gent. son of John Ayliff, of Grettenham, in y^e county of Wilts, Esq. by Susannah, y^e daughter of Sir Thomas Hinton, of Broade Hinton, Knt. who married Elizabeth Gawen, y^e daughter and heir of Walter Gawen, of Imber, Esq. by whom he had issue, John, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary, Debera, Sarah, and Honor; he dyed in y^e 48th yeare of his age.”

“Here lyeth y^e body of John, y^e sonne of Thomas Ayliff above written, who died in y^e 10th yeare of his age.”

A shield: *Azure*, on a chevron engrailed *Sable*, three stags' heads, between three stars of six points *Or*. AYLIFF.

4. A marble tablet, South wall:

In Memory of ELIZABETH, wife of John Ballard, Gent.

She died November 13, 1756, aged 55 years.

Also, of ELIZABETH, their daughter;
she died December 19, 1758, aged 35 years.

Also, of JOHN BALLARD, Gent.

He died September 7, 1777,
aged 76 years.

5. A marble scroll, with an urn:

JOHN WADMAN, of this place, Esq.
son of Robert Wadman, Esq. and Hannah,
daughter of Sam. Trotman, of Bucknell,
in the county of Oxford, Esq.
born July 1677,
deceased 16 March 1745;
and SUSANNAH his widow,
daughter (at length sole heiress) of
James Townsend, of Great Chiverel, Esq.

and Catharine, daughter of John Hunt,
of Ham, in this county, Esq.
born } 29th March { 1684,
deceased } { 1752,
lye in the vault beneath,
with JAMES, their younger son,
who died an infant.
JOHN, their other son,
caused to be erected
this monumental Urn."

Shield: *Ermine*, on a bend cotised *Gules*, three roses *Argent*, WADMAN; impaling, *Azure*, a chevron *Ermine* between three scallops, TOWNSEND.

6. A grave-stone near the altar :

"Here lyeth the body of JOHN WADMAN,
of Imber, in cō Wilts, Esq. who died
y^e 3d of October 1688, in the
yeare of his age 86."

7. A grave-stone within the North door :

"Here lyeth the body of WILLIAM WADMAN,
of Road, in the county of Somerset, Gent.
who departed this life the 17th day of
January, anno Dom. 1705."

8. A grave-stone, chancel :

"Thomas, son of Will. Harris, Gent. and Sarah his wife, who died Dec. 26, 1673."

9. A grave-stone, chancel. Inscription illegible.

Arms: on a lozenge, a chevron between three boars, supposed HARRIS; impaling a unicorn rampant, with a chief, supposed AYLMAN.

10. "Jane, wife of Richard Hurn, ob. Dec. 15, 1686."

11. "Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Polden, senior, and eldest daughter of Robert Eyres, of Chaldfield, Esq. ob. at Trowbridge March 7, 1694."

12. "Thomas Polden, junior, ob. 1698."

13. "John Trimmell, and Alice uxor. ob. 1713."

14. "William Merrifield, Gent. 1675. Elizabeth uxor. 1672."

When my much-lamented Coadjutor collected the memorials of IMBER, in which place he resided some years, and where his wife lies buried, how little did I think that we should so soon be deprived of his powerful assistance in collecting the Records of our County.

*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,
Nullo flebilior quàm mihi!*

And, to record his memory, I have ordered the following tablet to be erected in the place of his interment :

M. S.
JOHANNIS OFFER,
Clerici,
qui obiit
A. D. 1822.
Amicus Amico.
R. C. H.

The Parish Register begins about 1700, and contains the following entry :

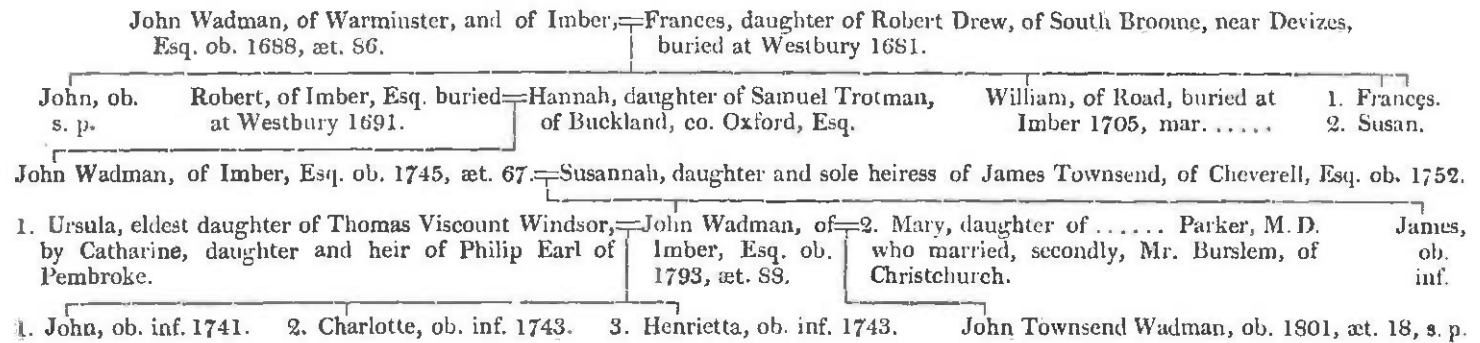
“ June 3, 1716. Grimes, a robber, buried. This Grimes, with his companion Baldwin, having robbed several persons on their return from Warminster Market, on Saturday the 2nd of June aforesaid, after a long and desperate pursuit were both shot, and mortally wounded, before sunset of the same day. Grimes, shot by Edward Slade, of Chitterne, near Warminster Furze, was brought dead into Imber, and buried the day following; and Baldwin, shot by Dike, of Knook, on West Lavington Sheep Downs, was carried alive to West Lavington, but died about 7 o'clock the next morning, and buried there.”

“ 1750. Buried, Job Polden, Esq. Mr. Polden married the same year.”

“ January 19, 1764, September 20, 1768, and March 11, 1774, are noted for sudden rises of the land springs, and great floods in consequence.” To these might be added several in later years.

The Wadmans, mentioned in the inscriptions, were a respectable family, tenants of the manor under the Dean and Chapter for upwards of a century; their right here is at present enjoyed by a Mr. Davis, of London, who was related to the last proprietor of the name. The manor-house is a good substantial building, and at present used as a boarding-school. It contained several portraits of the Wadman, Townsend, and Brounker families, who were connected by marriage.

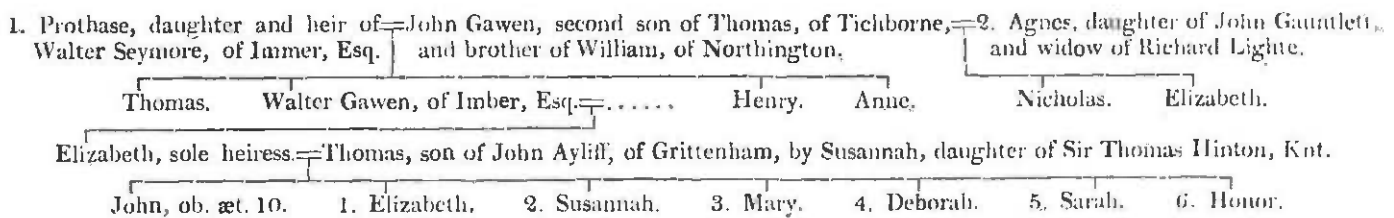
PEDIGREE of WADMAN.



The Wadmans obtained the lease of the manor by purchase of Aylman; and considerable property in Cheverell, Stoke, &c. by the heiress of Townsend.

I shall notice one other family, or rather a branch of one, which was once resident here, but I cannot clearly ascertain what property they held.

PEDIGREE of GAWEN.



It appears by an entry in the Court of Wards, Chapter-house, Warminster, that in 1641 Thomas Ayleffe, and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heir of Walter Gawen, held 300 acr' terr., 20 acres of meadow, and 300 acres of pasture, late the property of said Walter Gawen.

The memory of this family is now lost in Imber ; but that of Wadman is commemorated by Wadman's Coppice, a wood planted by them about 1720, and which often serves as a landmark to guide the traveller on these extensive and almost pathless downs. Near this wood are several traces of ancient British habitation, and occasionally a Roman coin in good preservation is turned up by the plough.

The downs which surround this village afford excellent pasture for large flocks of sheep. The air is remarkably pure, and the chief inconvenience seems to arise from an irregularity in the supply of water. At one season the springs, bursting as it were from every pore, form quite a river ; while at another they are from 80 to 90 feet below the surface. It is also unfortunate with respect to its roads ; no turnpike road passing through or near it.

PARISHES OF
CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS, AND ST. MARY.

HAVING made a digression from the vale of Wily in a northerly direction to the village of Imber, I shall now proceed towards the South, until I rejoin the vale and stream of Wily. Within this district are two villages bearing the name of Chitterne, and, like some others in this neighbourhood, are quite surrounded by the Wiltshire downs, but have a good turnpike road which passes through them from Amesbury to Heytesbury and Warminster, from which latter place they are about eight miles distant East by South. Though two distinct parishes, they form but one manor or lordship; the present lord is Paul Methuen, of Corsham, Esq.

Chitterne All Saints, or Upper Chitterne, lies East of Chitterne St. Mary, and from the superiority of its church and private buildings, seems the more important one; the two parishes, however, lie so close together, that a stranger would discover no line of distinction between them, unless informed that the turnpike gate stands on the boundary.

The population of Chitterne All Saints in 1801 was 314; in 1811, 340; and in 1821, 381.

That of Chitterne St. Mary in 1801 was 155; in 1811, 159; and in 1821, 169.

The manor of Chitterne, including both parishes, adjoins Imber on the North; Heytesbury, Knook, and the Codfords, on the South; Shrewton, Maddington, &c. on the East; and the Hundred of Warminster on the West.

These places occur in Domesday under the name of *Chetre*, and in numerous other records by that of *Cetra* and *Cette*; *Chitterne* being comparatively a modern variation from the original name.

At the Norman Survey it seems to have formed three distinct properties, but all held by the same chief lord.

“*Ipse EDWARDUS (de Sarisburie) tenet CHETRE. AZOR tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 11 hidis et una virgata terræ. De eâ sunt in dominio 6 hidæ, et una virgata terræ, et ibi 1 carucata, et 4 servi, et 11 coliberti, et 10 villani, et 3 coscez, cum 5 carucatis. Ibi 18 acræ prati. Et pastura 1 leuca longa, et dimidium leucæ latum, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 20 libras, modo 30 libras.*”

“The same EDWARD (of Salisbury) holds CHETRE. AZOR held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at eleven hides and a yard-land. Here are fourteen plough-lands. Six of these hides and the yard-land are in demesne, where is one plough-land and four servants; eleven freedmen, ten villagers, and three cottagers occupy five plough-lands. Here are eighteen acres of meadow, and the pasture is a mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad; and the wood is of the same measurement. It was valued at twenty pounds; now at thirty pounds.”

“*Ipse EDWARDUS tenet CHETRE. CHENVIN tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatarum. De eâ sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucata, et 4 servi. Et 5 villani et 3*

coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Et pastura 5 quarentenæ longa, et una lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 10 libras."

"The same EDWARD holds CHETRE. CHENWIN held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are four plough-lands. Three of the hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and four servants. Five villagers and three cottagers occupy the other two plough-lands. Here are eight acres of meadow, and the pasture is five furlongs in length, and one broad. It was valued at eight pounds; now at ten pounds."

"ROBERTUS tenet de Edwardo (de Sarisberie) CHETRE. ULWEN tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatarum. De ed sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucata, et 4 servi. Et 4 villani, et 2 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi pastura 6 quarentenæ longa, et 2 quarentenæ lata. Valuit 60 solidos; modo 100 solidos."

"ROBERT holds CHETRE of Edward (of Salisbury). ULWEN held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are four plough-lands. Four of the hides and a half are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and four servants. Four villagers and two borderers occupy two plough-lands. The pasture is three quarters of a mile long, and two furlongs broad. It was valued at sixty shillings; now at one hundred shillings."

Such is the account which we have of these places in Domesday; and we learn from it that the whole of Chitterne was rated at 21 hides. That during the Saxon times it was held by three proprietors, *Azor*, *Chenwin*, and *Uwlen*; but that after the Conquest, these properties were all united in Edward of Salisbury, called the Sheriff, who, together with the castle of Sarum, held that office, and thirty-three lordships in Wilts. The chief difficulty which occurs is the large quantity of wood said to be then belonging to this lordship. I am not aware that a wood a mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile broad, could at any time have existed in this neighbourhood, as there is now no trace of it, and the soil appears generally unfavourable to its growth. The wood here meant was most probably, therefore, an allotment, at some little distance from the place itself; this we know to have been the case with Norton Bavant, and other parishes which had not woods within their own boundaries.

Edward of Salisbury, whom we now find lord of Chitterne, was second son of Walter Devereux, or De Ewrus, Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, who, accompanying Duke William in his conquest of England, received the lordships of Salisbury and Amesbury as a reward of his valour. The eldest son of this Walter succeeded to the Earldom of Rosmar; and on Edward, the second son, who was born after his arrival in England, he settled those estates and honours which he had acquired by the Conquest.

This Edward Devereux, commonly called Edward de Saresberie, left issue Walter his heir, who, having married Sibilla de Chaworth, founded the priory of Bradenstoke, and, among other possessions, gave to it the chapel of St. Andrew de Cetra. His son and successor was Patric Devereux, who was raised by the Empress Mande to the dignity of Earl of Salisbury. He recovered the chapel of St. Andrew in Chitterne from the monks of Bradenstoke, together with the church of Caneford, in exchange for certain lands in Wilcote, and was slain on his return from a pilgrimage by Guy de Lusignan, about A. D. 1167, leaving his son and heir, William, second Earl of Salisbury, who died at Paris 8 Richard I. A. D. 1196, leaving, by his wife Alianore de Viterio, Ela his only daughter and heiress, who afterwards married William Longespey, natural son of King Henry II. by Rosamund Clifford, commonly known as the fair Rosamond.

Of this high-spirited yet pious lady, Ela Longespey, Countess of Sarum, we shall have much to say in the future progress of this work. I shall here, therefore, only observe, that her husband, being Earl of Salisbury and Rosmar in her right, again gave the chapel of St. Andrew in Chitterne to the monks of Bradenstoke, with a yard-land, and pasturage for 100 sheep there, as did also Stephen de Langeford, half a hide of land which he held in Chitterne.

These grants were confirmed by charter 16 Henry III. ; and in the 41st year of that reign, A. D. 1256, the chapel was appropriated to that religious house.

This chapel was in existence in 15 Edward III. when we find by the *Inquisitiones Nonarum* that the free chapel of the prior of Bradenstoke, in the parish of Chitterne All Saints, was valued at £3. 3s. 4d. ; and that the prior had one carucate of land, with pasture and a dove-house annexed to it, valued at £1. 6s. 8d. The lands belonging to the prior seem to have been partly in both parishes, and were valued in rents of assize, *temp.* Henry VIII. at £9.

William Longespey died 10 Henry III. A. D. 1226, leaving issue several children. Ela his widow survived him many years, and having founded the monastery of Lacock, gave to it her manor of Chitterne, which was confirmed by William Longespey, her son and heir, and his grant in perpetuity was further confirmed by charter of 32 Henry III. This Ela afterwards assumed a religious habit, and became abbess of the house she had founded; in which capacity, 41 Henry III. she obtained a charter of free warren, and for a market and fair at Chitterne.

The following notices of this manor, &c. will be found in the Chartulary of Lacock, and in the second volume of Stevens's additions to Dugdale, p. 360.

1. " Willielmus Longespeye dedit eisdem Monialibus totam terram de Cettre, exceptis feodis militum cum eorum serviciis, et una virgata terræ, et una dimid. acræ prati, et tota terra Elæ Comitissæ de Warwick.

2. " Rex Henricus III. confirmavit prædictam donationem per Cartam suam, anno 32.

3. " Alicia de Cettre quietum clamavit dictis Monialibus totum jus quod habuit in una virgata terræ in villa de Cettra.

4. " Anno 33 Hen. III. Nicholaus de Hedyngton coram Justiciariis Regis recognovit tres carucatas terræ cum pertinen. in Cettra esse jus Monialium de Lacock.

5. " Walterus le Fauconer remisit Monialibus unam annuam carectatam virgarum de Bosco ipsarum de Chicklad, quam debebant ei ratione tenementi quod de eis tenebat in Cettra.^r

6. " Ela, Abbatissa de Lacock, et Conventus ejusdem loci, remiserunt Johanni Falconario servitium quod eis debebat pro tribus virgatis terræ in villa de Cettra, viz. mutationem unius espervarii et unius falconis, et pro hac remissione dictus Johannes obligavit se et heredes suos singulis annis reddere dictæ Abbatissæ et Conventui dimidiam marcæ argenti.

7. " Johannes Falconarius remisit Monialibus de Lacock totum jus suum in 5 acris terræ quas habebat in Campo de Cettra Orientali, pro quâ remissione dictæ Moniales dederunt ei quatuor marcas et dimidium argenti, quatuor quarteria frumenti, et quinque quarteria ordei.

8. " Alicia de Cornailles remisit eisdem redditum casei quod ei debebantur de manerio de Cettra.

9. " Willelmus de Horton remisit eisdem, pro viginti solidis quos ei dictæ Moniales dederunt, totum jus quod habebat in uno messuagio et duabus carucatis terræ in Chitterne. Dat. 17 Edw. I.

10. " Margareta, vidua Edmundi le Rous de Bereinham, remisit Julianæ, Abbatissæ, et Conventui de Lacock, totum jus suum in uno messuagio et duabus carucatis terræ in Chitterne, pro qua remissione dictæ Moniales dederunt ei viginti solidos argenti.

11. " Matildis, vidua Johannis de Merweden, remisit eisdem Monialibus totum jus quod habuit in uno messuagio et duabus carucatis terræ in Chitterne, anno 17 Edw. I. ; et pro hac remissione dictæ Moniales dederunt ei viginti solidos.

12. " Ela (Longespey) Comitissa Warwick coram Justiciariis Domini Regis apud Walton, 30 Hen. III. recognovit manerium de Heythrop esse jus Abbatissæ et Conventûs de Lacock ; et pro hac recognitione predicta Abbatissa concessit predictæ Comitissæ predictum manerium tenendum tota vita sua de predicta Abbatissa, &c. reddendo *per annum* 100s. Pro hac con-

^r I am inclined to think from this deed, that the wood allotted to Chitterne, in Domesday, may have been part of Great Ridge.

cessione ipsa Comitissa remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis prædictæ Abbatissæ, &c. totum jus et clamium quod habuit in viginti libris terræ quas predicta Comitissa prius tenuit de Willehmo Longespeye in Cettre inperpetuum."

By the first of these deeds, it will be observed, that the lands of Ela Longespeye, Countess of Warwick, in Chitterne, were excepted from the grant; but by the last, she herself surrenders them in exchange. It remains only to be noted, that this Ela was daughter of William Longespeye and Ela his wife, the foundress of Laycock, and wife of Thomas de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick: and that therefore the lands which she held here must have been in the nature of dower. The other deeds refer chiefly to under-tenants, their services, &c.; and the result of the whole is, that the monastery of Laycock obtained this manor about 30 Henry III. and retained it till the dissolution of religious houses, 32 Henry VIII. a period of about 296 years.

Manors, when they become the property of religious houses, generally cease to offer any thing worthy of historical notice, till they are granted out by the Crown after the Reformation. Chitterne, however, supplies an example to the contrary; for we learn by a patent of 25 Henry VI. A. D. 1447, that the *campanile* (*i. e.* a turret for a bell or clock), with the bell in it, and all the other houses belonging to the abbey of Lacock, in the manor of Chitterne, were burnt by a sudden thunder and lightning.

In the first of the deeds above quoted, William Longespey, while he grants the manor and lands, reserves the knight's fees and services; and this will account for the frequent mention of the Longespees and their heirs in the public records, as holding a knight's fee in Chitterne. Previous to the grant to the abbey, we find Roger Sifrewast, or Cyfrewas, a principal tenant in Chitterne under the Earls of Sarum, and also holding some lands *in capite*. From him this property descended to his son and heir, Sir Richard de Sifrewast, whose only daughter and heir, Margaret, married John de Tichborne, who was Sheriff of Wilts 14 Edward II.; and whose son and heir, Roger de Tichborne, was living 22 Edward III.; yet we find by *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. that John de Cyfrewast held part of Chitterne. It is probable he was brother of Margaret, and, dying without issue, she succeeded as heir.

From these Cyfrewasts, and their under-tenants, Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Sarum, obtained the advowson of the church of Chitterne All Saints, and 17 acres of glebe, which he gave to his newly-founded College de Vaux, about A. D. 1270.

This transaction, so far as Chitterne is concerned, will be sufficiently clear from the following records in the ancient register of the College de Vaux, now in the possession of Wadhams Wyndham, Esq. M. P. for Sarum.

1. No date.—A grant from Sir Richard de Syffrewast of 17 acres of land, and the advowson of the church of Chitterne All Saints to Henry de Bratton, for homage and service.

2. No date.—A grant of the same from Henry de Bratton, which he had of the grant of Sir Richard de Syffrewast, to Henry de Paddebroke, *Valecto meo*.

3. Dat. 52 Hen. III.—Letter of Attorney from Henry de Bratton, *Cancellar. Oxon.* to put Henry de Paddebroke in possession of the same.

4. No date.—A grant from Henry de Paddebroke, of the 17 acres and advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum; one penny rent reserved to the chief lord.

5. No date.—Acquittance from Henry de Paddebroke to the Dean and Chapter, for 120 marks, the purchase money of the 17 acres and advowson.

6. No date.—A release and quit-claim in frank-almoigne, from Sir Richard Syffrewast to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, of the advowson and 17 acres of land, which they have of Henry de Paddebroke, who holds them of Henry de Bratton, his lord.

7. Dat. anno 1268.—Henry de Paddebroke, in his own name, and also as executor of the will of Henry de Bratton, sells to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, for 24 marks, all that corn which is in the grange of the church of Chitterne All Saints.

8. Dat. 1280.—A deed of Bishop R reciting, that whereas Giles de Bridport, late Bishop, had by his will directed three chaplains to be maintained from the fruits of the church of Chitterne All Saints, he hereby confirms the said appointment; and further appoints, that the fruits of the said church shall be collected by the *Custos de Vaux*, and the chaplains be paid from thence; and also that 5 marks *per annum* be paid thence for an obit to the said Giles, in the church of Sarum.

9. Dat. 22 Edward III.—Roger de Tichborne, son and heir of Sir John de Tichborne (by Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Suffrewast), acknowledges the receipt of rent and arrears of one penny *per annum* for the above 17 acres, &c. which the College de Vaux held by means of the church of Chitterne All Saints.

These deeds are entered in the register promiscuously. I have taken the liberty of abstracting them, and placing them in what appears to be their natural order.

The rectory of Chitterne All Saints thus became the property of the College de Vaux, subject to certain payments for chaplains and obits to Giles de Bridport; and it retained possession till the dissolution of the college 31 Hen. VIII.

In the King's books this rectory is valued at £13. 6s. 8d.; and the vicarage at £7. 0s. 9d. Patron, the Bishop.

The rectory of Chitterne St. Mary was appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum before the year 1291, when it was rated, together with the vicarage, at the yearly value of £6. 13s. 4d. The same value is returned in the *Inquis. Nonarum*, 15 Edward III. And in the King's books, *temp.* Henry VIII. the vicarage alone is valued at £5. 8s. 4d. The rectory, which was the property of the Dean and Chapter, and not appropriated to the College de Vaux, as Bacon and Ecton state, is still in their patronage.

The manor of Chitterne remained in possession of the abbess of Lacock, till the dissolution of that house; at which time it was held of her by the family of Morgan. Edward Morgan died 20 Hen. VIII. seized of the manor of Chitterne All Saints and St. Mary, which he held under the abbess, as appears by his *Inquis. post Mortem*. In his will he is called Edward Morgan, of Chitterne, Esq.; and mentions his uncle, John Morgan, senior, and John Morgan, his brother. He founds a chantry in Chitterne of the yearly value of £6. 13s. 4d. and gives legacies to Peter, his son and heir, and to Edward, Philip, John, Isabel, Elizabeth, Jane, and Joan, his other children. At the Dissolution, the manor of the abbess here was valued at £49. 4s. 3¼d.: John Morgan then chief tenant. The names of Milbourne and Flower also occur as holding a considerable estate here, which appears to have been afterwards purchased by Michell.

The manor of Chitterne, at the dissolution of religious houses, escheated to the Crown; and the chief fee long since merged to the Duchy of Lancaster by the heiress of Longespec.

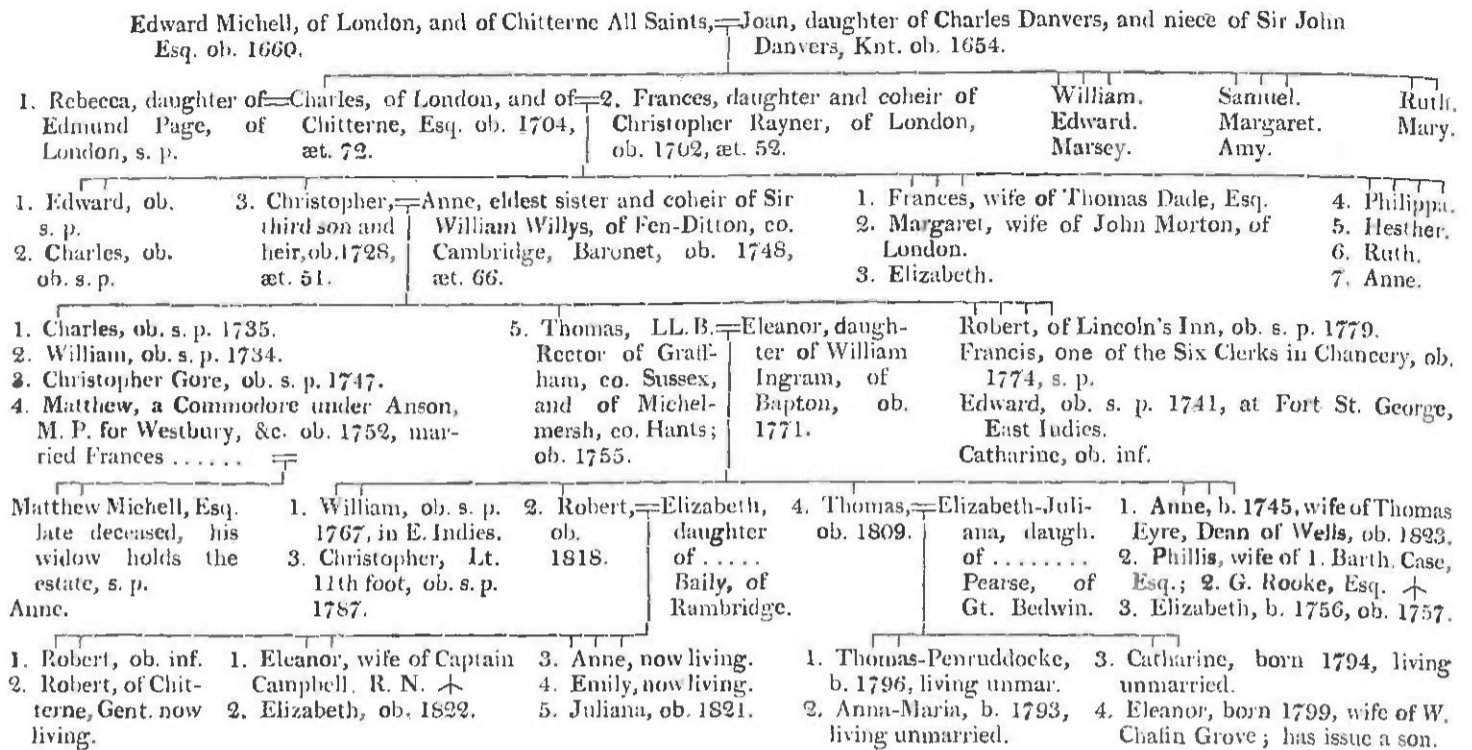
The only freehold here deserving notice is that of the Michells, a respectable and ancient family descended from the Michells of Calne and Calston. It consists of about 1400 acres, and is within the parish of Chitterne All Saints, as was also their mansion, which was pulled down a few years since.

The ARMS of Michell of Chitterne are: *Argent*, a chevron *Purp.* between seven dragons' heads erased close *Vert.*; in each mouth a cross-crosslet fitchee *Gules*; four in chief, three in base: in addition to which, they claim to quarter 19 coats, *viz.* 1. SHELLEY; 2. LAUDE; 3. HERBERT; 4. WALROND; 5. WATKINS; 6. MOMPESON; 7. PYARDE; 8. RAYNER; 9. WILLYS; 10. HENMARSH; 11. GOBAND; 12. WILDE; 13. NORDEN; 14. SLOUGHTON; 15. CLIDEROW; 16. EXHIRST; 17. SEPHAM; 18. NUTBEANE; 19. FITZ-RICHARD.

CREST: An arm couped at the elbow and erect, holding a sword *Argent*, hilt and pommel *Or*; seven flames of fire issuing from the blade.

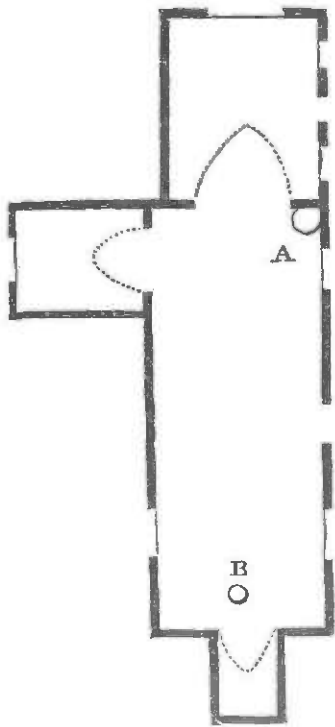
MOTTO: *Crescat Amicitia.*

PEDIGREE of MICHELL.



Near the scite of this family mansion, and on the same estate, is a very ancient house, bearing a monastic appearance. It is at present used as a farm-house, but I believe was once the residence of the family of Morgan. Nearly opposite is another good house, having on its front the following shield: A chevron between three lozenges, on a chief three martlets. This coat belongs to one branch of the family of Jordan.

CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	18	6 long;	16	2 wide.
Nave	46	6 long;	18	0 wide.
A Pulpit.				
B Font.				

The Church of Chitterne All Saints stands on the North side of the village, and is a small neat structure. It has a low but well-proportioned turret at the West end; no side aisles, but a small chantry chapel on the North; and the MICHELLS have lately (*viz.* 1775) made an addition on this side to serve the double purpose of a pew and mausoleum. The font is ancient and plain; the chancel is separated from the nave by a plain pointed arch without columns.

Here are six hatchments and eight monuments to the family of MICHELL.

1. A marble mural; North wall:

“ In this Mausoleum
rest the remains of FRANCIS MICHELL, late of Saville Row,
London, and also of this parish; eighth son of the
late Christopher Michell, Esq. and Anne his wife.
He was one of the Esquires to Sir John Savile,
now Earl of Mexborough in Ireland,
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath, and one of the Six Clerks in Chancery:
who died the 22 day of February 1774,
in the 55th year of his age.”

2. Marble mural; North wall:

“ In this Mausoleum lieth the body of
ROBERT MICHELL, late of Lincoln’s Inn,
and Saville Street, London,
and also of this parish;
sixth son of the late Christopher Michell and
Anne his wife, who was also one of the Esquires to
Sir John Saville, late Earl of Mexborough in
Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath;
and who was most miraculously preserved
by the providence of Almighty God,

from the great peril and danger of his life,
to which he was exposed by the fall of
a stack of ten chimneys into his chamber
in Lincoln's Inn, and on his bed when in it,
in the late violent storm of wind,
which happened about six o'clock in the morning
On Friday the 2nd of December 1763.
He departed this life the 17th day of March,
in the 65 year of his age, 1779."

3. A small mural ; North wall :

" To the memory of CHRISTOPHER MICHELL,
third son of the Rev. Thomas and Eleanor Michell,
late a Lieutenant in the 11 Regiment of Foot,
commanded by General William A'Court,
who died at the age of 34, in the year 1787,
lamented by all his relations and friends,
to whom his amiable disposition
and social manners had justly
endeared him."

4. A rich mural monument, adorned with naval trophies and ships in engagement :

" In a vault
near this place
are deposited the remains of
COMMODORE MATTHEW MICHELL,
whose life was spent in the service of his country.
He first went to sea in 1713, when he was no more
than 8 years of age ; and in 1738 was advanced
to be Commander of the *Terrible* bomb. In 1739
he was made Master of the *Swift* sloop ; and, in 1740, was
appointed Captain of the *Pearl* man of war of 44 guns,
which he soon exchanged for the *Gloucester* of 50 guns.
In the years 1740, 41, 42, being commissioned to cruise upon the Spaniards
in the South Seas, he sailed round the world under the command of
Commodore Anson. In 1743 he was made Captain of the *Worcester*
of 60, and in 1744 of the *Barfleur* of 90 guns. During the
unnatural Rebellion in the years 1745 and 1746 his known zeal for the Protestant
Succession, and eminent skill in his profession, recommended him to
the important Command of a Squadron in the Downs, with the
authority of a *Rear Admiral*, under the title of *Commodore*.
In 1747 he was nominated to the Command of a
large fleet stationed in the mouth of the Schelde,
and of all other his Majesty's ships upon the coast of
Holland, with a commission to defend Zealand,
threatened with a French invasion, and to
assist the loyal Dutch in the attempts which
they were making to restore the Prince of Orange
to the dignity of Stadtholder ; both which services
he performed to the satisfaction of England and

the United Provinces. Upon the general peace at Aix la Chapelle in the same year, being elected a Burgess for the Corporation of Westbury in this county, he continued a diligent and attentive Member of Parliament, till the time of his death.

The constant dangers which accompany a maritime life, wrought in him the most reverential awe of the Deity, which he uniformly expressed in a punctual attendance upon the divine worship, and in the regular discharge of all those private relations, which the parent, the wife, the brother, and the friend, demanded of him.

He died April the 29th, 1752, leaving behind him two children, Matthew, aged 14 months ; and Ann, aged 3 months."

5. A small plain mural, within the rails :

" Beneath this place
lie the remains of
Mrs. FRANCES MICHELL,
Widow of Commodore Michell,
of Chitterne, Wilts.
She died the 3rd of April, 1810,
aged 87 ;
whose religious and charitable inclinations
made her beloved
by her relations and friends.

6. A large mural marble, on the North wall of the chancel :

" In a vault near this place
lieth the body of CHARLES MICHELL, Esq.
of this parish, and merchant of the City of London,
who died the 4th of March 1704, aged 73 ;
As also the body of FRANCES his wife, daughter of Christopher
Rayner, of London, Esq.) who died the 18 April 1702, aged 52.

Within the same vault are deposited the remains of
CHRISTOPHER MICHELL, Esq. their son, who died Oct. 15, 1728, aged 51 ;
and of ANN his wife, who died the 20 April 1748, aged 66.

The said Ann was daughter of William Willys, Esq. of London, Merchant, 4th son of Sir John Willys, of Fen Ditton in the county of Cambridge, Bart. and eldest sister and coheir of Sir William Willys, Bart. of Fen Ditton aforesaid ; and had issue by her said husband, eight sons and one daughter, viz.

Charles, William, Christopher-Gore, Matthew, Thomas,
Robert, Edward, Catharine, and Francis ;
of these children

KATHARINE,	}	died	{	17th August	1734, aged 2	}	years ;
WILLIAM,				1st August	1734, - - - 27		
CHARLES,				18th November	1735, - - - 29		
CHRISTOPHER-GORE,				1st March	1747, - - - 39		

and are all buried in the same grave with their parents.

Edward died at Fort St. George in the East Indies, June 6, 1741, aged 27, and was buried there.

This monumental inscription to the memory of their dearest relations was
erected by their surviving children,

Anno 1749.

7. A small mural, South of the altar :

In a vault near this
place lieth the body of
the REV. MR. THOMAS MICHELL, LL.B.
once Rector of Grafham, in Sussex,
and late Rector of Michelmarsh, in
the county of Hants ; he was fifth son of
Christopher Michell, Esq.
and Ann his wife, of this place,
and married Eleanor, daughter of
William Ingram, of Bapton, in this county, Gent.
by whom he had issue four sons and
three daughters, the youngest of which,
Elizabeth, was born after his decease,
and died the 2d of January 1757,
aged 7 months,
and is buried in St. Thomas's Church,
in Salisbury.

He died the 20th of October 1755, aged 49.

Also, the body of
ELEANOR MICHELL his wife,
who died 12th of January 1771, aged 51.

8. A mural within the mausoleum, with a female figure leaning on an urn :

To the memory of
PHILLIS ROOKE,
who died April 9, 1795,
aged 42 years.

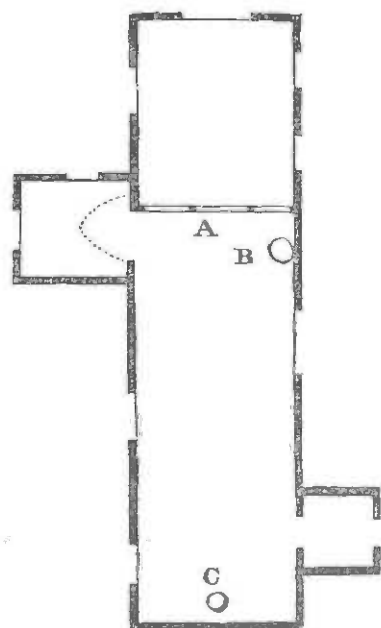
9. A grave-stone, in the Chantry Chapel, to the memory of John Gyles, Armiger, ob. Feb. 28, 1669.

10. Another to the memory of Benjamin son of Benjamin Gyles, Gent. 170..

11. Another in the aisle commemorates William Lawes, Nov. 14, 1783, aged 66.

The Register begins in 1731, and contains nothing remarkable.

CHITTERNE ST. MARY.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	20	3	long;	16 10
Nave	43	0	long;	16 8

- A Stone screen separating the Chancel from the Nave.
- B Pulpit.
- C Font.

The Church of Chitterne St. Mary is an ancient small building, with a low turret over the South porch. This edifice is almost concealed by an old barn which stands before it; but it offers nothing in its architecture which calls for remark. It has no aisles, but a small Chantry Chapel on the North side. The chancel is separated from the nave by a low arch, having open Gothic screen-work and quatrefoils on each side of it. The font is ancient and plain.

North of the altar is a tomb, under an arch, but without figure or inscription.

The only monument is within the communion rails :

In memory of ANN, the wife of Samuel Biggs,
 who departed this life December 10, 1789, aged 53.
 Also, in memory of SAMUEL BIGGS, who departed
 this life May 3, 1791, aged 59 years.

Grave-stones :

H. S. E.
 JOHANNES DOWLAND,
 per annos XLVI,
 Vicarius.
 Obiit 8^o die Octobris,
 Anno Domini MDCCXXXV^o
 ætatis xc^o.

H. I.
 ELIZ. MORRIS,
 Jer. Morris, Vici Mere,
 in hoc com. Armigeri,
 per annos 24 uxor :
 C. Shurland,
 Viri Senatorii Ordinis
 insulæ Barbadoes filia,
 ob. Dec. 21, A. D. 1812,
 æt. suæ 61.

The Register begins 1654, and contains nothing of note, except an order of Sessions, dated 1653, that the two parishes being small, they should be considered as one for all purposes of marriages, burials, &c.

**PARISH OF ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE,
WITH ELSTON.**

TO the North of the Chitternes is the Parish of Orcheston St. George, with the Tything of Elston. It forms the most northern part of the Hundred of Heytesbury, and, in fact, though most of the inhabitants are so, yet not above one third of the land is within that Hundred; the large Tything of Elston in this parish being strictly in the Hundred of Branch and Dole.

ORCHESTON St. George is situated near the source of a rivulet which joins the Wily at Stapleford, and which, at one period or other, has given its own Saxon appellation WINTERBURNA (*i. e.* the winter stream), to all the villages in the vale through which it flows.

This parish is distant seven miles W. N. W. from Amesbury. It is bounded on the North by Orcheston St. Mary; on the East is the Tything of Elston, which lies between it and Shrewton; on the South by Maddington; and on the West by Tilshead. The whole parish is estimated at 2,450 acres, of which about 550 are in Orcheston, and the remaining 1900 constitute the Tything of Elston. The population of both together was returned in 1801 at 160; in 1811 at 141; and in 1821 at 177.

Orcheston St. George certainly formed part of the possessions of Osbern Giffard at the Norman Survey, and descended to his heirs, yet it is not easy to identify it in Domesday. We have there three *Orcestones* mentioned; one of them belonging to Edward de Salisbury, and the other two the property of Osbern Giffard. It may be worthy of remark, that these latter are noticed in the record with some difference of style. Of the largest, which was assessed at five hides, it is said "*Ipse Osbernus tenet Orchestone;*" of the other, "*Idem Osbernus tenet 3½ hidas in Orchestone.*" If any dependance can be placed on this difference of expression, the conclusion which will naturally be drawn from it is, that this Osbern held the whole of one Orcheston, and a considerable estate in another place of the same name, of which he had not the whole fee or entire lordship. Now that the Giffards once possessed a fee in the other Orcheston, is pretty evident from an entry in *Testa de Nevill*: "Henry de Bov'ill holds 1 knight's fee in Orcheston of Elyas Giffard, Elyas of the Earl of Sarum, and he of the King *in capite.*" There is abundant proof that the Orcheston in which the Bovill or Boyville family were enfeoffed, was Orcheston St. Mary, which indeed in the public records is sometimes called after their name, Orcheston Boyville. It would seem then, that the Orcheston of which Giffard had the entire possession, or that one which consisted of five hides, was Orcheston St. George, and that the three hides and a half which he held in Orcheston, was the fee afterwards held under them by Boyville in Orcheston St. Mary.

By this arrangement we get over a part of our difficulty, but not the whole. It has already been observed, that the Winterburna communicated its name to all the villages situated on its banks; Orcheston, though the most remote of them, did not escape. In the year 1299 John Giffard, of Brinsfield, presented to this Church as Patron by the name of *Wynterbourn St.*

George; and in 1308 John Giffard the younger presented to it as the Church of *St. George in Winterborn in Elyston*.^a The name of Winterbourn is, in fact, frequently coupled with Elston, and very rarely with Orcheston; yet it seems necessary to be noticed, as among the other lands of Osbern Giffard there are two Winterbournes, for which I shall have hereafter to account.

All that I mean to infer in this place is, the great probability that, about the time of the above presentations, the two tythings which constitute the parish of Orcheston St. George being united, as we know they were in the family of Giffard, were sometimes considered as one lordship under the name of Winterbourne.

Having cleared our way, in some measure, thus far, I return to the Orchestone of Domesday, which I consider to be the tything of Orcheston St. George, distinct from that of Elston; and it must be observed, that the distinction is a very strong one; as, though they constitute one parish, yet they lay in different Hundreds.

“*IpsE OSBERNUS tenet ORCHESTONE. TRASEMUNDUS tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 3 carucatarum. De ea sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatae, et 3 servi. Et 4 villani, et 3 coscez, et 5 cotarii, cum 1 carucata et dimidio. Ibi pastura 3 quarantencæ longa, et 1 lata. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.*”

OSBERNUS himself holds ORCHESTONE. TRASEMUNDUS held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are three plough-lands. Four hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and three servants. Four villagers and eight cottagers occupy a yard-land and a half. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and one broad. It was valued at four pounds; now at one hundred shillings.

In tracing the descent of this manor, the greatest care is necessary to distinguish it from the neighbouring one of Orcheston St. Mary. We have seen that it was the Giffards at the Norman Survey, and it continued theirs till all their ancient patrimony was forfeited by the last John Giffard, of Brimsfield.

It is needless to trace their descent again in this place. I shall therefore only notice a few particulars which briefly refer to this village, and mark their property in it.

In *Testa de Nevill, temp. Henry III.* Thomas Daniel held two knights' fees in Orcheston of Elyas Giffard, and he of the King *in capite*. This Elyas died 33 Hen. III. and it is remarkable, that in his inquisition neither Orcheston nor Elston is mentioned, but a Winterbourne occurs instead of them; ^b which, as already observed from the presentations to the church, seems to have been about that time used to designate the whole parish.

We find the name again however under his son John Giffard the elder, who, in 9 Edward I. procured a charter of free warren for his manor of *Horcheston*; ^c and the orthography seems to prove that the Wiltshire blunder respecting the aspirated letter is of some antiquity. He died 27 Edward I. seised of Orcheston St. George, Winterbourn-Elston, Sherrington, and other lands, in Wilts, ^d the custody of which was confirmed the same year to Margaret his widow, till John, the son and heir should be of full age, he being then only 13 years old. ^e

The fatal result of the battle of Burrow-bridge, the execution of John Giffard the younger, and the consequent forfeiture of all the ancient patrimony of that family, have been already noticed. Orcheston followed the fate of the other lands: it was granted 15 Edward II. to Hugh le Despenser the younger, as part of the possessions of the late John Giffard, a rebel and traitor. ^f On the execution of the Spencers it again escheated, and was granted with the other lands of Giffard to Sir John Mautravers, on whose forfeiture and exile the greater part of these lands were granted 11 Edward III. to Sir Maurice de Berkeley, second son of Maurice

^a Institutiones.^b Inquis. post mort.^c Rot. Chart.^d Inquis. post mort.^e Abbrev. Rot. Orig.^f Rot. Pat.

Lord Berkeley, and ancestor of the Berkeleys, of Stoke-Giffard, Bruton, &c. The following patent, however, dated 11 Edward III. will show that Orcheston and Elston were not included in the grant to Berkeley, and that they were still held in dower by the Lady Margaret Giffard.^g

“Edwardus Dei gra. Rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis quod de gra. nostra speciali et pro bono servicio, quod dilecti et fideles nostri Joh'es de Wylynton, et Rad'us frater ejusdem Joh'is, nobis hactenus impenderunt, dedimus eisdem Joh'i et Rad'o et Alianoræ uxori ipsius Rad'i, Castrum de Keirkenny cum pertinenciis quod fuit Joh'is Mautravers, inimici et rebellis nostri, et quod per forisfacturam ejusdem Joh'is Mautravers ad manus nostras tanquam escaeta nostra devenit. Concessimus etiam quod maneria de Broghton in com. Wiltes, et de *Elyston* et *Orcheston*, cum pert. quæ Margareta, quæ fuit uxor Joh'is Giffard de Brymesfield, tenet in dotem, et quæ post mortem prædictæ Margaretæ ad nos et heredes nostros per forisfacturam prædicti Joh'is reverti deberent, post decessum prædictæ Margaretæ remaneant, *viz.* predictum manerium de Broghton præfatis Joh'i de Wylynton, Rad'o, et Alianoræ, et heredibus de corpore ipsius Rad'i, et prædicta maneria de *Elyston* et *Orcheston* præfato Rad'o et heredibus suis. Teste me ipso apud Westm. XIX^o X^{bre} An^o Regni n'ri XI^o.”

This grant to Sir Ralph de Wylynton was only reversionary, and it does not seem that he was ever actually in possession; for Sir Maurice de Berkeley, already mentioned, died at Calais 21 Edward III.^h then seised of Orcheston St. George, in which he also had only a life interest, having in the 13th year of that reign enfeoffed Thomas Lord Berkeley, and Peter de Berkeley, Clerk, his brothers, in all the lands of the Giffards, to the intent they should regrant them to him for life, with remainder to John Matravers, his nephew, and his heirs.ⁱ In virtue of this settlement, and the restoration of Matravers, 21 Edward III. it should seem that Orcheston passed by Alianore, the heiress of that family, to Sir John Fitz-Alan, and his heirs the Earls of Arundel. Thomas Earl of Arundel died 16 Henry VIII. and in that year William, his son and heir, claiming the manors of Elston, Orcheston, &c. had livery of the same accordingly.^k His son Henry, the last Earl of Arundel of that name, sold the manor of Orcheston St. George in 1572 to Richard Lambert, of London, Esq. who, at the same time purchased Boyton, Sherrington, Bulkington, Keevil, and other estates of the patrimony of Fitz-Alan,^l and entailed them on Edmund Lambert, his eldest son and heir, who was ancestor to the present Aylmer Bourke Lambert, of Boyton, Esq.

As the pedigree of Mautravers involves the descent of many lands in this neighbourhood, and has already been several times referred to, I shall here give it in the best manner I am able.

^g Sloane MSS.

^h Dugd. Bar.

ⁱ Fosbroke's Gloucester.

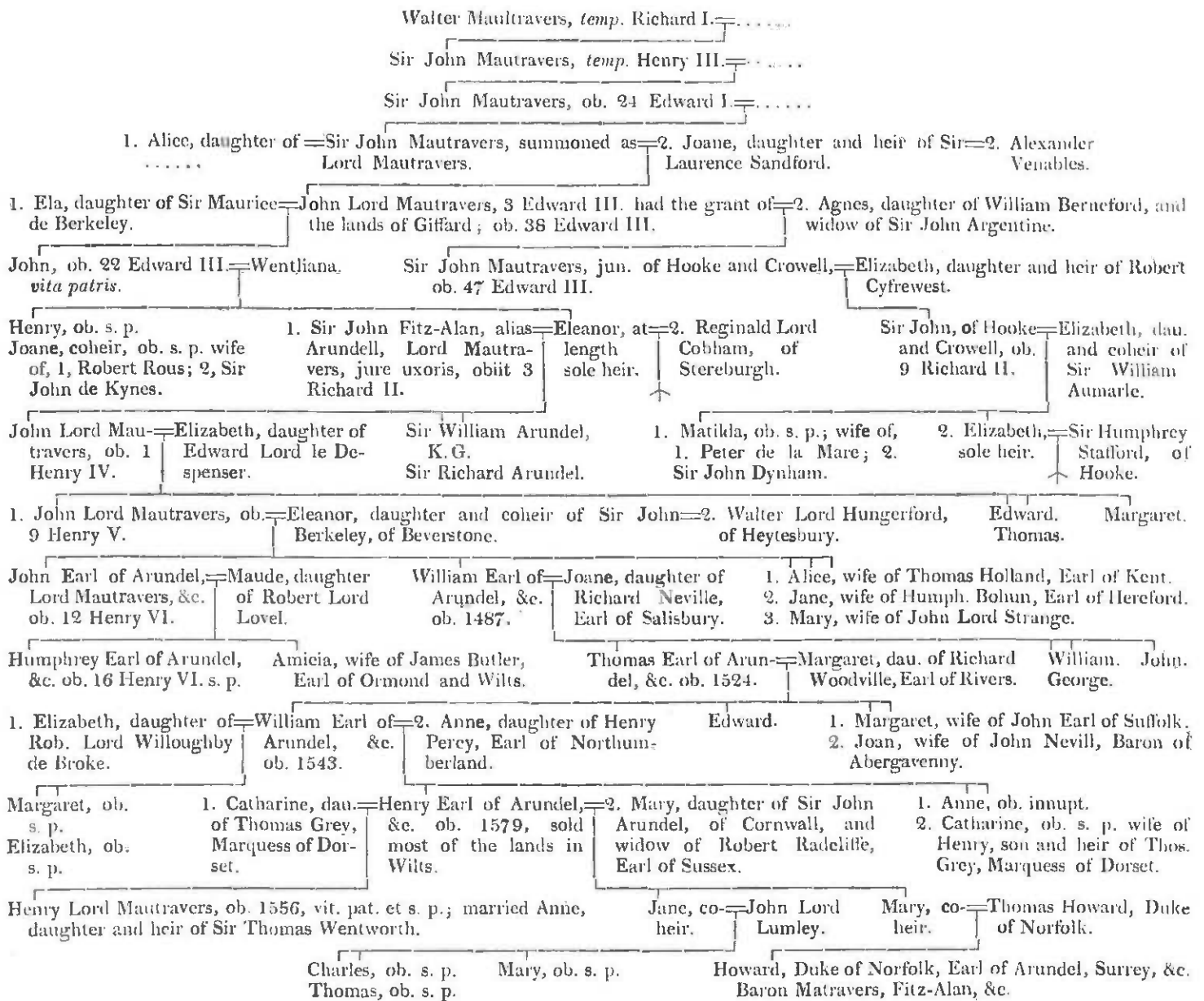
^k Vincent MSS.

^l Lambert Evidences, Boyton.

PEDIGREE of MAUTRAVERS.

MAUTRAVERS : Sable, a fret Or.

FITZ-ALAN : Gules, a lion rampant Or, armed and langued Azure.



Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, speaking of Elias Giffard who died 33 Henry III. calls Winterbourne the head of his barony in Wilts; and adds, that John his son, 9 Edward I. had a charter of free warren for the manors of Horcheston, Winterbourne-Giffard, and other lands.

I believe the above is the only instance of the latter name occurring on our public records; yet on this authority Winterboure-Giffard has been mentioned by different authors as one of the villages of Wiltshire. We shall search in vain, however, for a place of that name in our county; and an accurate tracing of descent will shew, that the only Winterbournes which Giffard could possibly have possessed, were Winterbourne St. George, or Orcheston, Winterbourne-Elyston, and an estate in Winterbourne-Stoke, which was afterwards called Winterbourne-Matravers.

By the head of the Barony, I imagine is meant the seat or residence of the lord. Thus Madox, in his *Baronia Anglica*, seems to define it: "An Honor had a capital seat; that manor or seat was called *Caput Honoris* or *Baroniæ*." It was commonly a Castle.

I have been inclined to consider Sherrington as this *Caput Baroniæ*, not only on account of the traces of fortification still remaining there, but because in the Hundred Rolls, temp. Edw. I. John Giffard, of Brimsfield, is said to hold Cliftone, or Ashton Giffard, *pertinens ad Baroniam suam de SCHERENTON*.

I would not, however, deny that Elias Giffard, the father of this John, may have made a Winterbourne his chief residence in this county; and, if that was the case, it was most probably in the parish of Orcheston St. George.

That some person of note had resided here seems evident from an Inquisition of Treasure-trove issued 16 Edward III. It will be found in the *Abbrev. Rotulor. Original* of that year, and is entitled "*De auro subtus terram invent. apud villam de Orcheston S. Georgii inquirend;*" but I have not been able to find any traces of such capital seat, or castle, as Madox seems to require for the *Caput Baronie*.

ELSTON.

FROM what has been said, the reader will be in some measure prepared to find this ancient lordship identified with one of the Winterbournes of Domesday; of these there are twenty-one enumerated, but the following, I conceive, is the only one strictly applicable.

TERRA OSBERNI GIFFARD.

"OSBERNUS tenet de Rege WINTREBURNE. DOMNE tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 11 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatarum. De ea sunt in dominio 9 hidæ, et ibi 4 carucatæ, et 5 servi. Et 4 villani, et 5 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi 6 acræ prati. Et pastura 9 quarentenæ longa, et 6 lata. Valuit 7 libras; modo 9 libras."

OSBERNUS holds of the King WINTREBURNE. DOMNE held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at eleven hides. Here are six plough-lands. Nine hides are in demesne, where are four plough-lands and five servants. Four villagers and five borderers occupy the other two plough-lands. Here are six acres of meadow, and the pasture is a mile and a furlong in length, and three quarters of a mile broad. It was valued at seven pounds; now at nine pounds.

I am aware that Mr. Wyndham supposed Elston to be the Eltone of Domesday, and I would not rashly differ from his opinion. In this case, however, I must submit, that in the first place Eliston or Elyston, as it was always written in ancient times, could scarcely be corrupted into Eltone; and, secondly, that Eltone in all probability is the Aleton (Aulton) of the *Nomina Villarum* and other records, and which was situated in the Hundred of Amesbury.

The descent of Elston in the family of Giffard is the same as that of Orcheston. We have seen that, on the attainder of Matravers, these two manors were granted 11 Edward III. to Sir Ralph de Wylynton, and his heirs. He died without issue 22 Edward III. and these manors are not mentioned among his possessions. Elston, or at least a moiety of the manor, returned to Mautravers, and Agnes, second wife of John Lord Mautravers, died 49 Edward III. seised of half the manor of Eyleston, in Wilts, as part of her assignment in dower. It then passed according to the settlement to Alianore, his grand-daughter and sole heir by his first wife Ela de Berkeley, whose husband, Sir John Fitz-Alan, otherwise called Arundel, having been summoned as Lord Mautravers, died 3 Richard II. seised of half the manor of Elston in her right, as did also her second husband Reginald Lord Cobham, 4 Henry IV. She died 6 Henry IV. then seised of half the manor of Elston, which descended to her son and heir John Lord Mautravers, and through him to his heirs, who, on failure of the first line of the house of Fitz-Alan, were summoned as Earls of Arundel. It is remarkable, that the public records of the Crown, while they clearly shew the descent of one moiety of this manor, are totally silent respecting the other moiety. The grant also of Orcheston and Elston to Ralph de Wylynton does not appear among these Records, but is in the Register of the Duchy of Lancaster; and these circumstances lead to a conjecture that a part having been alienated, the chief fee of that part was added to the honour of Gloucester, which afterwards became part of the Duchy. In 10 Edward III. we have an Inquisition of John de la Hoke, who held one carucate of land

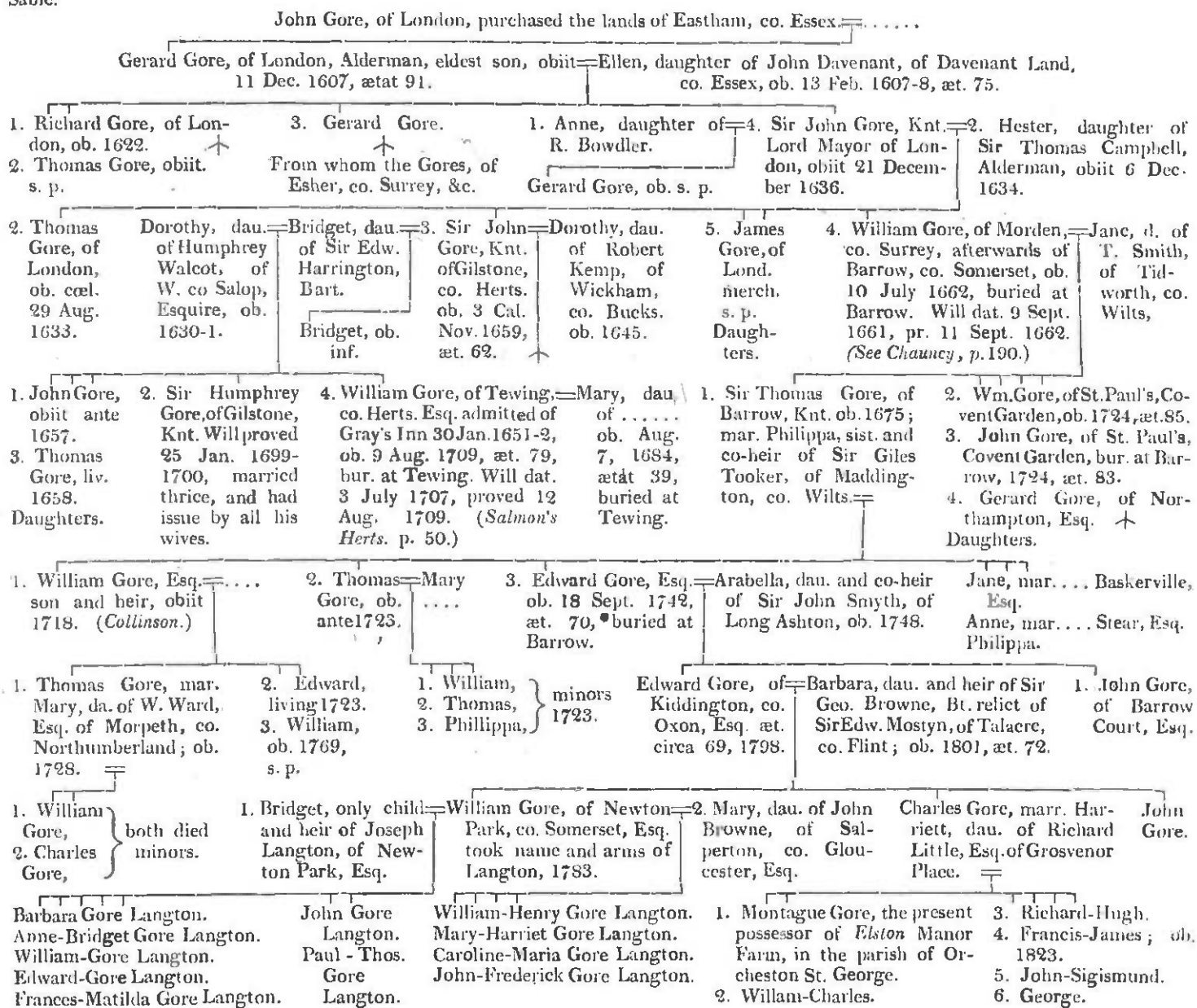
in Orcheston, *quæ non est parcell. manerii de Elyston*; and 37 Edward III. Margaret, sister and coheir of Giles de Badlesmere held lands in Eleston *ut de honore de Gloucester*. This last extract shows that some lands in this tything were then dependent on the honour of Gloucester, but whether a moiety of the manor was claimed in consequence, can only be proved from the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The whole manor however was claimed, together with Orcheston, by William Earl of Arundel, 16 Henry VIII. who had livery of it as part of the lands of Thomas his father.

The manor is now the property of Montague Gore, Esq.

PEDIGREE of GORE.

N. B. This family of Gore bears for Arms, Gules, a fess between three cross-crosslets fitché Or; and has no connexion with the Gores, anciently of Alderton, or Alderington, co. Wilts, which family bore a totally different Crest: viz. Or, three Bulls' heads caboshed Sable.

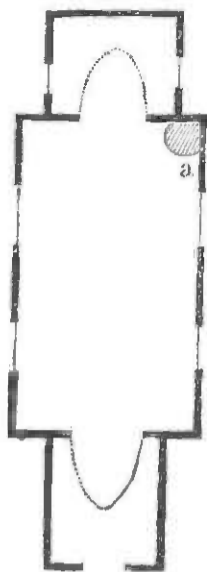


William Gore, of Sandby Chapel, co. Surrey, Attorney-at-law, sold Sandby to the Earl of Halifax. He had issue Sir William Gore, of Tring, co. Herts. Alderman of London, obiit 20 January 1707, ætat 64; buried at Tring. He had issue William Gore, of Tring, obiit 1739, and left issue.

Sir John Gore, knighted at York, married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Sir John Butler, of Watton Woodhall, K. B. co. Herts. [This Sir John Gore was of Saccombe, co. Herts. Knight. He was the eldest son of Ralph Gore, the seventh son of Gerard Gore, of London, Alderman, by Ellen Davenant. From this Sir John, the Gore's of Kilkenny, are descended.]

In the parish of *Tilsheat*, which is separated by a boundary into two divisions, North and South, the manorial rights of the former belong to Mr. M. Gore, who has a farm in the parish, about 800 acres. Elston farm is about 1100 acres.

Communicated Nov. 1822, by the Rev. Charles Gore.



THE CHURCH.

Chancel	16 2 long; 14 9 wide.
Nave	37 0 long; 20 8 wide.
a Pulpit.	

The Church is a Rectory, dedicated to St. George, valued in the King's Books at £9. 7s. 6d. and is in the Deanery of Wily.

From the Institutiones, we learn that in 1299 Joh'es Giffard, de Brimsfield, and that family till the year 1387 were patrons; when Reginald de Cobham, and his family succeeded, and continued till the year 1422; when the family of Arundell held the presentation to the year 1580. The Queen then presented, and, after her, the family of Lambert till the year 1728.

In 1802 Francis Gibbs presented himself on the resignation of Thomas Grove, and in 1823 we find Gorges Lowther, Esq. patron.

The earliest account we have of this Church is from the Chronicles of the Abbey of Gloucester, quoted by Dugdale, vol. I. p. 112, by which we learn that Elyas Giffard gave to the Church of St. Peter at Gloucester, for the health of his own soul and that of Berta his wife, the Church of St. George, of Orcheston, with the Chapel of St. Andrew, of Winterbourne, which grant was confirmed by Walter his son in the time of Abbot Hamelinus; and that afterwards another Elyas Giffard, claiming the Church of Boyton as his right, Thomas Carbonel, then Abbot, *pro bono pacis*, yielded to him the Church of St. George, with the Chapel of St. Andrew, retaining the Church of Boyton which had made part of the same grant. Not being able to affix precise dates to these transactions, I shall only observe that Abbot Hameline died in 1179, and Thomas Carbonel in 1205; it is therefore pretty evident that this Church was founded by the Giffards shortly after the conquest. Of the Chapel of Winterbourne I can find nothing, but being dependent on the Church of St. George, it was most probably situated in Winterbourne-Elyston.

In 1291 the Rectory of Orcheston St. George was valued at £10; in 15 Edward III. at the same sum; and at the Reformation it was returned at £19. 7s. 4d. at which time also the Vicars Choral of Sarum had a tenement here valued at 10s.; the priory of Maiden Bradley another, valued at 16s. 10d.; and the Monastery of Amesbury another, valued at 6s. 8d.

The present edifice has no claim to very high antiquity. It is plain in its style, with a turret at the West end, and has neither aisles nor chantry.

The great tythes belong to the Rector.

The inscriptions to be found are,

I. A tablet on the North wall:

“Here lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of Thomas Harris, Gent. who died January 20th, 1721, aged 52 years.”

“Also the body of THOMAS Harris, Gent. who died the 4th of Oct. 1742, aged 84 years.”

“Also the body of Mr. JAMES Harris, their son, who died the 4th of August 1737, aged 36 years.”

2. A tablet on the South wall :

“ Here lyeth the body of Mr. JOHN ELDERTON, who died the 27th day of April 1695, aged 84. ‘ The Lord hath appeared of old unto mee, saying, Yea, I have loved with an everlasting love, therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee.’—*Jer.* 31. 3.”

3. On the South wall :

“ In memory of AMBROSE PARADICE, Gent. who died July 22, 1727, aged 74 years.”

“ In memory of JOAN PARADICE, wife of Ambrose Paradice, Gent. who died March y^e 14th, 1734-5, aged 87 years.”

“ In memory of THOMAS CRIPPS, who died July y^e 7th, 1791, aged 50 years.”

4. On the South wall :

“ Also to the memories of WILLIAM CRIPPS, who died 25th of February 1736, aged 47.”

“ AMBROSE, son of William and Ann Cripps, died 19 April 1741, aged 25.”

“ ANN, the wife of William Cripps, died 15th December 1750, aged 58.”

“ THOMAS, son of William and Ann Cripps, died 19th August 1755, aged 25.”

“ ELIZABETH-GRAY, daughter of Ambrose and Mary Cripps, died 3 Sept. 1775, aged 37.”

“ MARY, wife of Ambrose Cripps, died 3 May 1780, aged 68.”

5. A tablet of white marble, North of the altar :

“ To the memory of the REV. FRANCIS GIBBS, Rector of this place, who died greatly and deservedly lamented on the 16th of February 1813, aged 47 years.”

Grave-stones in this church are,

1. In the chancel :

“ Here lies the body of JOHN TYSE, who was Rector of this parish 32 yeares ; interr'd Dec. y^e 22 An^o Dom. 1670.”

2. North of the altar :

“ Here lyeth the body of DR. WILLIAM BEACH, once Rector of this place, who departed this life December 11, 1711, aged 67.”

“ In memory of MRS. ABIGAIL BEACH, second daughter of y^e Rev. Dr. Beach, who departed this life May 8, 1738, aged 60.”

3. “ Here lyeth the body of THOMAS GORE, Esq. who dyed the 2d day of November 1728.”

“ Here also lyeth interr'd WILLIAM GORE, Esq. who dyed the 18th day of June 1736, in the 13th year of his age.”

In the church-yard, East of the church, is a tomb with the arms of Carent, impaling, Vaire, with a mullet on a canton.

“ Here lyeth the body of JAMES CARENT, Gent. who died July 11, 1734, aged 60 years. He married Grace, eldest daughter of Dr. William Beach, who was inducted into this Rectory January 25, 1670 ; who was interred in this chancel with Abigail his wife, eldest daughter of William Brewer, of Trowbridge, Esq. and also William Beach, their eldest son, and Lydia their youngest daughter.”

The parish Register begins with 1656, but there is one entry earlier ; namely, 1647, Bapt. George, son of George Harris and Doriti. It contains various notices of the family of Harris, connected once with the noble family of that name ; of the Gores, ancestors of the family in Somersetshire ; and of the Beach's, who unite with those at Netheravon.

BAPTISMS.

1674. Grace, daughter of Dr. William Beach, and Abigail his wife. 1708. Robert, son of Thomas Harris, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife.
1679. Robert, son of ditto. 1710. Edward, son of Edward Lambert, late Rector, February 21.
1681. Anne, daughter of ditto. 1735. Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Head, and Jane his wife.
1682. Thomas, son of ditto.
1684. Lydia, daughter of ditto.
1686. Philip, son of ditto.

WEDDINGS.

1713. Robert Worgan, Rector of Linkenholt, South^{ten}, and Mrs. Repentance Fyler. 1734. Mr. Joseph Gilbert, of Maddington, and Mrs. Sarah Cripps.

BURIALS.

1670. Mr. John Tyse, Rector. 1724. Sarah, wife of Rev. Richard Head.
1710. Edward Lambert, Rector, August 26. 1727. Samuel Fyler, Rector.
- Robert, son of Thomas Harris, Gent. and Elizabeth his wife. 1736. Jane, daughter of Mr. Richard Head, and Jane his wife.
1712. Dr. William Beach. 1745. Mrs. Mary Gore.
1721. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Harris, Gent. 1753. Mr. William Carent, of Salisbury, Nov. 2.

The Parsonage house has been put into complete repair by the present Rector, who is resident.

PARISH OF KNOOK.

THIS small village lies on the banks of the Wily, joining Heytesbury on the West, from which it is not a mile distant, but is a distinct parish, tything, and lordship.

It is bounded, North, by Imber; East, by Chitterne, Upton Lovell, and Boyton; South, by Heytesbury; and West, by the same. Its population, in 1801, was 194; in 1811 it was 219; and in 1821, 268.

There appears to be no account of this place in Domesday; at least, none which can be applied to it with certainty. It is first noticed in the public records as an ancient fee of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, who at the same time held some lands in Heytesbury.

The manor of Knook may be estimated at 1250 acres, more or less; of which, 300 acres (the land formerly allotted in lieu of tithes, since redeemed) belong in fee to Sir William A'Court, Bart. The principal part of the remainder, indeed, nearly the whole, is in possession of the Duke of Somerset.

I may here observe, that nothing renders the tracing of the ancient descent of lands more difficult than the modes of feudal tenure. In this small place, for instance, about the reign of Edward III. we find no fewer than three lords possessing manorial rights; namely, the Earls of Gloucester; the Badlesmeres, Lords of Heytesbury; and the St. Martins, Lords of Wardour; and it will require some research to ascertain, what actually was the case, that the Clares were lords paramount, and that Badlesmere and St. Martin each held half the manor under them. I have been induced to notice this, because in every account which I have yet seen of Knook, Badlesmere alone is considered the ancient lord; and chiefly to point out to the young topographer how easily errors of this kind may be committed without painful investigation. In 33 Edward I. an order was directed to Ralph de Monthermer, then Earl of Gloucester by marriage, to restore Peter de Herminvale, an alien, to the lands which he possessed here, and which the said Ralph had seized as superior lord, on account of the war with France.

At this time, or before, William de St. Martin held half a knight's fee here of the honour of Gloucester, which descended to Laurence his son, and on his death, 1 Edward III. his widow, by paying 20 marks *per annum*, obtained custody of half the manor of Knook during the minority of the heir; which half manor Nicholas de Percy had lately held of her husband for his life. We find also that, 17 Edward II. John Boyville died seised of lands here; and that the Badlesmeres at the same time possessed half the manor, which, with the rest of their forfeited lands, was granted to Hugh le Despenser, senior. This, however, was restored to Giles Lord Badlesmere, and at the division of the lands among his sisters and heirs was allotted to Margery, wife of William Lord Roos, of Hamlake. The lands of St. Martin were also divided between the sisters and coheirs of Sir Laurence de St. Martin; and the half of the manor, which had descended to them, was allotted to

In the reign of Richard II. and shortly after the above division of the lands of Badlesmere and St. Martin, Sir John Lovel appears in possession of the whole manor, I presume by

purchase, but still held under the honour of Gloucester. I shall hereafter consider its descent in the family of Lovel, and in the mean time beg leave to return to the superior lords. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 24 Edward I. died seised of a fee in *Knuc*; and 8 Edward II. Gilbert de Clare, his son, who was slain at the battle of Bannocksbourne, was found to have died seised of the manor of *Cnouke*, with view of frank-pledge, &c. and without issue; consequently, in the following year, the King is returned in the *Nomina Villarum* as lord of *Knouke*, being guardian of the three sisters and coheirs *per Mort. com. Gloucest.* On the division of the lands among these sisters, *Knouke* was allotted to Margery, who married, first, the notorious Peter de Gaveston; and, secondly, Hugh de Audley, who was afterwards created Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. He died 21 Edward III. seised of *Knouke*, as part of the heirship of his wife, leaving by her an only daughter and heir, married to Ralph Earl of Stafford, who also, 47 Edward III. died seised of *Knouke*, leaving Hugh Earl of Stafford his son and heir. He died seised of *Knouke* manor 10 Richard II. as did his son, Thomas Earl of Stafford, 16 Richard II. This Thomas married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, but died without issue by her. It would seem that he enfeoffed his father-in-law in this manor, for *Knowke maner. juxta Heghtredbury* are among the forfeitures of that Duke in 21 Richard II. Yet it returned to the family of Stafford; and, 4 Henry IV. Edmund Earl of Stafford having married Anna de Woodstock, his brother's widow, died seised of the manor of *Knouke*, with view of frank-pledge, &c. He was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, and left issue Humphrey, his son and heir, then an infant, but afterwards created Duke of Buckingham. He was succeeded by Henry Duke of Buckingham, his grandson, who was beheaded without trial at Salisbury 1 Richard III. leaving Edward, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, his heir; who, being attainted 13 Henry VIII. the Dukedom of Bucks, with all its dependant fees and honours, among which were *Knook* and *Orcheston St. Mary*, escheated to the Crown.

We have thus traced the chief fee of this place, but the descent of the manor is yet to be accounted for.

Sir John Lovel, summoned 49 Edward III. as Lord Lovel, of Holland, in right of his wife Maude, grand-daughter and heir of Robert Lord Holland, obtained the manor of Wardour, *Knouke*, and other lands of the St. Martins, by feoffment from Hildebrand Barre and others. As it will be requisite to enter into a full account of this family under Upton Lovell, I shall here only observe, that he died 9 Henry IV. seised of *Knouke*, leaving John his son and heir, who died 2 Henry V. leaving William his son and heir. This William Lord Lovell died 33 Henry VI. seised of *Knouke*, and leaving John his son and heir, who died 9 Edward IV. leaving Francis Lord Lovel his son and heir. This Francis Lord Lovel, taking the part of Lambert Simnel, was slain in the battle of Stoke, and being attainted in consequence, 6 Henry VII. his lands and honours escheated to the Crown.^a

In the year 1794 the manor of *Knook* was purchased by Edward Duke of Somerset of James Frampton, Esq.;^b and in 1794 an Act of Parliament was obtained for dividing and allotting the common field and other lands of the parish. The whole of the lands in a state of commonage

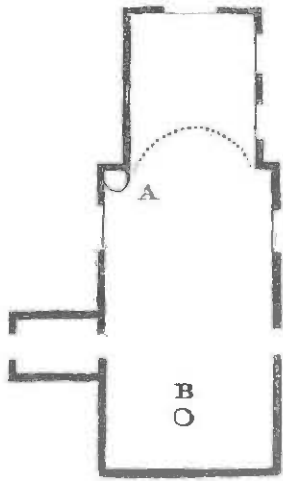
^a See Dugdales's Baronage, I. p. 560.

^b On referring to Hutchins's Dorset, vol. I. p. 146, wherein he treats of the family of Frampton, he says that James Frampton, of Moreton, co. Dorset, who died s. p. 13 Henry VIII. 1531, increased his family estates by the chief rents of Upton-Lovell (the adjoining parish to *Knook*), and which were called *Frampton's Rents*; which, the Historian of Dorset remarks, came, probably, to him in right of his wife, daughter and heir of William Browning, who was possessed of them, and for which he made an exchange with Lord Lovel. J. Frampton also held an annual rent of 20 marks out of the manor of Upton-Lovell; but the said Historian does not mention his being possessed of *Knook*.

at the time of making the award was 1465 acres 2 roods and 30 perches. The Duke of Somerset possesses at present the greatest part of this manor, *viz.*

	A.	R.	P.
East Farm - - - - -	507	2	29
West Farm - - - - -	440	3	12
Let and leased for lives to J. G. Everett, Esq. - -	171	2	28

With various small gardens and cottages.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	16	0	13	2
Nave	30	10	17	6
A Pulpit.				
B Font.				

This parish, though civilly distinct from Heytesbury, is a chapelry to it; the perpetual curate of Heytesbury being chaplain also of Knook. The tythes, which belonged to the Dean of Sarum, are commuted for land held by the Right Hon. Sir W. A'Court, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret, and is a peculiar of the Dean. The present chapel is a small neat building erected about 1623, and presents nothing worthy of remark in its architecture. It is situated on the Northern banks of the river Wily.

At the visitation of Dean Chandler in 1408, the chapel of Knowke was a distinct member of the church of Heytesbury; and the following *Ornamenta* of this chapel were then registered.

KNOWKE, Ornamenta Capellæ ibidem.

1. Calix argent. intra deaurat. cum manu Salvatoris in patena; 2 Corporalia; 1 Pyxis de eburneo pro Corpore Christi; 1 Par vestimentorum rubei coloris cum *babunis* pulverizat. *viz.* 1 Casula, 1 Tunica, et fal. et fanul. ejusdem Sectæ. 1 Vestimentum virid. coloris pulverizat. cum *cervis*; 1 vestiment. strigulat. varii coloris; 2 Tuall, cum 2 Frontell.

Item, 1 Missal ejus secund. fol. post Kalend. (nomen ejus); 1 Antiphonar. ejus sec. fol. (est beatus); 1 Legenda ejus quart. fol. (Beatus Nicholas); 1 Antiphonar. notat. ejus sec. fol. (Spiritus Sanctus); 1 Ymnar. ejus sec. fol. (recedant semp'ina); 1 Psalterium cum Ymnar. ejus sec. fol. post custodias (Salva nos Christe); 1 Gradale ejus sec. fol. (heredes sancti); 1 Processionale ejus sec. fol. (Lætentur Coeli); 1 Psalterium ejus sec. fol. (re et exultate); 1 Ymnar. cum Collectorio ejus sec. fol. (Zechias a'or); 1 Antiquus Quaternus qui est de Penitentiis munigendis ejus penult. fol. incipit (Sacrament. ext' unxionis); 1 Missale ejus sec. fol. (Misericordiam); 1 Quaternus pro festo Corporis Christi ejus sec. fol. (verbi semine); 1 alias Quaternus de eodem festo ejus sec. fol. (mo de cælo); Item 1 Crux processionale.

PARISH OF UPTON LOVEL.

THIS place owes its adjunct name to the family of **LOVEL**, who were its lords for a considerable period. It is distinguished in **Domesday** by the name of **Uptone**, and in other records more generally by that of **Ubetune**, or **Obetune**; and is without doubt the **Ubbantune** of earlier Saxon times.

The parish contains about 1400 acres, and is bounded, North-East by **Chitterne All Saints**; South-East, by **Ashton-Giffard**; South-West, by **Boyton and Corton**; and North-West by **Knook**. The principal proprietors are, **John Gale Everett, Esq.** 550 acres; **Mr. Raxworthy** 460 acres; **Mr. Ingram** 320; and glebe 20 acres.

The lord of the manor is **John Gale Everett, Esq.** of **Heytesbury**. The patron of the rectory, the **King**. There is a good parsonage-house, with about 30 acres of glebe. The tythe is not commuted, and the parish is now under inclosure.

A large cloth factory on the **Wily**, which flows through this village, is the property of the lord of the manor, and affords employment to many of the poorer inhabitants.

The population in 1801 was 242; in 1811 it was 219; and in 1821, 230.

The following record of this place is found in **Domesday**.

“**GIRALDUS DE WILTUNE tenet de Rege UPTONE in elemosina. Idem tenebat T. R. E. et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatarum. De hac terra sunt in dominio 6 hidæ, et una virgata et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 4 servi. Ibi 9 villani, et 6 bordarii, et 4 cosceæ, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 20 solidos. Et 15 acrae prati. Pastura dimidium leucæ longu, et 2 quarantencæ lata. Valet 10 libras.**”

GIRALDUS (a **Presbyter**), of **Wilton**, holds of the **King UPTONE** in free alms. The same person held it **T. R. E.** and it was assessed at 10 hides. Here are 6 plough lands. Six hides and a yard land and a half are in demesne, where are 3 plough lands and 4 servants. Nine villagers, 6 borderers, and 4 cottagers, occupy the other three plough lands. The mill pays 20 shillings. Here are 15 acres of meadow. The pasture is 3 quarters of a mile long, and 2 furlongs broad. It is valued at 10 pounds.

From the expression *in elemosinâ*, we are led at once to suspect connection with some religious house; accordingly we find, by *Liber Feodorum*, that this place was held as a knight's fee of the abbess of **Wilton**.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to explain this mode of tenure to the general reader. Military service, by the old laws of England, was one of the three *universal necessities*, or general charges, from which, *propter publicam regni utilitatem*, no land could be exempted. Bishops, abbots, and even abbesses, were compelled, therefore, to find *Milites* for the **King's** wars, as well as other tenants of the **Crown**, in proportion to the lands which they held. It is true that, as we are informed by **Ingulfus**, religious houses were often favoured in the number of knights' fees at which their lands were rated. This, I think, must have been the case with the abbess of **Wilton**. She held in **Wiltshire** 230 hides of land, which were rated at only five knights' fees; in other words, for the lands which she held she was obliged to find five men at arms for the **King's** wars. Hence arose the necessity of enfeoffing or granting out lands by

the religious houses to some knights to perform this military service for them; and thus Upton, which had originally been the property of the abbess of Wilton, by charter of King Edwy, A. D. 957, was enfeoffed or granted out before the conquest. It remained *in elemosina*, and of course was not subject to certain burthens and impositions, in right of the church to which it belonged; yet the lordship is not attributed to the abbess in Domesday, as she received no benefit, rents, or services from it, except only the performance of the military service above mentioned.

Having, I trust, in some measure explained this matter, I proceed to lay before my readers the original deed respecting this place, from that venerable record the chartulary of the abbey of Wilton, now in the British Museum, which my coadjutor, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. has caused to be copied, and which I have had translated by the Rev. Mr. Fosbroke.

“ This is the ten hide book at UBBANTUNE [Upton-Lovel], which EADWIG King gave to ÆTHERED his Thane in perpetuity.”

“ These are the land boundaries to Ubbastown (Upton). First, from Langford (a village on the Wily) to Hedge-down Westward; thenceforth along the dyke to Bichanbrach along the dyke to Fin beorh; thence to Hundesgate; from Hundesgate as Cynric’s boundary, and the boundary of Ubbantune Meadows shoot, or rush, into Wily. Then along Wily East to Langford.”

Upton-Lovel may have derived its name from some chieftain named Ubba, and the more recent family of Lovel. The remains of an extensive dyke are still visible on the hills above Langford; and the words Bichanbrach and Hundesgate, as derived from *bichan*, a bitch; and *brach*-hound, as also hundes-geate, may possibly allude to the chace, and extensive wood on Great Ridge.

The person who held this manor at the Domesday survey was Giraldus, priest of Wilton, whom the abbess most probably had enfeoffed, on condition of finding a knight to perform service. But very shortly after, we find it in the family of St. Martin. In 14 Henry II. William de S^{co} Martino was returned one of the enfeoffed knights of the abbess of Wilton; and by *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III. Sir William de St. Martin held a knight’s fee in Uppeton, Werdore, &c. of the abbess of Wilton, and she of the King of the old feoffment; his mother, Joan de Nevill, holding at the same time half a knight’s fee here, and Richard Fitz-Richard other lands in free socage. This William de St. Martin was son of Jordan de St. Martin, by Joan de Nevill, only daughter and heir of Sir William de Nevill, by Isabel, third daughter and coheir of Walter Waleran; in virtue of which marriage and descent he obtained one-third, and ultimately, on the execution of Sir John de Munemuth for murder, one-half of the great Barony of the Walerans. William de St. Martin died 9 Edward I. leaving issue by Alphelise his wife, Sir Reginald de St. Martin, who married Emma, daughter of Alan Plugenet, and died 8 Edward II. seised of Obetone and Werdore, held by knight’s service of the abbess of Wilton. He left issue Laurence his son and heir, who married Sibilla, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Lorey, of Axford, Wilts, by Maud, daughter of the Lord Lovel, and died 12 Edward II. leaving Sir Laurence de St. Martin his son and heir, who died without issue, leaving two sisters his coheirs, namely, Sibilla, married to Sir John Popham, and Joan, married to Roger Calstone, of Littlecote, Wilts.

Sibilla Lorey, or Lorcehay, the wife of Sir Laurence de St. Martin the elder, survived her husband, and married again to Sir John Stures, who was sheriff of Hants 1 Edward III. and presented to the rectory of Upton during the minority of the heir in 1342.

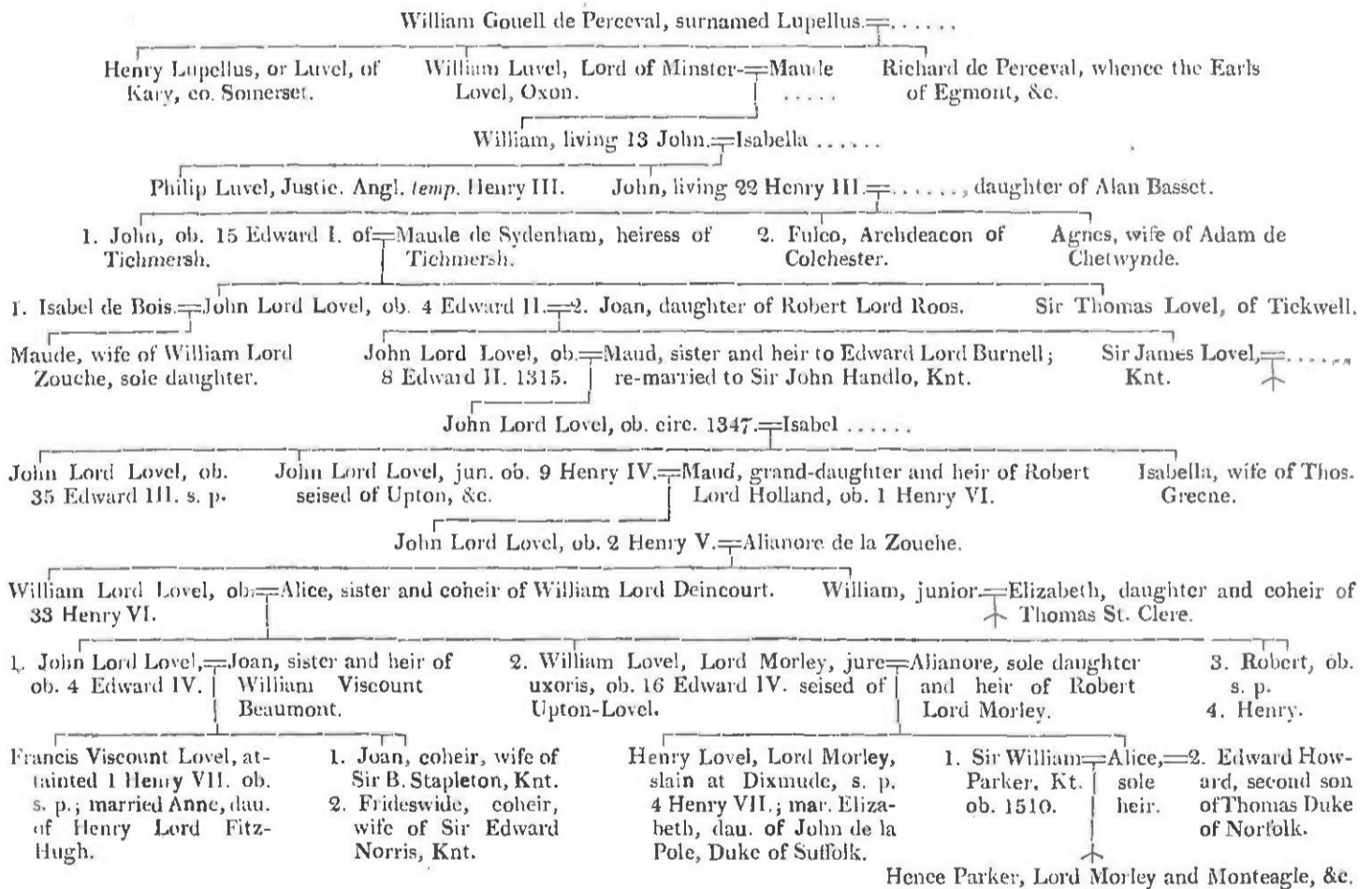
This Sibilla, wife of John Stures, died 23 Edward III. seised of Ubeton and Werdore; as did also her son Laurence above mentioned, 9 Richard II.

About this time Upton became the property of John Lord Lovel, I presume by purchase from the coheirs of Sir Laurence de St. Martin, as in 9 Richard II. we have a fine levied by Thomas Calston, one of the coheirs, to Hildebrand Barre, and others, feoffees of the manor of

Ubbeton, Knouke, Werdore, and Knighton, with the advowson of Ubbeton, which is followed by another fine from the said Hildebrand Barre and others to John Lord Lovel; and in 13 Henry IV. another fine on the same manor is levied between Henry Popham, one of the heirs of Laurence de St. Martin, and Matilda, widow of John Lord Lovel. John Lord Lovel died 9 Henry IV. A. D. 1408, seised of the manors of Ubeton, Knooke, Wardor, &c. having made his last will at Wardour Castle in Wilts on the morrow after the feast of St. James in that year. As this place derives its name from this family, and descended for some time regularly in the heirs of the above John Lord Lovel, I shall here insert the best pedigree I can find of them.

PEDIGREE OF LOVEL.

LOVEL: Barry nebuly of six, Or and Gules; which is properly the coat of Basset, and which the Lovels assumed on marriage with the daughter of Alan Basset. *



* The same circumstance occurs in Pedigree of Hungerford, where that family assumed the arms of the second marriage, i. e. Fitz-John.

Upton Lovel descended regularly in this family till William Lord Lovel, who died 33 Henry VI. settled it on William Lovel Lord Morley, his second son, who died seised 16 Edward IV. and left it to Henry Lord Morley, his son and heir. This Henry being sent into Flanders, 4 Henry VII. with others, to aid Maximilian King of the Romans, was slain at Dixmude by a gun shot, and buried at Calais without issue; leaving Alice, his sister, his sole heir.

The first line of this family terminated about the same time still more unfortunately. Francis Viscount Lovel, having been a warm partizan of Richard III. was obliged to fly from Bosworth Field, and having escaped to Germany, joined the party of Lambert Simnel, the counterfeit Duke of York, against Henry VII. ; and, according to some accounts, was slain in the battle of Stoke, near Newark, 3 Henry VII. ; but according to others, which seem not void of credit, he was either drowned in attempting to swim over the Trent on horseback, or, having escaped to his seat at Minster Lovel, was there starved to death in a vault in which he had taken refuge. Banks, in his *Extinct Peerage*, seems to favour the latter opinion, a skeleton of a man having been found A. D. 1708, in a large vault or room of the mansion at Minster Lovel, sitting at a table which was before him, with a book, paper, pen, &c. ; in another part of the room lay a cap, all much mouldered and decayed. This was judged to be the skeleton of Francis Lord Lovel, whose exit was so uncertain ; and that having intrusted himself to some servant, who had immured him here for secrecy, he was afterwards neglected through treachery, fear, or some accident which befel that person, and thus suffered to starve to death.

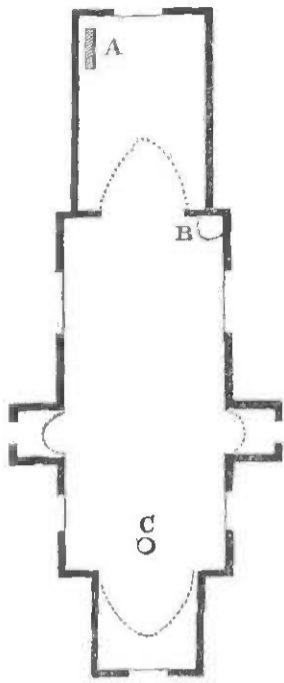
The manor of Upton seems to have escheated to the Crown among the forfeitures of Francis Viscount Lovel above named, as chief lord and heir. It was then bestowed by King Henry VII. on the family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk ; and Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, obtained by patent a grant of this manor in special tail, dated the very day of his advancement to that dignity, namely, Feb. 1, 5 Henry VIII. A. D. 1513. He died May 21, 1524, and the manor of Upton Lovell, with others, was settled in jointure on Agnes Duchess of Norfolk, his widow, with remainder to the heir. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk, who died August 25, 1554, leaving Thomas, his grandson, fourth Duke of Norfolk, his heir, who was attainted and executed June 2, 1572.^a

Of the subsequent disposal of this manor I have been favoured with the following particulars by its present lord, John Gale Everett, Esq.

“ A part of the possessions acquired by King Henry VIII. of the Duke of Norfolk, with certain lands in the same parish, and rent services, were, in consideration of the sum of £2571. 4s. 9d. granted by Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, bearing date 26 Sept. 7th year of her reign, to Humphrey Melton and Nicholas Colbourn, Gent. in fee ; which grant was confirmed, enrolled, and exemplified, 6 Nov. 42 Elizabeth.

“ The property came afterwards into the possession of William Powlett, Earl of Wiltshire, and Lord and Marquis of Winchester, and was by him conveyed in fee to John Ryley, of Upton Lovel, Gent. 16 May 43 Eliz. An inquisition was taken (*temp. Jacobi*) before Edmund Lambert, Esq. and others, by a commission from King James in nature of a writ “ *de diem clausit extremum*,” *post mortem* of the said John Ryley, wherein is found, that the said John Ryley died sseied of the said manor and premises ; that Henry Ryley was his son and heir, and at the day of his father’s death was at the age of five years, three months, and nine days. The same Henry Ryley, having attained his majority, had livery of seizin from the Court of Chancery 13 Nov. 3 Carol. ; and on his death the estate descended to Henrietta-Maria Ryley, of Stopp, Wilts, his only surviving daughter and heir, who intermarried with William Sampson, of in the county of Donegal in Ireland, Esq. The said William Sampson, and Henrietta Maria, his wife, sold the property to William Clare, of Heytesbury, Gent. 6 July 1698, in whose family it remained till the year 1817, when it was sold by William Clare, Esq. (late Coroner for co Wilts), to John Gale Everett, Esq. of Heytesbury, the present possessor.”

^a Site of the manor of Upton-Lovel, leased to . . . Crowch, 4 Eliz. Harl. MSS. 5510.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	20	0	14	0
Nave	37	4	17	4
a	Ancient tomb.			
b	Pulpit.			
c	Font.			

Though the manor of Upton Lovel was re-granted to the Howards, as before stated, the advowson was retained by the Crown, and the King, or Lord Chancellor, is consequently Patron.

This Rectory was valued in 1291 at £6. 13s. 4d. ; and in the King's Books, *temp.* Henry VIII. at £17. 18s. 11d. The Canons of Bradenstoke had a property here, which in 1291 was valued at £1, but *temp.* Henry VIII. at only 13s. 4d.

The Parish Church is a small edifice of stone, with a low turret decorated with pinnacles. The font is of stone, circular, and ancient. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch springing from clustered columns. Over the altar are two pointed arches, and within them two lancet windows.

North of the altar lies the effigy of a knight in armour, with hands uplifted and a dog at his feet. Tradition attributes this to one of the Lords Lovel here buried, but there are no arms on the shield, or any other mark whereby the fact may be ascertained.

On the pavement in the nave is an engraved brass plate, representing the half-length figure of an ecclesiastic ; in good preservation, but without date or inscription.

Here are also inscribed memorials to

1. The REV. JOHN CROUCH, A. M. who died 20 November 1769, aged 83 years, of which he had been Rector 57 years, constantly residing among his parishioners, and recommending to their practice the duties he had taught them by his own pious, charitable, and exemplary life. Also ELIZABETH his wife, who died August 2, 1748, aged 51 years. Also their three daughters: ANN, who died in infancy, July 2, 1727 ; ANN, who died March 30, 1737, aged 4 years ; and SARAH, who died June 8, 1749, aged 24 years. Their eldest son, John Crouch, A. M. caused this stone to be laid as an instance of respect due to the deceased, and as a testimony of his dutiful and affectionate remembrance of them A. D. 1774.

2. A stone records the death of MARTHA, wife of the Rev. John Crouch, Rector, Feb. 9, 1751, aged 55.

3. Another on the pavement commemorates the Rev. John Crouch, Rector of this parish, and formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, who died May 16, 1799, aged 69 years :

“ JOHANNES CROUCH, SENIOR,
 qui sic vixit, ut tu moriens vixisses,
 sic obiit, ut tu vivus optes mori.
 Vitam fugientem vidit, nec timuit :
 Mortem appropinquantem vidit, nec doluit.
 Oculo irretorto cœlos adiit.”

ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

There is an endowed School at Upton Lovel for the education of six poor children belonging to that parish; who are to be elected and removed at the sole discretion of the Rector, or Minister of the parish for the time being. The schoolmaster must profess the principles of the Established Church, must reside in the parish, and keep a Sunday-school for all the children of the said parish. He is also to be elected and removed at the sole discretion of the Rector or Minister of Upton Lovel for the time being. In case no regular schoolmaster can be had, or no one found fit for the office, the money allowed for his salary is to be laid out in blankets, &c. for the poor by the Minister and Churchwardens, and is not to be applied to any other purpose. There is no school-house connected with this charity.

It appears by a copy of Trust deed, in possession of the present Rector, that the above endowment consists of £500, vested in the Three per Cent Consols, in the names of the late Rev. Dr. Thring, Rector of Sutton Veney, and John Thring, Esq. late of Warminster; and that this endowment was made by the Rev. John Crowch, Rector of Upton Lovel. The copy of the deed bears date 5 April 1794. There appears to be no other endowment or almshouse within this parish.

The parish Register commences Anno 1653, and has the following entries :

1685. Charles Newsham, Rector.	1770. John Crowch, junior.
1709. Thomas Lewis.	1799. Hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour.
1712. John Crowch, senior.	1820. William Roles.

PARISH OF BOYTON,

WITH CORTON.

THIS Parish is also situated on the banks of the Wily, six miles and a quarter S. E. from Warminster. It is bounded on the North by Knook; East, by Codford; South, by Berwick St. Leonard; and West, by Tytherington. It contains about 1110 acres, of which nearly 400 are wood. The population in 1801 was 248, including Corton; in 1811 the same number was returned; and in 1821, it was 284.

Lord of the manor, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq.

This place occurs in ancient records by the name of *Boitune* and *Boientune*; and is thus noticed in Domesday:

“*Ipse EDWARDUS (de Sarisberie) tenet BOIENTONE. ALWINUS tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 11 hidis et dimidio. Terra est 6 carucatarum. De eâ sunt in dominio 8 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae, et 5 servi, et 7 villani, et 5 coscez, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 15 solidos. Et 10 acrae prati, et pastura 4 quarantena longa, et 3 lata. Silva 3 quarantena longa, et tantundem lata. Valuit 8 libras; modo 11 libras, et 10 solidos.*”

The same EDWARD (of Salisbury) holds BOIENTONE. ALWINUS held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at eleven hides and a half. Eight hides and a half are in demesne, where are three plough-lands and five servants. Seven villagers and five cottagers occupy two plough-lands. The mill pays fifteen shillings. Here are ten acres of meadow, and the pasture is half a mile long, and three furlongs broad. The wood is three furlongs square. It was valued at eight pounds, now at eleven pounds ten shillings.

From this account, we find that Boyton, which had been the property of the Saxon Alwinus, was granted at the Conquest to the family of Devereux, ancestors of the Earls of Salisbury, who have been already noticed. It remained, however, but a short time in that family; for before the reign of Henry II. they had granted it to the family of Giffard, who were lords of the adjoining manor of Sherrington from the Conquest. To that place I refer for a more particular account of them.

Helias or Elyas Giffard, Lord of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, and nearly allied to the Earls of Buckingham of that name, founded the churches of Boyton and Orcheston St. George, and the chapel of St. Andrew of Winterbourne; all of which, for the good of his own soul, and that of Berta his wife, he gave to the Monks of Gloucester; his son Walter confirming the grant of the church of Boyton, with half a hide of land in that villa, the tythe of the whole village, and feed for 8 oxen, one horse, and 120 sheep, in the time of Hamelinus the Abbot; all of which was confirmed by charter of Bishop Joceline. This Elias became a monk in the Abbey of Gloucester, and died 5 Henry II A. D. 1159. He was succeeded, not by Walter who confirmed the grant, and who yet seems to have survived him, but by another son of his own name. This younger Elias, laying claim to the church of Boyton which his father had

granted, (*calumniam ponens super ecclesiam de Boitone*) the then Abbot, Thomas Carbonel, granted to him the church of Oreheston, with the chapel of Winterbourne, retaining the church of Boyton to himself; the reason of which, though not expressed, is to be sought, perhaps, in the liberal endowment recited above. The claims of Elias Giffard seem, however, to have been too powerful for the Abbot to resist; the church of Boyton was surrendered again to him as patron, and a pension of 40*s. per annum* reserved to the Monks of Gloucester from it, which was confirmed by the Bishop of Sarum. It may be observed, for the sake of verifying the dates, that Hamelinus was Abbot from A. D. 1148 to 1179, and Thomas Carbonel from 1179 to 1205.

This Elias is returned 12 Henry II. by Patric Devereux, first Earl of Salisbury, and grandson of Edward de Sarisberie, as holding of him *Bointona*; and we find by all later records, that the Giffards held Boyton of the Earls of Salisbury as of their barony of Chitterne, *de veteri feoffamento*.

Elias was succeeded by Thomas Giffard, and he by another Elias, who died 33 Henry III. not however in possession of Boyton, which, as appears by *Testa de Nevill*, was held of him by Hugo Giffard. This Hugo I take to be brother of the last Elias, and the same who was constable of the Tower of London in 20 Henry III.; the patent of whose appointment is in the following words, Rot. Pat. 20 Henry III. m. 10 in Turre Lond.

“Rex omnibus ad quos præsentis litteræ pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod commissimus dilecto et fideli nostro *Hugoni Giffard*, qui est de familia nostra, Turrim nostram London’ cum omnibus juribus pertinentibus ad eandem Turrim de Judaismo et aqua Tamisiæ, custodiendum quamdiu nobis placuerit: ita quod percipiet a nobis singulis annis pro custodia predicta viginti libras et duas robas ad sustentationem suam. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ei tanquam ballivo nostro in omnibus quæ ad custodiam predictam pertinet, intendentes sitis et respondentes, sicut prædictum est. In cuius, &c.

“Teste Rege apud Windesor’ XIII die Aprilis.”

He married, first, Sibilla, daughter and coheir of Walter de Cormeiles, by whom he obtained a third part of the ancient barony of Cormeiles; and, secondly,, sister and coheir of Sir Alexander de Craucombe. I have not been able to ascertain the exact time of his death, but he left issue Walter, Godfrey, and William, and as appears by the register of the college de Vaux, a fourth son named Alexander.

“Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Alexander Giffard, filius Hugonis Giffard de *Boitone*, dedi, &c. Deo et Beatae Mariæ et ecclesiæ de Tarent, 63½ acras terræ arabilis, quas Dom. Joh’es de Nevill’ mihi dedit apud Harnham, &c. pro salute animarum Hugonis Giffard patris mei, Sibillæ matris meæ, &c. Test. Godefrid. de Scudanora, &c.”

This Hugh also left daughters Mabillia, Abbess of Shaftsbury; Matilda, married to William de Ebroicis, or Devereux, who was slain in the battle of Evesham; and I believe several others.

Walter, who succeeded his father as Lord of Boyton, rose rapidly to the highest offices of the state. He was Treasurer and Lord Chancellor of England 49 Henry III.; Constable of the Tower 1 Edward I.; Bishop of Bath and Wells May 22, 1264; and Archbishop of York October 15, 1265. He died April 25, 1279, and was buried in his Cathedral of York, being then seised of the manors of Boytone, in Wilts; Radone, or Rodden, in Somerset, &c.; leaving Godfrey his brother his heir.

His farewell address to the church of Bath and Wells on being promoted to the See of York is recorded, and may be given as a tolerable specimen of the laconic style. ^a

^a Cart. Bathon. in Bibliothec. Hospit. Lincoln.

“*Vobis denunciamus die Beati Thomæ Apost. non cessisse, et curam eccl. Ebor. recepisse, ut de elect. futuri Pont. cogitetis.*”

The most remarkable circumstance which occurred during his Archbishopric was the contention which arose between him and John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the precedence of their respective Sees, and of which a particular account may be read in our ancient chronicles. His tomb in the Choir of York Cathedral was remaining in Leland's time, who quotes from it the following modest inscription :

WALTER GISFART OBIT VII. KAL. MAII MCLLXXIX.

Godfrey, his brother and heir, succeeded as lord of Boyton. He seems to have been a man of high spirit and good abilities, and thus qualified, under the powerful patronage of his brother, he could scarcely fail of attaining rank and honour. Accordingly, we find him first Archdeacon of Wells, then of York, Lord Chancellor of England in 1267, and the year following, namely, on Christmas day 1268, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester, which See he held 34 years, 4 months, and 4 days. To remove any doubt that may be entertained of the identity of the person, I beg leave to cite a deed from the family papers of Young, of Durnford, in this county; confident, however, that the true lover of ancient records will need no apology for these frequent interruptions.

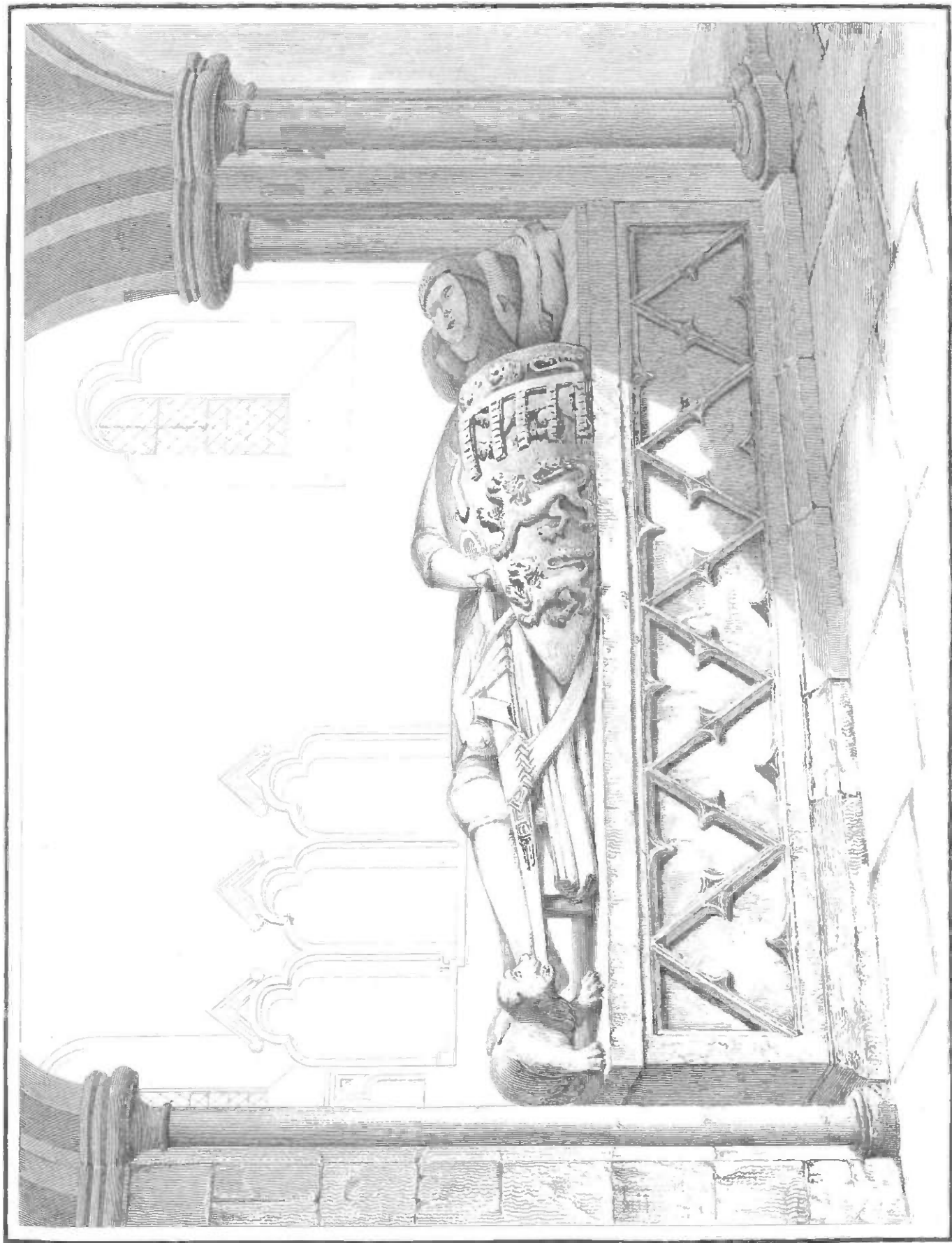
“*Noverint universi ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, quod nos Godefridus Giffard permissione divinâ Episcopus Wigornensis, Dominus manerii de Boytone, intuitu caritatis remisimus et quietam clamavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris imp'p'm, Ricardo de Lotegarshall Civi Salisburiens. et heredibus suis sive assignatis, homagium et servitium, &c. pro quatuor virgatis terræ, octo acris prati, &c. quæ de nobis tenebat in capite apud West Harnham. Ita quod prefatus Ricardus et heredes sui de D'no Alano Plokenet teneant in capite sine medio, et illud servitium predictum predicto Domino Alano et heredibus suis de cetero faciant, &c. Hiis testibus Dom° Stephano de Drueyes, Mil.; Hen. le Parker; Alano de Langeford; Hugone de Wyly; et aliis.*”

I should judge from this deed, that Sir Alexander Giffard, above mentioned, who had the grant of Harnham from John de Neville, died without issue, and that it thus came to Godfrey his brother; more particularly as our genealogical collections are totally silent respecting him; but feeling that I am on hitherto untrodden ground, I wish to speak with caution. I cannot however but hint the possibility of this Alexander being the knight who is buried in the chantry chapel of the Giffards at Boyton, where we find they were resident. (*See Plate XI.*) He bears on his shield a label of five points *Azure*; a distinction which might well be adopted by this younger branch, and which I do not find attributed to the elder one of Brimsfield. I was once inclined to suppose that this was the monument of Sir John Giffard, of Brimsfield, who, according to Dugdale, died at Boyton 27 Edward I.; but he adds, that he was buried at Malmsbury. Another presumptive proof that this Alexander died early and without issue, may be found in the will of Bishop Godfrey, hereafter noticed; in which, among his numerous relatives, nothing is said of this brother, his wife, or children. I shall only add, that if any credit is to be given to ancient monumental effigies, the one at Boyton represents a person cut off in prime of life, and is therefore the more favourable to our supposition.

This Godfrey Giffard, whom we now find lord of Boyton and Bishop of Worcester, resided sometimes at his paternal seat, and at others on his manor of Itchull, in Hants.

He is correctly styled by Godwin “*frater Walteri Episc. Eboracens.*;” but I confess I cannot understand what he means by “*Regi sanguine propinquus,*”^b without suspecting the conjugal

^b The words of the patent to his father seem to imply the same thing, “*qui est de familia nostru.*”



Engraving of the relief of the King of the Kings.

fidelity of some lady of the house of Giffard. There was, indeed, an Osbert Giffard about this time, who in some records is called "*filius Regis*," and who is supposed to have been a natural son of King John. His mother may have been of this family, but I can trace no connection.

The character which our Bishop bears among the Monkish historians is, that of a proud and turbulent man; but perhaps some allowance should be made for their animosity, on account of the trouble which he gave their Order. One of his early acts was deposing the Prior of Malvern for irregularity, which involved him in serious disputes with the courts of Canterbury and Rome. About the same time we find him successfully resisting the encroachments of the Archbishop; and in 1288 begun that sharp controversy between him and his convent, of which a particular account is given in Dr. Thomas's Survey of the Cathedral of Worcester, and which terminated only with his life. He gained several important privileges and immunities for his church, and adorned the eastern part of his cathedral with those fine slender columns fastened to the main pillars by gilt copper rings, which still remain, though, by a modern *improvement*, covered with yellow wash. He died on Friday evening, Jan. 26, 1301, and was buried the 4th of February following, in his own cathedral, by John Bishop of Landaff, where his recumbent effigies, in full pontificals, are yet preserved on the South side of the chapel of Prince Arthur, which was erected partly over his grave in 1504.

Mr. Abingdon's observation respecting this Bishop, that "he was a man, doubtless, of great blood, and who raised his family, then almost perishing, to their former reputation," seems to contain a serious error. The elder branch of this family, the Giffards of Brimsfield, were at this time in the zenith of their prosperity; the heir of that branch was known by the name of Johannes Giffard le Rych, from his immense patrimonial inheritance; and we have seen, that not only the paternal estates of the younger branch descended regularly to this Godfrey, but that he obtained a third of the Barony of Cormeiles in right of his mother, for which, 19 Edw. I. he paid a relief of 50 marks. It is true the family soon fell into decay through attainder and confiscation; but this did not take place till after the Bishop's death, namely, about the year 1320. His will, dated at the palace of Kensey, id. Septemb. 1301, is given at length by Dr. Thomas, and I shall take the liberty of making from it a few interesting extracts, more particularly with a view of shewing his relatives and connections.

After several charitable bequests to the Monks of Worcester, his officers, servants, &c. and giving a ring to each of the Bishops of the province of Canterbury; to his church of Worcester, his best mitre, which he had of the gift of Walter, the Archbishop, his brother; and to the altar of the Holy Cross, a rich vestment, given him by Mabillia, his sister, Abbess of Shaftesbury; he makes the following bequests:

To Sir John de Wylinton, a cup, price 100s.

To William Giffard, his brother, *tres carucas boum in villa de Boytone*; directing all his other moveables, in that and his other manors, to be sold for the execution of his will, excepting only the ornaments in the chapel of Boytone.

To the same William, a ring, set with a ruby and emerald, which his brother, the Archbishop, had left to him and his heirs; also five other ancient and precious rings, which were his by right of patrimony; also four drinking horns of bugle, which were at Boyton; with another horn, having a foot of silver gilt.

To Peter de Chauvent, a cup, price 100s.

To the Lady Agnes Giffard, his niece, a nun at Wilton, 20s.

To Mabillia, Abbess of Shaftesbury, his sister, various articles of plate, to remain, after her death, to the use of the monastery.

To the Lady Margaret Aucher, his niece, of Shaftesbury, 40s.

To Sir Henry Aucher, his nephew, £10, a coat of mail, and harness for a horse.

To Richard Aucher, his nephew, 10 marks, a coat of mail, a horse, and harness.

To J. de Ebroie, his nephew,^c a mitre covered with pearls, which had been the Archbishop's, a ring, price 50s. and his lesser bible.

To Sir Hugo de Escote, £10, a coat of mail, and harness for a horse.

To Sir Alexander de Frivill, the same.

To John Giffard, his nephew, 10 marks.

To Richard de Babintone, 10 marks and a horse.

To Margaret de Neuville,^d formerly wife to John Giffard, his niece, a cup, value 100s. and a clasp or ring, value 70s.

To the Lady Agnes de Chavente, a similar bequest.

To the Lady Joan de Wellinton, a cup, value 100s.

To the Lady Sibilla de Acton, his niece, a cup, value 100s. &c.

To the Lady Catharine, wife of William, his brother, his best cup after the above, with a silver pot for wine, and another for water.

To his niece, the wife of Simon Crombe, a silver pot and cup, with 40s.

To the Lady Sibil de Bodaringham, his niece, a cup, value 100s. ; and to her husband a ring, value 40s.

To the Lady Joan, wife of Sir Hugh de Escote, a girdle and gold clasp.

To the Lady Joan, wife of Sir Alexander de Friville, the same.

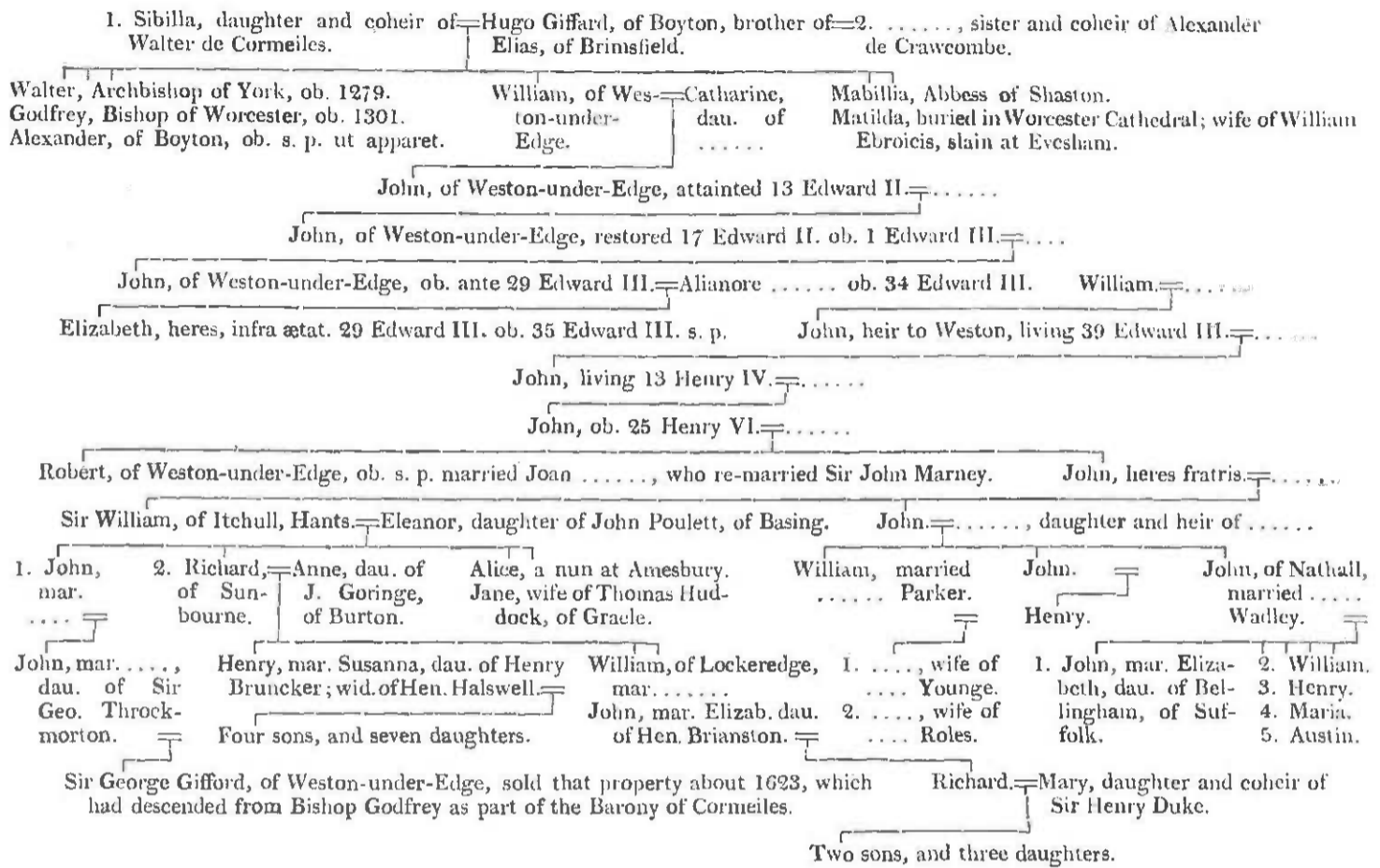
The above constitute but a small part of his bequests, but they are sufficient to give some idea of his wealth ; and, which is of more consequence, to designate many of his relations. I now proceed to give such a pedigree as I have been able to compile of this branch, which, for distinction's sake, I think, may properly be called that of GIFFARD OF BOYTON ; the representatives of which family, in later times, were the Giffards of Weston-under-Edge in Gloucester, and who, in memory of the Bishop of Worcester, from whom they derived considerable property, assumed the arms of that See as their own ; namely, *Argent*, ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

^c This John was Archdeacon of Gloucester, which accounts for the nature of the bequest. It may here be observed, that the word *Nepos*, which I have translated nephew or niece, had once a more extended signification than it has at present. Ducange, after giving the ordinary acceptation of this word, adds, "*monet nihilominus Eckartus nepotis vocem, medio ævo, non solum de nato ex fratre sed etiam de nato ex patris, avi, et proavi fratre esse usurpatum ;*" and in this extended sense the word is clearly used in the will of Bishop Godfrey.

^d This Margaret de Neuville was widow of John Giffard, of Brimsfield, Lord of Sherrington, &c. ; and thus the affinity between the two branches is clearly established.

PEDIGREE of GIFFARD.

The former part of this pedigree is compiled from the public records; the latter part from Harl. MSS. 4031, and other sources.



Though Bishop Godfrey died seised of Boyton and Corton, these manors, for some reason, did not pass with his other lands to his nephew, John Giffard, of Weston-under-Edge, but returned to the elder branch of Brimsfield, and were held by Margaret, widow of Sir John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield, for her life. She was the Margaret de Neuville mentioned in the will of the Bishop. Her husband had died here three years before the Bishop, and she seems to have made it her future residence. In the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. Boyton is returned as the property of this Lady Margaret Giffard, and she presented to the living as patron. On the attainder and execution of her only son, who was taken prisoner in the fatal battle of Burroughbridge against the Spencers, and hanged at Gloucester, the vast estates of Giffard were forfeited to the Crown. Boyton, however, still remained in possession of the Lady Margaret, but the reversion after her death was granted to John Matravers, junior, who, the better to secure his title, 4 Edward III. paid £1000 sterling for this and other lands of Giffard to John de Caillewe, who had been found heir of the whole blood to Sir John Giffard.^e But even this precaution was not sufficient: he soon fell under the royal displeasure; and in the same year in which he completed the above purchase, we find the King's writ addressed to the sheriff of Wilts, requiring him to seize all the castles, manors, lands, and goods of John Matravers, our rebel and enemy. He had married Ela, daughter of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, who, in 11 Edward III. obtained a grant of all these forfeited lands in fee.^f Mr.

^e Pedes finium in Dom. Cap.

^f Rot. Pat.

Fosbroke conjectures, with great probability, that this grant was the effect of an amicable collusion between the parties. Berkeley, in fact, had sheltered his relative till he could make his escape beyond the seas; and we find him afterwards settling the estates in tail on the issue of Sir John Matravers, by Ela de Berkeley his first wife, with remainder to his own heirs. The attainder of Sir John Matravers being at length reversed, and his lands restored, he became possessed of Boyton by the death of the Lady Margaret Giffard above-mentioned.

As there is much confusion in the published accounts of this family, I shall give it the best consideration I am able under a future head; and in this place only remark, that Sir John Matravers had two sons by different marriages, both named John. Of these, John Matravers the elder, by Ela de Berkeley, died 22 Edward III. *vitâ patris*, leaving a son Henry, who died without issue; a daughter Joan, who also died without issue; and a daughter Eleanor, married, first, to Sir John Fitz-Allan, third son of Richard Earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surrey; and, secondly, to Reginald Lord Cobham. To this Eleanor, as sole heiress by the first marriage, the lands of Giffard descended, according to the settlement of Sir Maurice de Berkeley; and, to render it more secure, Sir John Matravers, jointly with Agnes his second wife, after the reversion of his attainder, levied a fine in tail, with remainder to said John Fitz-Allan and Eleanor his wife; and dying seised of Boyton, 38 Edward III. as also did Agnes his widow, 49th of the same reign, it passed to Sir John Fitz-Allan and his heirs. He was created Lord Marshall of England 1 Richard II. and being employed in the wars in France, is accused of great barbarity and profaneness, not sparing nuns, churches, or altars. He perished by shipwreck on his return home, Dec. 15, 3 Richard II. then seised of the manor of Boyton, &c. which descended to his heirs.

On the extinction of the first line of this family, the descendants of this Sir John Fitz-Alan, who is also sometimes called Sir John Arundel, obtained the Earldom of Arundel, and Boyton regularly descended in the family to Henry the last Earl of Arundel. He married, first, Catharine, daughter of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset, by whom he had issue an only son, Henry Fitz-Alan Lord Matravers, who died without issue during his father's life; and, secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Cornwall, by whom he had issue two daughters; Jane, married to John Lord Lumley; and Mary, at length sole heiress, who was married to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and who thus brought the Earldom of Arundel, &c. into that family.

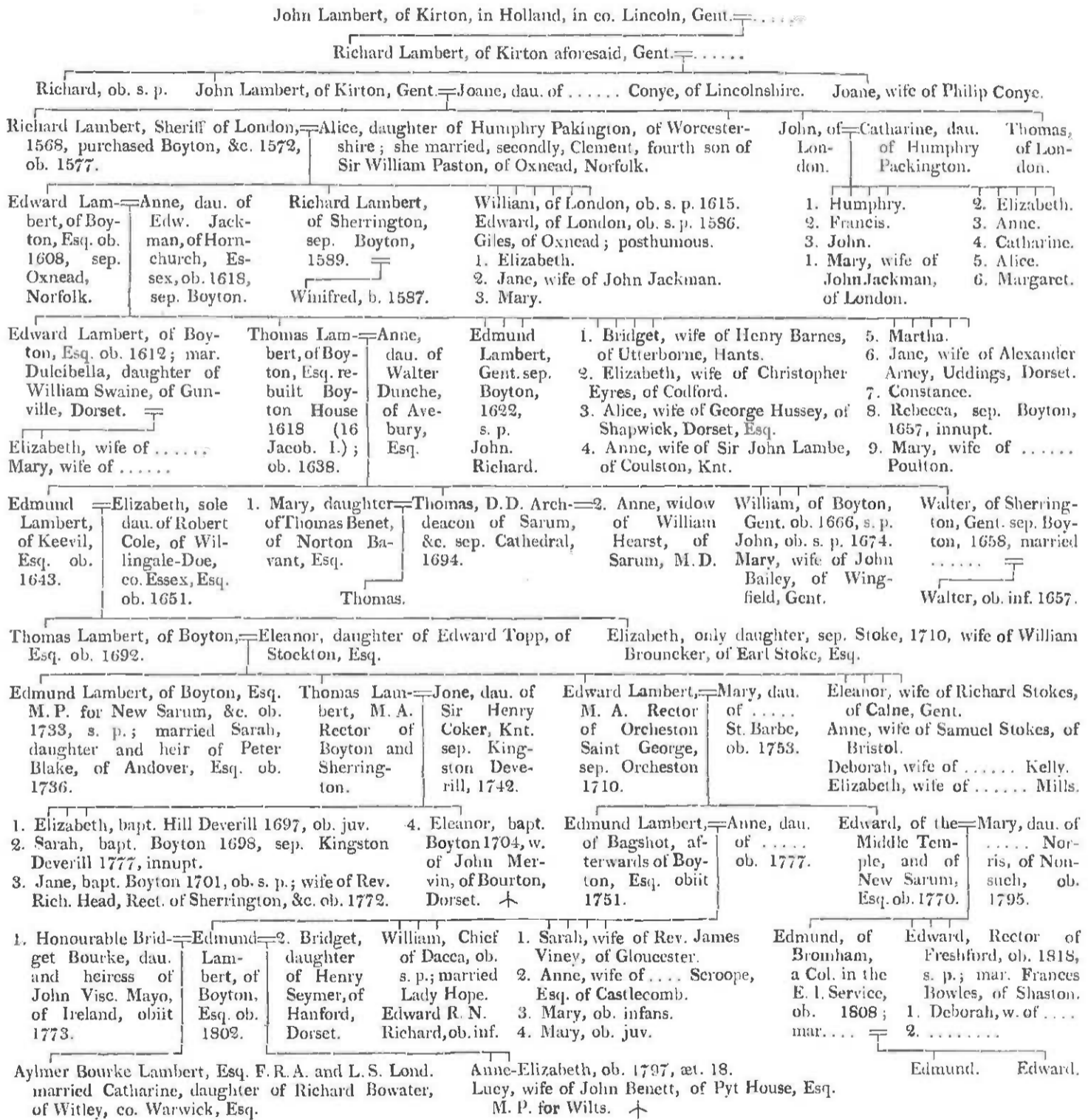
The above Henry, last Earl of Arundel, in 1572, sold the manors of Boyton, Sherrington, and others, to Richard Lambert, Esq. Sheriff and Alderman of London, who made an entail of the property; and from whom, through a space of 250 years, it has descended to Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. the present lord.

The Lamberts of Boyton are derived from an ancient and respectable family of the same name settled at Kirton, in Holland, in *co* Lincoln. The De Lamberts, of France, bore the same coat, whence we may presume a connection; but the destruction of public records in that kingdom which followed the revolution, prevents our obtaining any proof from thence.

PEDIGREE of LAMBERT, of BOYTON.

ARMS: *Argent*, on a bend engrailed between two lions rampant *Sable*, three annulets *Or*.

CREST: A demi-pegasus with wings expanded *Ermine*; quartering Bourke, Viscount Mayo, of Ireland.



Inquisitio post mortem, A° 30 Edw. I. N° 41.

Inquisicio facta coram Eschaetore apud Wylton, vicesimo die Martii, anno regni Regis Edwardi tricesimo, de terris et tenementis que fuerint Godefredi, Episcopi Wygornie, in comitatu Wyltes, die quo obiit, per sacramentum Thome de Babynton, Johannis Strugg, Philippi le Cok, Johannis de Depeford, Walteri Schelling, Arnoldi Dagworft, Walteri Fauconer, Walteri Coleman, Johannis Adam, Roberti Vigerns, Elie de Molendino, et Rogeri Strug.

Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum, quod dictus Godefridus tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, manerium de Boyton de Johanne Giffard, infrà ætatem, et in custodiâ Domini Regis existente per servicium quarte partis feodi unius militis.

Et dicunt quod capitale messuagium, cum clauso adjacente et aysiamenis domorum, valet per annum j marca. Item est ibidem unum molendinum aquaticum, et valet per annum xij solidos. Sunt ibidem cc acre terre arabilis, quarum quelibet valet per annum iiij denarii. Summa, li. xvj. solidi viij. . . . denarii.

Sunt ibidem x acre prati, quarum quælibet valet per annum xij denarios. Summa, x solidos. Item sunt in Cortyngton dicto manerio adjacenti x custumarii, quorum quilibet tenet unam virgatum terre, et reddunt in universo per annum vij libras xvij solidos j denarium obolum quadrantem ad quatuor anni terminos; videlicet, ad festa Sancti Michaelis, Sancti Andreæ, Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ et Sancti Johannis Baptistæ, per equales porciones pro omni servicio. Item dicunt quod sunt apud Boyton iiij custumarii, quorum quilibet tenet unam dimidiam virgate terre, et reddunt per annum in universo xx solidos ac terminos predictos. Summa redditus custumarii viij libras ij solidos v denarios obolum quadrantem.

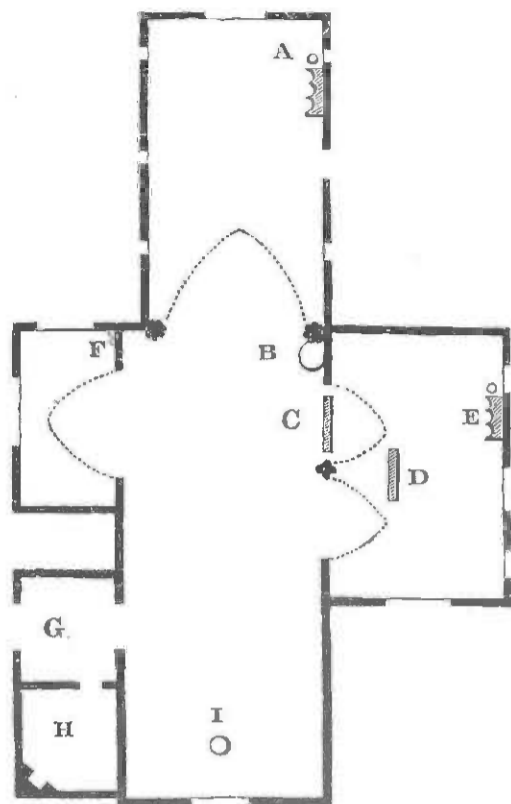
Sunt etiam apud Boyton xx coterelli, quorum quilibet tenet unum cotagium, et reddit per annum xvij denarios, ad terminos predictos; summa xxx solidos. Item dicunt quod pastura ibidem valet per annum dimidiam marcam. Item sunt ibidem c acre bosci, et est commune, et valent per annum ut in herbagio et sub bosco vj solidos viij denarios. Summa tocius valoris xvj libras ij solidos v denarios obolum quadrantem. Item dicunt quod Johannes Giffard, filius Willielmi Giffard, fratris præfati Godefridi, est ejus heres propinquior, et de ætate xxx annorum.

In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores presenti Inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

A° 53 Henry III. Walter Giffard had a grant of free warren in Boyton, cō Wiltes. (*Rot. Cart.* 53 *Hen. m.* 4.)

A° 9 Hen. V. John Arundell, of Arundell, Chivaler, died seised of the manors of Boyton, Corton, Wynterborn, Cotes and Somerford Mautravers, together with the advowsons of the churches of Boyton and Somerford Mautravers. (*Inquisitio post mortem, Anno 9 Hen. V. No.* 51.)

THE CHURCH.



	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	33	5	18	10
Nave	49	0	22	11

- A Piscina and Stalls.
- B Pulpit.
- C Tomb of Elias Giffard.
- D Tomb, uncertain.
- E Piscina and Stalls.
- F Niche for Crucifix.
- G Tower.
- H A Cell for Priest.
- I Font.

The Southern Chapel, originally that of the Giffards, is now appropriated to the family of Lambert.

The church of Boyton is a rectory in the Deanery of Wily, the patronage of which had always been in the lords of the manor, till sold, about 1763, to Magdalen College, Oxon. It had also under it the dependent chapelry of Rodden in Somerset, which, being founded by the Giffards of Boyton, was united to it in very early times, and remained so till the year 1808; when the College, considering it rather an incumbrance than a benefit to the rectory, sold the chapelry, and thus separated it.

The rectory of Boyton, in 1291, was valued at £6. 13s. 4d.; in the *Inquis. Nonarum*, 15 Edw. III. at 10 marks; and in the King's books, *temp.* Henry VIII. together with the chapelry of Rodden, at £28. 8s. It is dedicated to St. Mary.

This is one of the most interesting parish churches in the Vale of Wily; and its architecture has been very little altered since the death of Bishop Giffard in 1301. The chancel is separated from the nave by a wide and lofty pointed arch without columns. The East window is not so ancient as many other parts of the church, but it has some broken fragments of painted glass, labels, &c. the ruins, perhaps, of a more ancient and ornamented one. In a small lancet window, South of the chancel, is the shield of Giffard: *Gules*, three lions passant in pale *Argent*; with a label of five points *Azure*. South of the altar is the piscina, still remaining; and near it three ornamented niches, as seats for the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon, ascending by degrees according to their rank. On the North side is a small chantry chapel, 13 feet by 18, separated from the nave by a pointed arch without columns, on the East of which the ground is raised one step for an altar, and there is a small niche for an image or crucifix. In the centre of this chapel is a flat grave-stone, once covered with a highly wrought brass; but I have not been able to discover to whom it belonged, or by whom this chapel was founded.

On the South side is a larger and more ornamented chapel, now the burial place of Lambert, as it was once of Giffard, the former lords. It measures 26 feet by 18, and that it once had its altar and ministry is evident from the piscina still remaining, and the three niches occurring again here as on the South of the great altar. In the *Institutiones*, we find frequent presentations to the chantry, the patronage of which, after the death of the Lady Margaret Giffard, seems to have been in the Rector. Mention also is made of the Presbytery of Boyton;

and in 1332 the Rector presented three persons at once, who, I presume, were to officiate in and enjoy the profits of this chantry chapel.

This is, without doubt, the chapel at Boyton mentioned in the will of Bishop Giffard; and, from the manner in which he speaks of it, it is clear that the ornaments of it, at least, were given by himself. It has on the West side a fine ancient circular window; but its chief attractions are two ancient tombs. One of these, with a recumbent figure of a knight, bearing on his shield the arms of Giffard, has been drawn and engraved for this work. (*See Plate XI.*) The only observation I shall make on this tomb is, that we have here the true origin of the label as a *difference* in armorial bearings. In this case it is evidently nothing more than a cord of blue silk tied round near the upper part of the shield, with five ends of blue ribbon depending from it.

The other altar tomb stands in the centre of the chapel. It is cased with oak richly carved and once painted. The upper slab, and effigies (if there ever were any) being gone, we can say nothing certain respecting it. The removal of the slab, which, no doubt, once covered this tomb, has exposed the deposit of the body to view; not *under* the tomb, as might have been expected, but within a few inches of its *upper* surface. It is an ancient stone coffin, the body laid in which could not be more than five feet in length. This, and other circumstances, seem to imply, that it was designed for a female of rank; and the florid style of Edward III. which marks it, would lead to a conjecture, that in this narrow spot the Lady Margaret Giffard, the last of the name who possessed Boyton, forgot the downfall of her family.

The tower, which is square and embattled, is on the North side, and the most ancient and principal entrance into the church leads under it; a proof, I conceive, that the mansion stood somewhere on this side. Adjoining the tower on the West, and communicating with it, is a room, which seems to have been once permanently inhabited, perhaps by the sacristan or some other officer of the church.

The font is ancient, supported on a large circular column, which was once surrounded by four smaller ones, now gone.

In the South chapel are the following inscriptions.

1. A monument against the East wall:

“ ANNE LAMBERT, wife to Edmund Lambert, of Boyton, Esq. (who dying 28th of December, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1609, lyeth buried at Oxned in Norfolk), deceased January 6, A. Do. 1618. Shee bare him three sons and nine daughters. Her pious life and christian death promise her endless happinesse with Christ.

Seek not her vertues heere, the space is small;
Ten times more roome cannot contain them all.”^g

2. On a tablet in the North wall:

“ Here lyeth the body of Mrs. BRIDGET BARNES, widow, sometime the wife of Mr. Henry Barnes, daughter to Edmund Lambert, Esq. and sister to Mr. Thomas Lambert, late of Boyton, deceased; who departed this life the 10th day of September, An^o Do. 1638.

Stay, passenger, and view a shock of corne
Reapt and lay'd up in the Almightyes barne,
Or rather BARNES, of choise and precious grayne,
Put in his garner, there still to remayne.”

^g In Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, vol. III. p. 702, is the following, from the church of Oxned:

“ Here lyeth Edmund Lambert, late of Boyton in the county of Wilts, Esq. son of Richard Lambert, of London, Esq. who had issue by Anne Jackman, his wife, five sons and nine daughters. He died 23 Dec. 1608.”

Also, p. 701: “ Here resteth Alice Paston, widow, daughter of . . . Packington, first wife of Richard Lambert, of London; second of Clement Paston, Esq. of Oxned. She died 18th of January 1608.”

I cannot take my leave of this parish, which has afforded so much early and interesting information, without paying a tribute of respect to the owner of the manor, and principal inhabitant of the place, AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. F. R. and A. S. Vice President of the Linnæan Society, &c. &c.; a gentleman well known in all our literary societies, and justly celebrated for his researches in Botany and Natural History, and for his liberality in communicating knowledge and information.

My present object, however, is not so much to indulge the partiality of friendship, as to give a short account of his valuable *Hortus Siccus*; a collection which may be deemed almost unique, from its extent and the great rarity of many specimens which it contains. The *Lambertian Herbarium* is open to the inspection and study of every lover of science; yet, as its contents are but partially known to the public, and many valuable accessions have been very lately made to it, I have obtained his permission to publish a short catalogue of the various collections of which it is composed.

It is often difficult to separate the pursuits of a scientific man from his personal history. In the present case, for instance, it is hardly possible to ascertain the precise period when the *Lambertian Herbarium* commenced, as its proprietor can scarcely remember the time when he was not a collector. Flowers, shells, and other beautiful minutiae of nature, were with him the sports of the nursery; and before he was old enough to be sent to school, he had actually a spare room in the mansion at Boyton fitted up as a museum; humble enough, perhaps, in its contents, yet sufficiently indicative of his future pursuits and character.

About this time, Mr. Squire, a respectable apothecary at Warminster, and father of the Bishop of St. David's of that name, gave a small collection of dried plants to Mr. Lambert the elder. This, to the son, appeared an invaluable treasure, and may be called the foundation of his now splendid *Herbarium*. At twelve years of age he was placed at Hackney school, under the tuition of Mr. Newcome; and here also he followed his favourite pursuit with ardour: his play hours were devoted to collecting specimens, and his pocket money, to the astonishment of his school-fellows, was regularly spent in purchasing beetles, butterflies, and such other objects of natural history as the rustics could procure for him. While here, he became a subscriber to Curtis's *Flora Londinensis* at its first publication, and kept up a small garden well stocked with such rare exotic plants as he could raise. During his school vacations, he spent much of his time with Mr. Henry Seymer, of Hanford, in Dorset; and there, from a similarity of taste, formed an acquaintance with the Duchess Dowager of Portland, with whom he often rambled "culling simples," and whose *Herbarium* he afterwards added to his collection. From Hackney he removed to Oxford, as Gentleman Commoner of St. Mary Hall; and there commenced his acquaintance with the Rev. Daniel Lysons, an excellent botanist, but since more generally known by his topographical publications. His reputation as a naturalist was now, in fact, rapidly increasing; and amongst his most early and intimate friends might be reckoned Dr. Pulteney, the natural-historian of Dorset; the late Sir Joseph Banks; and most of those great men who have laboured so successfully in reducing the study of nature to a regular system.

From the time of his leaving college to the present, his attention has been chiefly directed to the cultivation of his favourite science; and the part he has taken in it will be evident from his numerous, and some of them splendid publications; and from the flattering tribute which has been paid him by other eminent botanists, who have agreed to name several newly discovered plants after him. The Genus *Lambertia*, from New Holland; *Hibiscus Lambertianus*,

discovered by Humboldt and Bonpland; *Canna Lamberti*; *Erica Lambertiana*; *Verbena Lamberti*; *Oxytropis Lamberti*; *Salix Lambertiana*; and *Acacia Lambertiana*; may be mentioned as instances of the high respect which he has attained in the botanical world, and will no doubt contribute to perpetuate it.

I have thus given so much of the personal history of my friend as seemed necessary to shew how the *Hortus Siccus* commenced. His biography I willingly leave to another hand, and to future years, and return to the object proposed, namely, an account of his collection and its contents.

For the trivial or specific name reference is made to the latest edition of the *Species Plantarum*; and, for such as do not appear in that work, to the authors who first described them. By this simple arrangement, the student can refer at once to almost any plant which has been yet discovered. The various collections here enumerated form the

LAMBERTIAN HERBARIUM.

THE LAMBERTIAN HERBARIUM is arranged according to the Linnæan System, in cabinets, after the excellent plan of the Banksian Herbarium. Each species is glued on a single half sheet of stout folio writing paper. The species are then placed in a whole sheet of the same paper, on which is written the name of the *genus*, as well as the number corresponding with the general Index of the Herbarium.

In regard to the trivial name, reference is always made to the latest edition of the *Species Plantarum*, and such as are not contained in that work, are referred to the authors who first described them.

This collection has, at different times, been enriched by the contributions of men eminent for science: the Proprietor has spared neither pains nor expence to render it as complete as possible; and the whole cannot be estimated at less than thirty thousand species, among which are several thousands yet unpublished.

In consequence of the arrangement already mentioned, any new accession is necessarily separated as soon as received; and the specimens put in those respective departments in the Herbarium which their classification assigns to them: but the following are the chief sources from whence the collection has been formed:

1. Mr. Lambert's own Herbarium of indigenous plants found in England and Ireland.
2. A collection of specimens purchased at the sale of the Duchess of Portland's Museum; this included some interesting Cape plants and other exotics.
3. A large collection of plants collected at the Cape, Madeira, and Teneriffe, by Monsieur Labillardiere: these were taken by an English ship of war, in 1798, and purchased by Mr. Lambert.
4. All that part of the Herbarium of the celebrated Mr. Hudson, which contained his *Cryptogamia*: this was purchased by Mr. Lambert, and formed an extensive collection of indigenous and exotic Lichens, Mosses, and Fuci, but unarranged: also some other scarce indigenous plants collected by Hudson in his last journey to the West of England, and a parcel of the seeds of *Vella annua*, which he was said to have found near Stonehenge.
5. The greater part of the Earl of Bute's collection of Swiss plants, purchased at the sale of his library. This collection was made by M. Garcin, and contained fine specimens of most of the plants of Switzerland, with many duplicates.
6. Browne, author of the Natural History of Jamaica, gave all the plants he had found in Ireland, but chiefly in the counties of Mayo and Galway. He also presented to Mr. Lambert a *MS. Flora Hibernica*, which is now in the possession of the Linnæan Society, and likewise

a *Flora Indiæ Occidentalis*, which he had begun. It formed a thin quarto volume. This last Mr. Lambert presented to the President of the Linnæan Society, Sir James Edward Smith.

7. Masson gave duplicates of most of the plants collected by him in Southern Africa, and other parts.

8. The entire Herbarium of George Foster, collected during Cook's circumnavigation, and from which he published his *Florula* of South Sea plants. This choice collection was purchased of his father-in-law, Professor Heyne, of Gottingen.

9. From M. De Ponthieu, who was some years collecting plants in the West India Islands, and who is so often quoted in Swartz's *Flora Indiæ Occidentalis*, was purchased a rich collection of specimens, and his library of Botanical books full of MS. notes on the plants of those islands.

10. From Mr. Forsyth, of Kensington, a large collection of specimens sent him by Mr. Alexander Anderson, of St. Vincent's, and a few from Cayenne. Mr. Anderson also, who was Curator of the Botanic Garden at St. Vincent's for thirty years, sent Mr. Lambert many fine specimens, and at his death left him his drawings of plants cultivated in that garden. These drawings are now in the possession of the Linnæan Society.

11. Many fine specimens, and some living plants, from Dr. Dancer, of Jamaica, and Mr. Brown, a surgeon there. Also the whole of Dr. Dancer's Herbarium purchased of his widow after his death.

12. Several hundred living plants brought home by Lord Seaforth, on his return from his government of Barbadoes, and presented to Mr. Lambert; many of these flowered in the stove at Boyton, and were added to the Herbarium.

13. Many specimens purchased of Mr. W. Fraser, of Chelsea, who had been several times to America in search of rare plants.

14. Mons. Broussonet, French Consul at Teneriffe, and well known for his work on Fishes, gave a choice collection of specimens, made during his stay on that Island.

15. Mons. Durand, an intimate friend of Broussonet, who resided several years at Gibraltar and Algiers to collect plants, sent specimens of all he was able to find: these were well preserved, and many of them new. Several are described and figure in Desfontaines' *Flora Atlantica*.

16. A very large Herbarium of plants growing in New South Wales, purchased of Dr. White, author of an account of that colony, and who resided there seven years. This was divided with Sir J. E. Smith.

17. Governor Phillip contributed the duplicates of his collection in New South Wales; with many interesting specimens from New Zealand.

18. Mous. Labillardiere presented some specimens found in Van Diemen's Land, and many duplicates of his New Holland plants, collected during the voyage in search of La Perouse.

19. The celebrated Professor Cavanilles sent many specimens of Spanish plants, and a collection from South America; with a large parcel of seeds from the royal gardens at Madrid.

20. Sir G. L. Staunton gave duplicates of all the specimens collected during the Embassy to China. These included many very interesting plants: many of those of Osbeck; and many collected at Rio Janiero, St. Jago, Teneriffe, Madrid, St. Helena, &c.

21. Mr. Archibald Menzies, who circumnavigated the globe with Captain Vancouver in search of plants, presented duplicates of a great part of the specimens collected in that voyage; among them are some very interesting plants from the neighbourhood of Cape Horn.

22. A very considerable Herbarium, part of that superb collection of Natural History which was consigned, by order of the French Government, from Cayenne to the National Museum at Paris, and captured by two British privateers in 1803. Of this, one half was purchased by Mr. Lambert, containing several duplicates of each species in the whole collection.

23. The very extensive Herbarium of the celebrated Professor Pallas collected in the

various provinces of the Russian Empire, which was purchased at Petersburg during the tyrannical reign of Paul I. by Mr. Cripps, companion of the late Dr. Clarke, and by him re-sold to Mr. Lambert. This collection retains a great number of species yet undescribed: also all the plants figured in Gmelin's *Flora Siberica*, and the identical specimens from which the figures in *Flora Rossica* were taken. Some of the genera, as *Astragalus*, *Onosma*, *Saxifraga*, *Pedicularis*, and *Potentilla*, are very rich in species. The genus *Astragalus* contains fine specimens with several duplicates of each of the species described and figured in Pallas's *Monograph*. This Herbarium contains all the specimens collected by the Assistants and Pupils of the Professor, in their travels through the different provinces of the Russian Empire; those collected by Gmelin, Georgi, Steller, by Dr. Merk in Billings's Expedition, and by Samuel Gottlieb Gmelin, in the Northern provinces of Persia. It likewise comprises numerous specimens from Thunberg, the late Sir Joseph Banks, and other distinguished naturalists; and a duplicate collection of the plants gathered by George Foster in "Cook's Second Voyage," which even contains many finer specimens than those in his own Herbarium, also in Mr. Lambert's possession.

24. Dr. Roxburgh enriched this Herbarium with numerous large collections, made in continental India, and in Banda, Amboyna, and other Islands of the Indian Archipelago. These amounted to several thousand species; and among them were several species of the *Nutmeg*. Dr. Roxburgh likewise sent all the specimens and seeds collected by him at the Cape of Good Hope, where he resided a twelvemonth.

25. Mr. John Roxburgh, who resided at the Cape four or five years for the purpose of collecting plants, sent several very large collections of specimens, well preserved, and particularly rich in the genera *Erica*, *Brunia*, *Diosma*, *Phyllica*, *Borbonia*, *Hermannia*, *Aspalathus*, *Mahernia*, &c.

26. Dr. Adam Afzelius, a distinguished naturalist, and now Demonstrator of Botany in the University of Upsal, divided with Mr. Lambert an ample collection of specimens made during several years residence in the British settlement of Sierra Leone.

27. From Governor King was received a fine collection of New Holland specimens.

28. From Mr. Caley was purchased part of the extensive Herbarium formed by him during several years residence in New Holland. This was a valuable addition, many genera, as *Daviesia*, *Gnaphalium*, *Pultenæa*, *Pleurandra*, *Hibbertia*, &c. being particularly rich: the genus *Eucalyptus* alone contains upwards of 50 species.

29. Dr. Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), so justly celebrated as a traveller and naturalist, liberally presented part of the fine collection of specimens made during his residence in that highly interesting country Nepal, in 1802-3; with many others found by him in Mysore, Cannara, Malabar, &c.

30. Dr. Wallich, the indefatigable superintendant of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, has enriched the Herbarium with many valuable collections from Nepal and various parts of India, as well as from the Calcutta Garden.

The Nepal collections, including both those sent by Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Wallich, may be estimated at about 1500 species, the greater part of which are entirely new: they are, however, referable to well-known and chiefly European genera. No exact statement can be given of the proportions which the Monocotyledones and the Dicotyledones bear to each other; as our knowledge of some of the orders belonging to the former class, such as the *Gramineæ* and *Cyperaceæ*, which no doubt must abound in these regions, is still very scanty.

31. From Mr. Wiles, a collector in Jamaica, were obtained about 800 fine specimens, the production of that Island, with many Ferns from the Blue Mountains.

32. Mr. Frederick Pursh, author of the *Flora of North America*, formed an extensive Herbarium during twelve years' residence and travels in the United States. This collection, which comprehends the greater part of the plants described in his *Flora*, was purchased, and

made a valuable addition to the Lambertian Herbarium. Mr. Pursh afterwards went to Canada, and made a very complete collection of the plants of that country, and had arranged materials for a *Flora Canadensis*, the publication of which his premature death prevented. This collection also was purchased of his widow: it consists of about 1000 species, of which 60 are undescribed, 180 are Monocotyledones, and 820 Dicotyledones. It should be observed, that from Mr. Pursh's North American Flora, 50 at least must be deducted as spurious species.

33. Mr. Brown, the distinguished naturalist, who accompanied the expedition of Captain Flinders to survey the Coast of New Holland, has enriched the Lambertian Herbarium with many specimens, collected in that memorable voyage, especially of the plants belonging to the curious family of the *Proteaceæ*.

34. The late Dr. Baldwin, of Wilmington, Savannah, contributed many rare and new plants collected in Georgia, Carolina, and Florida.

35. The late Dr. Clarke, and his fellow-traveller, Mr. Cripps, presented the whole collection of dried plants gathered during their travels in the Ottoman Empire, and the Southern provinces of Russia.

36. Captain King, son of the late Governor King, who was employed by Government to survey the N. W. coast of New Holland, presented a very choice collection of specimens made during that expedition.

37. Dr. Sims very obligingly presented part of a fine collection of dried plants which were sent him by Mr. Sello; a gentleman in the service of the King of Prussia, and who is at present engaged in the Brazils, collecting subjects in every part of Natural History.

38. A collection of Japanese plants, consisting of upwards of 300 species, with duplicates of most of the species; among them are several species of *Viburnum*. In this collection are many plants described by Thunberg in *Flora Japonica*. These specimens were collected by a Dutch Surgeon in the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, and being taken in a Dutch prize came into Mr. Lambert's possession by purchase.

39. From Dr. Sieber, of Prague, was purchased his large Herbarium of plants collected in Crete, Egypt, and Palestine, to the number of about 800, among which are many new ones. These have been all carefully named by Dr. Sieber.

40. The late Dr. William Jack, who was attached to the suite of Sir Stamford Raffles, Governor of Sumatra, has sent all the specimens described in the first volume of the "Malay Miscellanies:" among which are three splendid species of that most remarkable genus of plants, *Nepenthes*.

41. The extensive collection made in the Isle of France, by the celebrated traveller Michaux, who died in Madagascar, was given by a Frenchman to Dr. Wallich, and by him presented to Mr. Lambert.

The other sources from whence this Herbarium has been enriched by many new or rich species are,

Seeds received from correspondents in various parts abroad; which having been brought to perfection in the stove and garden at Boyton, the plants have been afterwards dried and preserved.

The public nurseries of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy, Loddiges, Woodfords, &c. have contributed many valuable specimens: also the Royal Gardens at Kew, the Chelsea Gardens, the Brompton Gardens, the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, and the one formerly conducted at Bath by Mr. Sole: Mr. Swainson's garden at Twickenham supplied many specimens of hardy exotics; as did that of Lady De Clifford at Paddington, of Tropical and New South Wales plants; and that of Mr. Vere at Kensington Gore. The Duke of Marlborough's garden at White Knights furnished many fine specimens of rare plants, especially North American trees and shrubs; that of George Hibbert, Esq. at Clapham, many of the rarer *Ericas*, *Proteas*, &c.; and that of Sir Abraham Hume, at Wormley-bury, has contributed several very rare specimens.

42. George Hibbert, Esq. presented to Mr. Lambert the greater part of his Herbarium, which comprised the whole of Niven's Cape collection, and Dr. Wright's Jamaica plants, with many others. A great part of the Jamaica specimens Mr. Lambert had before received from Dr. Wright himself.

43. Herbarium of Ruiz and Pavon. This extensive collection, made at the expence of the Spanish Government, contains, besides the whole Herbarium formed by the authors of the *Flora Peruviana*, during their residence of eleven years in Peru and Chili, nearly 2000 Mexican plants, and a valuable assortment of those indigenous to Spain. A considerable addition to the Mexican portion of the Herbarium has been received since Mr. Lambert's notice of this collection has been published. The number of species nearly doubles that of the Herbarium formed by Humboldt and Bonpland during their travels in Equinoctial America, and of which the greatest part has already been described, and published, by a very distinguished botanist, Professor Kunth. The great difference in the proportions of these two collections is very remarkable, and is only to be accounted for in this manner: that, although Humboldt and Bonpland visited many more countries than our Spanish botanists did, the short stay they necessarily had to make, enabled them to glean a scanty portion only of the vegetable riches which Nature diffuses at every step to the naturalist, in those vast countries of Tropical America, which have been so ably and so beautifully described by Humboldt. From the excellent descriptions and figures given by M. Kunth in the "*Nova Genera et Species Plantarum*," I have been enabled to make out nearly the whole of the species, which accord with those he has described in that work. Nearly one half of the species contained in the Herbarium, however, I conceive to be new, and hitherto unpublished. The Mexican collection appears to me, from the many specimens from California, Unalaska, &c. to have formed a part of the Herbarium of Mocino and Sesse, who were many years engaged, at the expence of the Spanish Government, in investigating the vegetable productions of the Vice-Royalty of New Spain, with the design of publishing a *Flora Mexicana*. There is a separate carpological collection, containing fruits and seeds of the more interesting plants contained in the Herbarium. The specimens are in excellent preservation, and, in most instances, several duplicates of each species in different states. Having already determined the greater part of the species, a complete Flora, containing descriptions of the whole, with figures of the more remarkable ones, may be expected.

43.* Dr. Richardson, the indefatigable companion of Capt. Franklin, presented to Mr. Lambert a collection of specimens made during his journey to the shores of the Polar Sea. They are named according to Dr. Richardson's Botanical Appendix to the account of the Expedition.

44. Captain Phillip King, who is just returned from his survey of New Holland, has had the kindness to present Mr. Lambert with a very rich collection of specimens from King George's Sound, where he remained three weeks, and collected every plant he could find; among them are several fine specimens of *Banksia grandis*, in flower and fruit, also *Banksia Æmula* and *ilicifolia*. Captain King was fortunate in meeting with that curious plant, the grass tree; of this he has also given Mr. Lambert a fine specimen. This zealous navigator has laid down 3000 miles of new coast, having completed the survey of that part left off by the unfortunate Captain Flinders.

45. Lieutenant Rowe, who was with Captain King, and collected many specimens in the department of Natural History, was so good as to subject his Herbarium to Mr. Lambert's inspection, and allowed him to take such specimens as he had not before got.

46. Sir Stamford Raffles has lately sent a collection of specimens from Singapore; among them are several specimens of an Epacrideous plant, belonging to the New Holland genus, *Leucopogon*, and described in "The Malay Miscellanies" under the name of *Leucopogon Malayanus*. There are also fine specimens of the *Jackia Ornata*, a Rubiaceous genus, named by Dr. Wallich, in the second volume of Roxburgh's Flora Indica, in honour of the late distinguished naturalist, Dr. Jack, Sir Stamford's zealous coadjutor in Natural History.

48. Mr. Cowan, who is now at Lima, has very lately sent from thence, two rich boxes of bulbs and seeds, many of which are flowering at Boyton, and have afforded several specimens for the Herbarium. Seeds of *Chenopodium Quinoa* came in these boxes, but they had lost their vegetative power.

49. Mr. Mogg, who accompanied the late expedition under Capt. Parry, has presented Mr. Lambert with a rich collection of specimens, which he made during the stay of the Expedition.

50. Mr. Colebrooke, who so long and ably filled the chair of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and so celebrated for his zeal in the cultivation and promotion of the sciences and literature of India, has enriched the Herbarium by frequent communications received from India. Among the additions made by this gentleman, we may notice three new species of the genus *Myristica*, or Nutmeg, from Singapore, and specimens of the *Dryobalanops Camphora*, the Camphor tree of Sumatra.

51. Mr. Wilkins has had the kindness to afford Mr. Lambert very fine specimens of the *Nepenthes Rafflesiana*, *distillatora*, and *ampullacea*.

52. Mr. Sabine has obligingly afforded Mr. Lambert several specimens and plants from the valuable collection of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick.

Mr. Lambert has lately received a plant of *Dacrydium cupressinum*, and *Ilex paraguayensis*, the famous tea tree of Paraguay, which is the first ever introduced to this country.

To the above also should be added an immense number of rare and new plants raised by Mr. Lambert himself from seeds procured from every quarter of the world, and the dried specimens added to his Herbarium; nor must we omit the treasures which have been contributed from public and private gardens in this country.

On a review of the sources from whence this collection has been derived, its extent and value must be evident. The general reader will feel, perhaps, but little interest in the detail; but the man of science will regard it as at least reflecting no discredit on our county.

Boyton-House, the residence of the learned proprietor, was built by Thomas Lambert, Esq. one of his ancestors, in 1618, and is a good specimen of the style of architecture prevailing in the reign of James I. The garden retains the cut hedges and terraces of former days; but it has acquired great and deserved celebrity from the number of new and rare plants which have been first cultivated here by its present possessor, and especially a great variety of the species of *Pinus*.

Mr. Lambert was in the habit of corresponding with the most celebrated Botanists throughout Europe; and as the following may probably have been the *latest* letter dictated by the Empress JOSEPHINE, I have thought it worthy of insertion.

“MONSIEUR,

Malmaison, 27 Mai 1814.

“Un petit voyage que j’ai fait à Navarre m’a privé du plaisir de recevoir plutôt votre dernière en date du 19 courant; mais la certitude que j’ai que nos lettres ne mettent que quatre jours en route me console un peu. L’Imperatrice *Josephine* est très sensible à vos offres obligeantes; elle me charge de vous en remercier, et de vous dire qu’elle desire beaucoup avoir à Malmaison quelques plantes qui puissent vous être agréables.

“Je fais presque tous les jours des tentatives pour déterminer l’Imperatrice à faire une visite à Londres et à ses environs. Si je suis assés heureux pour la déterminer, je l’y accompagnerai. Dans le cas contraire il me faudra bien prendre le parti d’y aller avec une partie de ma famille, qui desire autant que moi voir vos superbes contrées, les hommes, et tout ce qu’elles renferment.

“Je vous remercie beaucoup de l’offre que vous me faites des graines venues de la Jamaïque et d’autres lieux. Cet envoi serait très précieux pour moi; mais comme le temps presse il faudrait, il me semble, l’expédier promptement par la voie des voitures publiques (non la poste), ou mieux encore le remettre à Monsieur Kennedy, pour qu’il me le fasse tenir par Monsieur *Foucier*, un François de ma connoissance, qui dans ce moment est à Londres, et qui a bien voulu se charger de quelques commissions pour moi auprès de Kennedy. L’offre que

vous me faites d'un pied d'*Urania Speciosa* est pour moi d'un grand prix. Cette plante est figurée dans les ouvrages de Jacquin, et je pense qu'il l'a figurée sur des individus secs, car je ne l'ai pas vue à Schoenbrun, où j'ai passé assés longtems il y a trois ans.

“ Demain je vais vous faire une collection de graines parmi celles du midi de la France, et autres. Dites-moi par quelle voie je dois vous les faire tenir. Demain je m'aviserai si on peut envoyer en Angleterre par les diligences de Calais, et si nous avons ce moyen il sera peu couteux, et j'en profiterai de suite.

“ Je vois avec peine que votre maison est à 100 milles de Londres, et que vous passez là six mois de l'été, c. a. d. les six premiers mois que nous allons entrer en relation.

“ Si parmi nos plantes il en est quelques unes qui puissent vous être agréables, ou à les disposer je vous prie di moi. Vous manquez, je vois, de beaucoup de nos arbres fruitiers; ce genre de plante convient assés aux botanistes propriétaires; ainsi demandez le dont, et je vous l'expédierai à l'automne, qui est le temps le plus propre à ces sortes de plantes.

“ La Flore Americaine, dont vous me parlez, est-elle de l'Amerique Meridionale? Dans ce cas je vous prie de m'en acheter un exemplaire. Le second Vol. de Brown est-il paru? Comment écrire à Monsieur Brown? Monsieur Thouin, que j'ai vu hier, a appris de vos nouvelles avec un plaisir infini. Humboldt se propose aussi d'aller à Londres, et d'accompagner le Roi de Prusse. Rien n'est encore positif sur le voyage, mais il y a beaucoup de probabilité.

“ Je finis, Monsieur, en vous réitérant mes remerciements avec l'assurance de mon respect,

“ Et suis

“ Votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur,

“ BONPLAN.”

Monsieur Bonplan, who arrived in England soon after the date of the above letter, assured Mr. Lambert that had the Empress lived three months longer, she would have been settled in this country, having made arrangements for all her possessions to be sold in France. Her death, M. Bonplan said, was occasioned by her taking calomel the morning the Emperor called on her to see the domains of Malmaison, and her attending him about the grounds the greatest part of the morning, and by which she took a violent chill. Her death took place within 48 hours of the date of the above letter, and both were brought to Mr. L. by the same post.

Two plants were discovered by Mr. L. new to the British Flora, *Onicus tuberosus*, and *Centaurea nigrescens*, Lin. growing on the manor of Boyton.

CORTON.

CORTON, anciently written Cortyngtone, is a tything within the parish of Boyton, and a manor dependent on it. That it was once however, a separate lordship, will appear from the manner in which it is described in Domesday.

TERRA HUGONIS LASNE.

“ WILLELMUS tenet de Hugone CORTITONE. DENE tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 4 carucatarum. De eâ sunt in dominio 4 hidæ, et ibi 1 carucata et dimidium, et 2 servi. Et 4 bordarii, cum dimidio carucatæ. Ibi molinus reddit 20 solidos. Et 6 acræ prati. Pastura 3 quarantenæ longa et 2 lata, et tantundem silvæ. Valuit 100 solidos; modo 6 libras.”

“ WILLIAM holds CORTITONE of Hugo (Lasne). DENE held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at six hides. Here are four plough-lands. Four hides are in demesne, where is a plough-land and a half. Four borderers occupy half a plough-land. The mill pays twenty shillings. Here

are six acres of meadow. The pasture is three furlongs in length, and two broad, and there is the same quantity of wood. It was valued at one hundred shillings; now at six pounds."

From this statement we learn that before the Conquest it had been the property of Dene a Saxon, and that the Conqueror had bestowed it on Hugo Lasne, one of the Norman followers, who had subinfeoffed it to another Norman of the name of William. I regret that I can find very little of this Hugo who obtained the first grant of Corton; except that he held lands also in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Hereford, and Salop, and at the time of Domesday survey had a daughter, for whom the church of St. Mary at Winchester held one of his manors in trust. His lands in Wilts were divided between the Earls of Salisbury, and the family of Chandos, before the reign of Henry II. but whether by heirship or not I fear cannot now be ascertained.

Corton, *temp.* Henry III. was held partly by the three coheirs of Walter Waleran, by old feoffment from the Earl of Salisbury, and partly by John Droys, who held it of Reginald de Chandos. (*Testa de Nevill.*)

The fee which Waleran had held here of the Earl of Salisbury, descended to Ingham, as will be more particularly shewn under Steeple Langford; the chief fee being still claimed by the Earls of Salisbury so late as 20 Richard II. though the land had long before been granted to the prior of Farley.

The other knight's fee here, namely, that which Sir Roger de Chandos possessed, was alienated to the Giffards *temp.* Edward I.; in the 30th year of whose reign Godefrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, died seised of a chief rent in Corton; the family of Droys, or Drewys, still holding that part under Giffard which they before held under Chandos.

Nothing tends more to create confusion in the descent of lands than a want of due attention to the nature of the tenures during the middle ages. I need, for instance, scarcely point out the mistakes which would arise if each of the above persons were considered as a separate and independent lord of this small tything.

In the *Nomina Villarum*, 9 Edward II. John Droueys and the Prior of Farley, are returned lords of Corton. In that record many are so returned who were only tenants in socage or by service, and such evidently were the Prior and John Droueys. The manorial right which the Giffards had obtained here reverted with Boyton, and the reversion was granted to Sir John Matravers, reserving a life interest to Robert le Bor, a personage of whom I know little more than that he was fortunate in getting feoffments of land during the perturbed reign of Edward II. and still more so in being able to retain them under his successor. In 11 Edward III. it was also granted, with the other lands of Matravers, to Sir Maurice de Berkeley; and by him, as already observed with respect to Boyton, in consequence of a settlement in tail by Berkeley, it passed in regular descent to Henry last Earl of Arundel. It must be observed, that I am now speaking of the chief fee only; to trace the actual descent of the land I must return to the Prior of Farley and the family of Droueys.

The lands which the priory possessed here remained till the dissolution, when they were valued as follows, and of course seised by the Crown.

Priorat. de Farlegh.—Manerium in Corton, val. £4. 3s.

Shortly after this time, it may be presumed, the following survey, which had belonged to the Priory, was taken. It is preserved in the Harl. MSS. N^o 71, fol. 54.

"The Viewe and Surveye of the Mannor of Corton; that is to say, all Londes, Ten^{ts}, Woodes, &c. made, &c.

"The mannor of C. is situat in the county of Wyltes, four myles from B. and too myles from a markett towne called H. in a good and batefull soyle for corne and shepes pasture, and in the edge of the playne of Saulesburye; and the said mannor is no intyer lordship of yt selfe, but within the lordship of th' Erle of A. and was sometyme p'cell of the possessions of the late Priorye of F. the lordes whercof have alwaies bene accustomed to keap a courte baron at ther pleasure, onlye for the granting of ther custumarye londes, which alwaies bene graunted unto the tenants for terme of 2, 3, or 4 lyues, at the lordes pleasure."

The record then enters minutely into the customs of the manor, the estate of widows, heriots, amerciements, estovers, &c. which, as nothing peculiar is said on these subjects, can scarcely be interesting. It is without date, signature, or stated object; nor is it easy to say what place is meant by B. from which it is said to be four miles distant. I can only conjecture that the survey was made for the Mompessons, who resided at Bathampton, and who, purchasing Corton before the 24th of Elizabeth, made it their future residence.

Before I give the pedigree of Mompesson, who, from the rank which they bore among the gentry of this county, deserve a very particular notice, I must return to the more ancient family of Druceys, with regret, however, that I can find no pedigree of them existing, and that, from the nature of their tenure, the public records will do little to redeem them from obscurity.

Their connection with the family of Chandos has already been noticed. So early as 12 Henry II. we find Richard de Chandos one of the marchers of Wales, and William de Droecis enfeoffed under him. In the *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III. we find William de Droys, or Drees, holding a fee in Corton; and again, in the same record, John le Droys holding a fee in Corton of Roger de Chandos, and he of the King *in capite*.

This Roger de Chandos was summoned as one of the Barons Marchers, 47 Henry III. to repress the incursions of the Welsh; and dying about the 50th of that reign, was succeeded by Robert his son and heir: shortly after which time the Giffards obtained the chief fee of Corton; and this, I conceive, rendered it dependent on their adjoining manor of Boyton. The actual tenure of the land descended from the above John to Sir Stephen de Druceys, who held it under Bishop Godfrey Giffard, and was one of the witnesses to his deed quoted under Boyton. The same person, called *Stephanus Druweys, Miles*, in 1304 presented a relative, Hugo Druweys, to his chapel of Corton. After him, namely, in 1316 and 1322, we find another John Druweys, *Dominus de Cortyngtone*. He was succeeded by another John, whose sole daughter and heir, Petronilla, married William Ryvet, and was living in 1395, being then a widow, and, so far as I can learn, without issue. In that year she presented to the chapel of Corton, which had been founded by her ancestors; but after that time we find neither her, nor any one in her right, mentioned as lord of Corton. The chapel was united shortly after to the church of Boyton, by which it would appear that the fee of Druceys had escheated or been alienated to the superior lord; and thus descended, with the manorial rights, to Henry last Earl of Arundel. It is well known that this Earl ran into a wasteful expenditure, with a hope of obtaining the hand of Queen Elizabeth in marriage. He was not the only person whom that princess had deceived; and the consequence was, that he was compelled to dispose of many estates which had descended to him from a long line of ancestors, and which otherwise would have passed to his heirs.

About the same time, or rather before, the ancestor of the Lambert family purchased Boyton, Corton was sold to the Hillersdons, of Mimsland in Devon. John Hillersdon, of Mimsland, died seised of this manor 11 Elizabeth, leaving Andrew of Poole his son and heir, aged 40 years. It remained, however, but a short time in their possession, for before the 24th of Elizabeth, it had passed (I presume by purchase) to the Mompessons of Corton, who were then resident; and this latter family sold it in to Lambert, Esq. whose descendant, Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq. of Boyton, is the present lord. I cannot clearly ascertain who was the first purchaser of that part which the Prior of Farley held here after the Dissolution; whether Mompesson purchased it immediately from the Crown, or whether the Earl of Arundel obtained a grant, and sold the whole united to Hillersdon. The lands, however, have been long united, and nothing remains to mark their former distinction.

THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel of Corton was founded by the family of Drewys at a very early period; it was certainly in existence before 1291, in which year it was valued, by the taxation of Pope Nicholas, at £2. *per annum*. In 15 Edward III. the tythe was valued at 33s. 4d. and half a

virgate of land, which belonged to it, at 6s. 8d. making together the same sum of £2. The first institution to it which we can find is in 1304, though there were others before, as the rector of the chapel is distinctly mentioned in 1291. The last institution recorded is in 1395; and after being united to Boyton, it seems shortly to have fallen to decay. It is not noticed in the *valor* of Henry VIII. and at present no trace of it remains. A remarkable break in the ground, between Boyton and Corton, called Chapel Hole, or rather more commonly Chettle Hole, is pointed out by the rustics as the place where a church, which once stood on the ground, was suddenly swallowed up by diabolical agency. I am inclined so far to concur with tradition, as to think that the now lost chapel stood not far from this spot; though the hole may owe its name not to the chapel, but to the Saxon "cæzel," a chaldron or kettle, which, from a spring rising in its bottom, it may be fancied in some measure to represent.

Near the present house, which was built by the Lambert family after their purchase, are extensive foundations of more ancient building, no doubt the former residence of the Mompeysons, who even in later times, during "the witching hour of night," have disturbed the fancies of the young and superstitious.

As a vegetable curiosity, I must not omit to mention the Corton Beech. It grows, with two or three others of minor pretensions, on the Clive opposite the house. The trunk, at four feet from the ground, measures 13 feet 9¼ inches in circumference, and is computed to contain between seven and eight tons of timber, the whole upwards of eleven tons; but its chief merit is its extraordinary vigour and beauty. I am informed that Mr. Lambert's father, upwards of twenty years since, betted this tree, every circumstance considered, against any tree of the same species in England, and won a pipe of wine by it. It has certainly lost none of its beauty since that time, and bids fair to maintain its superiority for years, and perhaps ages to come.

FAMILY of MOMPESON, of CORTON.

Though this family settled first at Bathampton in this county, and afterwards are to be found at Maiden Bradley, Sarum, and other places, I conceive the better plan will be to bring all the branches under one view; and no place seems more proper for that purpose than the present one where they so long resided.

The first we find of the name is *Fulco de Munpinzun*, or *de Monte Pincernon*, a Norman, who, by marriage with Agnes, only daughter and heir of Ralph Facatus, shortly after the conquest, obtained several lordships in Norfolk, in which county the family continued to flourish till 7 Edward II.

In the reign of Edward I. Sir Gyles Mounpynzon, of Norfolk, the father of William who sold the Norfolk estates, bore for his arms, *Argent, a une lion de Sable, a une pinzon de Or en le espaulle*; which, in more modern heraldic language, is precisely the bearing allowed to the Mompeysons of Wilts; namely, *Argent, a lion rampant Sable, charged on the shoulder with a martlet Or*.

From the reign of Edward II. to that of Edward IV. this family was in a state of obscurity. I have not been able, of course, to connect the two parts of this family, nor even to find the place of their abode between these two periods; but I conceive no reasonable doubt can be entertained of their identity.

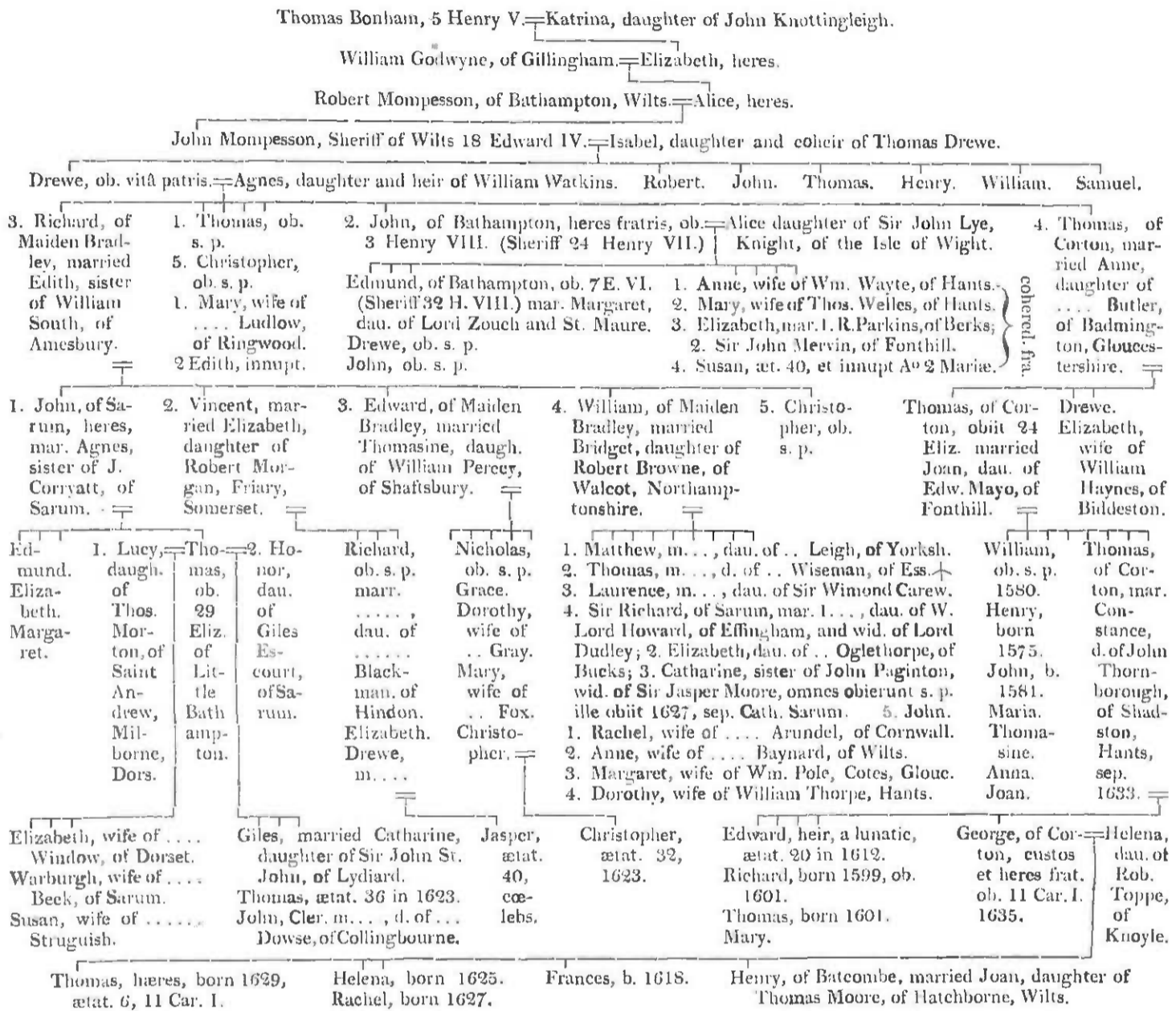
The first who rose to any public notice in Wilts was Robert Mompeyson, who, by marrying the heiress of Bonham and Godwyn, obtained considerable property; his son John in 18 Edward IV. was Sheriff of Wilts, and in the first year of the usurper Richard, his name was put in the commission for raising forces in the county. He bore the arms as above given, which he must have derived from the Norfolk family, and most probably was well aware of his descent from them.

PEDIGREE of MOMPESSEON.

ARMS:—1. MOMPESSEON, *Argent*, a lion rampant *Sable*, charged on the shoulder with a martlet *Or*; 2. GODWYN, *Gules*, a chevron *Ermine*, between three leopards' faces *Or*; 3. DREWZ, *Ermine*, a lion passant *Gules*; 4. WATKINS, *Azure*, a fesse between three leopards' heads jessant fleur de lys *Or*.

CREST:—A jug *Or*, stringed *Argent*, tasseled of the first; otherwise, three feathers in plume, outsides *Or*, insides *Argent*.

MOTTO:—*Ma foi en Dieu seulement.*



This family was dispersed so widely over the West of England, that I fear a very correct pedigree cannot be obtained. Amongst Mr. Offer's collections, I find these additional notes:

Thomas, of Brewham and Corton, ætat. 38 in 1672. = Dina, daughter of Sir Hugh Wyndham, of Pillsdon, Somerset.

Eleanor, coheir. = Francis Hollis Newman, of N. Cadbury, Somerset.

Many memorials also exist of this name at Salisbury:

- 1629. Catharine, wife of Thomas Mompesson, buried.
- Thomas, son of Thomas, baptized.
- 1676. Dame Barbara, wife of Sir Thomas, buried.
- 1701. Sir Thomas Mompesson buried.
- 1714. Charles Mompesson, Esq. buried.

SHERIFFS:

- 1478. Joh' Mompesson.
- 1482. Ditto.
- 1508. Joh' Mompesson.
- 1540. Edward Mompesson.

I find also that many of the family enjoyed Senatorial honours in this county:

- 1661. Thomas Mompesson, M.P. for Wilton.
- 1678. Ditto for New Sarum.
- 1681. Ditto for Old Sarum.
- 1688. Ditto for the county of Wilts.
- 1695. Thomas Mompesson, M. P. for New Sarum.
- 1698, to } Charles Mompesson, M. P. for Wilton and Old Sarum.
- 1705, }

**PARISH OF CODFORD ST. PETER,
AND ASHTON GIFFARD.**

HAVING thus far pursued the right bank of the Wily, we return to describe those places on the left bank of that river which have hitherto been unnoticed.

Codford St. Peter, or West Codford, with the tything and hamlet of Ashton-Giffard, contains about 1720 acres of land. It is bounded on the North by Chitterne St. Mary; East, by Codford St. Mary; West, by Upton Lovel; and South by the Wily, which divides it from Sherrington and Boyton.

This parish is situated seven miles E. S. E. from Warminster; and its resident population in 1801 was, including Ashton Giffard, returned at 393; in 1811 the return makes it only 320; and in 1821 it was 347.

Of the two tythings which constitute this parish, Codford St. Peter contains about 700 acres, and Ashton Giffard about 896 acres. They, however, seem to be both described in Domesday by the name of Coteford, and I confess myself unable to distinguish them. Three places of that name are mentioned; one of which, namely, that which was held by Waleran *Venator*, was certainly Codford St. Mary; and we have thus the two smaller ones, of one hide and a half each, not accounted for. The only difficulty is to decide which of these two is the present Codford St. Peter, and which is Ashton Giffard.

1. "OSBERNUS (GIFFARD) *tenet* COTEFORD. ALURIC *tenuit* T. R. E. *et geldabat pro* 1 *hida et dimidio. Terra est* 2 *carucatarum. De ed est in dominio* 1 *hida, et ibi* 1 *carucata et dimidium, et 2 servi. Et* 6 *coscez, et 1 cotarius cum dimidio carucatae. Ibi* 4 *pars molini reddit* 3 *solidos et 3 obolos. Et* 10 *acræ prati. Pastura* 4 *quarantena longa, et una lata. Valebat* 50 *solidos; modo* 60."

"OSBERNUS (GIFFARD) holds COTEFORD. ALURIC held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at one hide and a half. Here are two plough-lands. One hide is in demesne, where is one plough-land and a half, and two servants. Seven cottagers occupy half a plough-land. The fourth part of a mill pays three shillings and one penny half-penny. Here are ten acres of meadow; and the pasture is half a mile long, and a furlong broad. It was valued at fifty shillings; now at sixty."

"TERRA WILLELMI DE OW.

2. "BERNARDUS *tenet de* WILLELMO COTEFORD. T. R. E. *geldabat pro* 1 *hida et dimidio. Terra est* 2 *carucatarum. De ed in dominio* 1 *hida, et ibi* 1 *carucata cum* 1 *servo. Et* 2 *coscez cum* 1 *carucata. Ibi* 10 *acræ prati. Et quarta pars molini reddit* 3 *solidos. Pastura* 4 *quarantena longa, et* 2 *lata. Valuit* 4 *libras; modo* 3 *libras."*

"LANDS OF WILLIAM DE OW.

"BERNARDUS holds COTEFORD of WILLIAM. It was assessed T. R. E. at one hide and a half. Here are two plough-lands. One hide is in demesne; where is one plough-land and one servant. Two cottagers occupy the other plough-land. Here are ten acres of meadow. The fourth part of a mill pays three shillings. The pasture is half a mile long, and a quarter broad. It has been valued at four pounds; now at three pounds."

One of these two Cotefords, then, was granted to Osbern Giffard at the Conquest; and he most probably obtained the other at the attainder and forfeiture of William de Ow, which happened shortly after the general survey. It is evident from records, that both Codford St. Peter and Ashton Giffard descended to the heirs of this Osbern from a remote and undefined period; and this, though not amounting to proof, yet considerably strengthens our conjecture.

As I shall enter at some length into the descent of Giffard under the head of Sherrington, it cannot be necessary to repeat it here. I shall therefore only observe, that Codford was one of those manors of which the last John Giffard, of Brimsfield, died seised, and which shortly after his execution, 15 Edward II. were granted to Hugh Spenser the elder, and his heirs.^a He enjoyed it but a short time, and on his execution it was granted to Sir John Matravers, who also falling under the royal displeasure, and flying the kingdom, it was granted, 11 Edward III. to Sir Maurice de Berkeley in fee, *pro servicio debito*,^b who settled it on the issue of the said Sir John Matravers, by Ela de Berkeley, his first wife.^c

Sir John Matravers, in 25 Edward III. was fortunate enough to regain the royal favour; and being restored to his lands, died seised of West Codford 38 Edward III. having settled this and other lands on Agnes, his second wife, by way of dower, for her life. To secure the reversion, however, according to the settlement of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, he had previously, in 33 Edward III. jointly with the said Agnes, levied a fine, with limitation to Alianore, his grand-daughter and sole heir by the first marriage, and remainder to his issue by the second marriage.^d Agnes, the widow, died 49 Edward III. then seised of this manor,^e which accordingly passed to the said Alianore and her husband, Sir John Fitz-Alan, *alias* Arundel, who was third son of Richard Earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surrey, Lord Matravers in right of his wife, and Lord Marshall of England. He perished by shipwreck 3 Richard II. seised of the manor of Codford; and his widow afterwards marrying Sir Reginald de Cobham, of Stereburgh, and surviving him also, died 6 Henry IV. then seised of this manor. Her son, John Lord Matravers, died 1 Henry IV. during her life, and leaving issue another John Lord Matravers, who died 9 Henry V. leaving a son John his heir, and a widow Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir John Berkely, of Beverstone; who married, secondly, Walter Lord Hungerford, of Heytesbury; and who is known in that pedigree as the dowager Countess of Arundel. The first line of the house of Fitz-Alan had, in fact, terminated in coheireses, and this branch now claimed the Earldom of Arundel, in virtue of an entail of the castle and honour of Arundel made by Richard Earl of Arundel 21 Edward III. A tedious suit was the consequence, which was not finally settled till 7 Henry VI. when John, son of this lady, who is called the Dowager Countess, was summoned as Earl of Arundel. About the time of the marriage above alluded to, the manor of West Codford passed from the family of Matravers to that of Hungerford, in consequence, I presume, of some grant or feoffment, but of what precise nature I have not been able to discover. It is clear, however, that Walter Lord Hungerford died seised, 27 Henry VI. as did also Robert Lord Hungerford, his son, 37 Henry VI.; and that West Codford, having escheated to the Crown by the attainder of Robert Lord Molins, 1 Edward IV. was repurchased by the Lady Margaret; and by her will, dated at Heytesbury Aug. 8, 1476, entailed on her grandson, Sir Walter Hungerford, of Heytesbury, and his heirs male, with a proviso of their keeping allegiance to King Edward IV.

For further particulars of the descent of Hungerford I refer to Heytesbury, as Codford St. Peter passed regularly with the other estates so entailed. It was forfeited by the attainder and execution of Walter Lord Hungerford in 1540; and again re-granted to his son, Sir Walter, of Farley.

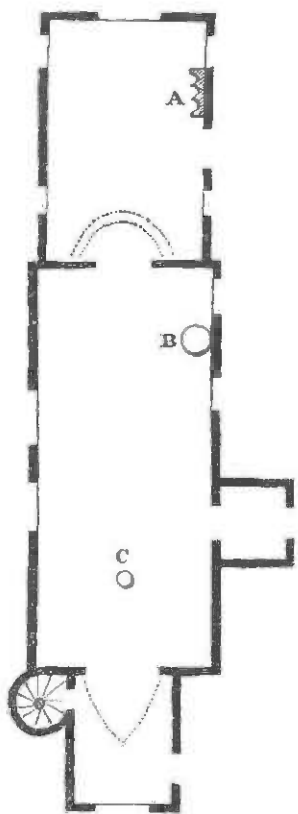
Besides the manor of West Codford, here were lands held by mesne tenure at an early period. In the time of Henry III. we find Jordan de la Warre held two parts of a knight's fee of Elias

^a Bot. Chart.^b Rot. Pat.^c Ped. Fin.^d Ped. Fin.^e Inquis. post mort.

Giffard; and also that William Strug held one hide in Codford of the same Elias in socage. There can be little doubt that the above Jordan de la Warre, or la Warre, as he is sometimes called, was the one who joined the rebellious Barons with Giffard against King John, and afterwards with him made his peace for good conduct in the battle of Evesham. He was ancestor of the Lords la Warre; but how this small property in Codford was disposed of I am not informed. The other tenant, William Strug, was ancestor of a knightly family of that name, who held also the manor of South Court, in Heytesbury, under the lords paramount of that place.^g A complaint was made, 9 Edward I. by Philip Strug, against Henry le Bret, for pasturing cattle in Codford St. Peter; and in the same year another complaint was lodged against the same person, by John de la Mare and Petronilla his wife, because his villani in Codford did not perform accustomed service to their hundred court of Heytesbury.^h We find the family of Strug in these parts from the beginning of the reign of King John to the 21st of Edward III.; shortly after which time, Sir Thomas Hungerford purchased their lands, and we hear no more of them. They appear to have been generally resident in Heytesbury South Court, and I refer to that place for such information as I have been able to procure respecting their property and descent.

In later times, the family of Polden were respectable freeholders in this parish, and held also a good estate at Imber, under the Pawletts. They made several good matches, and were reckoned among the gentry of Wilts in the time of Charles II. Their house here was a small one, and is now nearly in ruins; and their estate has become, by purchase, the property of Mr. Slade.

Harry Biggs, Esq. is lord of the manor, which he purchased of the Earl of Ilchester, but he does not possess much domain. James and John Slade are the chief proprietors in Codford St. Peter, and William Hubbard and Bingham, of Dorset, Esq. are the principal land-owners in Ashton Giffard. Both tythings have been lately divided and enclosed; and the tythe is taken in kind.



THE CHURCH.

	feet. inches.	feet. inches.
Chancel	26 8 long;	17 6 wide.
Nave	43 6 long;	18 6 wide.
A	Niches or Stalls.	
B	Pulpit.	
c	Font.	

^f Testa de Nevill.^g Regist. Hungerford.^h Placitat. de jurtat. e assis.

The Church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a rectory, valued in the King's books at £17. 15s. The patronage was in the family of Kellow; but the reversion, after the present incumbent, is sold to Magdalen College, Oxford.

It is rather singular, that the patronage of the church did not descend with the lordship of the manor, but, as will be seen by reference to the patrons, with that of Ashton Giffard. This seeming anomaly, may, however, be easily accounted for. John Lord Giffard, of Brimsfield, father of the one who was attainted, had settled the manor of Ashton Giffard and the advowson of Codford on his first wife, Matilda Longespee, and his children by her, in perpetuity; consequently these properties did not escheat on the attainder of his son, but passed to his daughters by the said Matilda, and their heirs. Accordingly, we find these heirs enjoying the right of presentation alternately, till about the year 1608, when they sold it, and since which it has passed through various hands.

This rectory was in existence before the year 1291, when it was valued at £6. 13s. 4d.; and in the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, 15 Edward III. its value was increased to £7. 16s. 8d. I have already given what is called "the value in the King's books," from *Ecton's Thesaurus*, and *Bacon's Liber Regis*, both of which state it at £17. 15s. As there is, however, some difference between that statement and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, I shall give the return as it appears in the original record.

Codford S'e'i Petri R'e'oria.

Sampson, Lorde Rector, ib'm s'il'it affirmat. Rectoriam p'dict. e'e	}	£.	s.	d.
annui valor. in terr. x ^{mis} oblac. et al' p'fic. co'ibus annis ut sil'i		17	16	3
modo p. villam rem. p. - - - - -				
Inde sol. Arch'no Wiltes, p. sinod. et p'curac. p. a ^m - - - - -		0	10	9

Et valet clare = -		17	5	6

The church is a substantial edifice of stone, and turreted. The memorial of its former benefactors, the Hungerfords, is retained, by their arms and crest sculptured on the wall near the porch. They were lords of the manor, and as such, no doubt, according to their usual liberality in re-building and beautifying churches, contributed to this one, though they never possessed the patronage.

Here are neither aisles nor chantry chapel. The chancel is separated from the nave by a small round arch decorated with Saxon ornaments; and on the South side of it, near the altar, are three Gothic stalls or recesses, which, during the intervals of service in catholic times, were the seats of the officiating priest, deacon, and sub-deacon. The font is quadrangular, and supported on a cylindrical base, having the same zigzag ornament as the arch of the chancel. The singing gallery is of paneled oak, with small carved figures of priests holding escutcheons.

On the East wall of the chancel is a marble tablet bearing this inscription :

1. " In expectation of a blessed resurrection, near this place lieth interred the body of THOMAS POLDEN, Esq. son of Job Polden, late of Imber in this county, Esq.; who departed this life March 11, 1753, aged 33 years.

As a husband he was tender and affectionate ;
as a father, kind and indulgent ;
as a friend, firm and sincere.
He was benevolent to his neighbours ;
he had charity for all men ;

he was obedient to God.
 Possessing these qualities,
 he was beloved when living,
 lamented when dead ;
 and chiefly so by his disconsolate wife,
 who caused this monument to be erected
 to perpetuate so deserving a memory."¹

2 A marble tablet :

“ In memory of MARIA EMILIA, wife of the Rev. Jeremiah Awdry, daughter of Joseph May, of Hale in the county of Hants, Esq. ; who died 7th August 1814, aged 38.”

Grave stones in the chancel :

1. “ M. S.
 ELIZABETHÆ SWAYN,
 pietate singulisque virtutibus conspicuæ,
 quæ senariâ beata prole,
 conjuxque charissima Johannis Swayn,
 hujus parochiæ Rectoris, obiit, heu !
 tricenaria, Aprilis 19^o 1652.”
2. “ CHARLES THOMAS KELLOW, Patron and Rector, obiit March 22, 1786, ætat. 47.”
 “ SARAH, his wife, died 6 February 1807, ætatis 66.”
3. “ THOMAS KELLOW, Rector of this parish, died 4th Nov. 1767, ætat. 67.”
4. “ CHARLES WROUGHTON, Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of this parish 48 years, died 28 October 1729, aged 77.”
5. “ REV. WILLIAM WROUGHTON, A. M. Rector of Welbourn, Lincolnshire, died 3 August 1771, aged 53.”
6. “ DEBORAH, wife of Thomas Kellow, Rector of this parish, who died”
7. “ ELIZABETH, daughter of Job Polden and Ann his wife ; died 12 Sept. 1719, aged 1 year 5 months and 13 days.”

On the pavement are also two flat stones with impressions of brasses with figures and labels, now lost.

The Parish Register commences A. D. 1601, but it contains no entries of importance. There was a stone pulpit on the North side of the church, which is now, and has been for many years, inclosed in the wall, the first step to which is the only vestige now visible.

¹ Several others of the family of Polden are buried in the vault, to whom there are no inscriptions.

ASHTON GIFFARD.

THIS is a tything and hamlet in the parish of Codford St. Peter, containing within it about 600 acres of land, and was a manor of the family whose name it bears at a very remote period. It occurs in early records by the names of Aiston and Cliftune; sometimes with and sometimes without the adjunct Giffard; but it does not appear in Domesday under either of these appellations.

There is no Cliftune; and the only Aistone mentioned is said to contain 40 hides, and to belong to the abbess of Romsey; which description must be referred to Steeple and West Ashton united, and considered as one lordship.

It has already been observed, that of the three Codfords of Domesday, two only are now known. One of these, namely, that which the Conqueror gave to Waleran, the royal huntsman, was clearly Codford St. Mary, as that manor descended to the heirs of Waleran through many successive generations. The other two manors of Codford must, I conceive, be sought for in the two ancient lordships and tythings which make up the parish of Codford St. Peter. These two Codfords are rated only at one hide and a half each, and their descriptions are in other respects so extremely similar, that I do not feel justified in giving an opinion on their precise identity. One of them, however, we know was given to Osbern Giffard, and the other to William de Ow. The former retained his possessions, and handed them down to his heirs; but the latter fell under a charge of treason and cowardice, which was followed by a barbarous and disgraceful punishment, and the forfeiture of all his lands, shortly after he had obtained them. It was at this time, most probably, that the Giffards had a grant of that Codford which William de Ow had forfeited; at any rate, they possessed both Codford St. Peter and Ashton Giffard before the date of any existing public record in which these places are mentioned.

The earliest distinct notice which we have of Ashton Giffard, by name, is in *Liber Feodorum*, temp. Henry III.; where we read that Elias Giffard held in Aston one fee of John Matravers, who held it of Walter de Dunstanville, and Walter of the King *in capite*.

This entry, which seems to prove that Giffard held Ashton by tenure from his other lands, almost induces a suspicion that it was the Codford which had belonged to William de Ow, or at least that it had not made part of the original grant to his ancestor at the conquest.

But however this may be, we find Aiston was one of the manors of which Elias Giffard died seised 33 Henry III.^a His son, John Lord Giffard, of Brimsfield, died also seised of Ayston, 27 Edward I.^a; at which time an extent of this manor was returned in the inquisition. This John Giffard, 9 Edward I. had procured a charter of free warren for this lordship,^b and seems to have made some disposition by which it should pass, with Broughton Giffard and the advowson of Codford, to his daughters by his first wife Matilda Longespee, and their heirs.

He nevertheless assigned it in dower to his last wife, Margaret de Neuville, for her life; and thus it came to be reckoned among the estates and reversions forfeited by the attainder of his son, the last John Giffard of the Brimsfield line. As such, it was granted, 15 Edward II. to Hugh le Despenser and his heirs;^b and on their forfeiture it was restored, 1 Edward III. to the heirs of Matilda, first wife of John Giffard; namely, to John le Strange and James D'Audle, each one moiety of the manor of Asheton, and of the advowson of Codford St. Peter. Writs were accordingly issued to John Matravers, junior, who, it seems, held the superior fee, commanding him to make livery to John le Strange of his share, and to retain that of James D'Audle till he should be of age. After the attainder of John Matravers, the said James

^a Inquis. post mort.

^b Rot. Chart.

D'Audle being still under age, the wardship of his land here was granted to Griffin de Lee, being then valued at 118s. 5d. *per annum*, for which the guardian was to pay 10 marks *per annum*, a sum considerably above that at which it was valued.^c But this arrangement was not final; for in 11 Edward III. it again appears in possession of the Lady Margaret Giffard, in virtue of her assignment of dower. In that year it is granted in reversion to Sir Maurice de Berkeley and his heirs;^e but it returned again, I presume by action at law, to the family of Strange and Audley. This question was set at rest about 28 Edward III. in which year we find an inquisition into the lands and heirs of the last John Giffard;^d and as this inquisition was taken upwards of 30 years after his death, and the lands afterwards descended without interruption, it seems natural to conclude that some legal settlement then took place.

From this time the manor of Ashton Giffard was possessed in equal moieties by the heirs of Strange, of Blackmere, and Audley, of Helegh, for many years; and they had also alternate presentation to the Rectory of Codford St. Peter. I shall give a few proofs of this from the public records, and then refer to the following pedigree, which is compiled to shew the descent of those two families from the two daughters of John Lord Giffard, by his first wife Matilda Longespee.

35 Edward III. John, son of John Straunge, of Whitechurch, died seised of half the manor of Asheton juxta Codford, and of the advowson of Codford.

9 Richard II. Sir James Audelegh, of Helegh, died seised of the other half of this manor.

15 Richard II. Sir Nicholas de Audelegh, of Helegh, and Elizabeth his wife, were jointly enfeoffed in half of this manor.

20 Richard II. Maria, widow of John le Strange, held half of Ashton Giffard in assignment of dower.

2 Henry IV. Elizabeth, widow of Nicholas de Audeley, held the other half, also in dower.^d

At this time the family of Audeley terminated in two coheirs: Margaret, married to Sir Roger Hillarie, and Jane, married to Sir John Tuchet; and this half of the manor of Ashton was divided between the two coheirs. Accordingly, Sir John Tuchet, who died 10 Henry IV. was seised of a quarter of this manor, and Margaret Hillarie, who died 12 Henry IV. of the other quarter.^d But this Margaret leaving no issue, her part passed to Tuchet as her heir;^e and we thus find the half again united, and descending in that family till it was sold 24 Henry VIII. by Sir John Tuchet to Sir John Brydges, of the family of the Dukes of Chandos.^f 30 Henry VIII. this moiety was claimed by Richard, son and heir of Henry Brydges, and it afterwards remained in that line for some time.^g

The other moiety, which had belonged to Strange, went by their heiress to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury; and being settled by George Earl of Shrewsbury on his daughter Mary, in marriage with Sir George Saville, it passed into that family. Sir William Saville, Bart. only son of the above Sir George and Mary, having married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lord Coventry, died in 1643, leaving George his son and heir, aged ten years, and apparently then seised in the whole manor of Ashton Giffard.^h It has since passed through several hands by purchase, &c. and is now the property of Harry Biggs, of Stockton, Esq. as dependent on Codford.

The chief freeholders are William Hubbard, Esq. who has built a good house, and resides here; Miss Hinton; Mrs. Sarah Bingham; and Mr. John Raxworthy.

^c Abbrev. Rot. Original.

^g Vincent. Inquis.

^d Inquis. post mort.

^h Cole's Escheats.

^e Dugd. Bar.

^f Ped. finium. Dom. Capit.

PEDIGREE of AUDLEY.



PARISH OF CODFORD ST. MARY.

CODFORD St. Mary, or East Codford, is the next parish to Codford St. Peter, and lies so closely adjoining to it, as to form, in appearance, one continued village. These two Codfords were, however, totally distinct lordships long before the Norman conquest.

Codford St. Mary is bounded on the North by the Chitterns; on the East by the hundred of Branch and Dole; on the South by the river Wily; and on the West by Codford St. Peter. It contains about 2080 acres of land; and its population in 1801 was 187; in 1811 it was 175; and in 1821, 258. It is distant eight miles E. S. E. from Warminster, and the road from that town to Salisbury passes through this village, as well as Codford St. Peter. Harry Biggs, Esq. is lord of the manor, which he purchased lately of Mrs. Parry, who was the widow of T. Bennett, of Norton Bavant. The large farm and bulk of the property passed by this purchase. W. Bennett, Miss Hinton, and John and James Slade, are the other proprietors. There are copyholds in each parish.

In tracing the ancient descent of lands, it is a satisfaction to commence from that grand epoch in our history, the Norman invasion. In many cases this will require some thought and research, and in others the labour will be fruitless, through an early change of name and the absence of sufficient data; but I am convinced by experience that the attempt will generally be successful.

The following entry in Domesday clearly places this lordship among the demesne lands of Waleran *Venator*, or Valeran the royal huntsman.

“WALERAN tenet de Rege COTEFORD. ERLEBALD tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 6 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatarum. De ea sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi. Et 7 villani, et 6 bordarii, cum 3 carucatis. Ibi molinus reddit 10 solidos. Et 10 acræ prati. Pastura dimidium leucæ longa, et 5 quarentenæ lata. Valuit 10 libras; modo 12 libras.”

“WALERAN holds of the King COTEFORD. ERLEBALD held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at six hides. Here are six plough-lands. Three of the hides are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and three servants. The mill pays ten shillings. Here are ten acres of meadow, and the pasture is three-quarters of a mile long, and five furlongs broad. It was valued at ten pounds; now at twelve.”

Of Erlebald, the former Saxon lord of this place, we can say nothing: he most probably was one of the many who endeavoured to resist the Norman invader, and whose patriotism was rewarded by the loss of his property and the oblivion of his name. Waleran *Venator*, or the huntsman, whom we now find in possession, was an officer of considerable rank in the Norman court, and at the Conquest obtained a large grant of lands in Wilts, Hants, and Dorset, which descended to his heirs. As I shall hereafter have to speak more particularly of his family, I shall in this place only observe, that Walter Waleran, the last of the direct line, died in the second year of King John, leaving three daughters his coheirs; namely, Cicely, married to Sir John de Munemue; Albreda, married, 1st, to Sir John de Ingham, of Ingham in Norfolk; and, 2nd, to William de Boterels: and Isabella, married to Sir William de Neville. The lands of inheritance were divided among these three coheirs, and Codeford was assigned to Albreda de Boterels, who in 37 Henry III. procured a royal charter for a fair and a market in this place, then called Codeford Magna;^a a name which, from comparison with the other Codeford, as

^a Rot. Chart.

rated in Domesday, it seems to have justly deserved. I am not prepared to prove that this lady actually resided here, but as the market and fair were usual appendages to the baronial residence, I think it is at least highly probable.

Her son and heir by her first husband was Sir Oliver de Ingham, who, during the life of his mother, Albreda de Boterels, 51 Henry III. obtained a grant of the manor of Codford and other lands, paying her £50 and one pound of pepper yearly.^c On her death, 54 Henry III. he enjoyed it in fee, and died 10 Edward I. seised of the manor of East Codford, and other lands, in Wilts, leaving John his son and heir.^c This John de Ingham also died seised of the manor of Codford 3 Edward II. which then descended to Oliver, his son and heir.^c

This last Sir Oliver de Ingham is frequently mentioned by Speed, Stow, and our early chroniclers, for his warlike exploits in France. He was governor of Aquitaine; and 19 Edward II. he reduced the whole province of Anjou, which the King of France unjustly withheld, to the English power. But his boldest and most celebrated action is the total defeat of the French army at Bourdeaux, by a *ruse de guerre*, which, I believe, has seldom been adopted. The French, in 13 Edward III. had appeared before that town in great force: it was then in possession of the English, and Sir Oliver was Captain and Lord Warden there for King Edward. Instead of putting the town in a state to sustain a siege, he ordered the gates to be thrown open, and the French flag to be hoisted on the walls and citadel. Thus deceived, the enemy entered with confidence, and were received with a tremendous slaughter, few escaping to relate the fatal effect of their own credulity. This Sir Oliver was Governor of the Castles of Marlborough and Devizes 14 Edward III. Chief Justice of Chester 17th of that reign, and died on the Thursday before the Purification in that year, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Lord Zouch, one son and two daughters; namely, John, Elizabeth, and Joan. It was found by inquisition after his death, that he died seised, *inter alia*, of the manor of Codford in Wilts; that John, his son, had died during his life without issue; that Elizabeth, his daughter, was also dead, having left an only daughter, Mary, by her husband, Sir John de Curson, of the age of nine years; and that Joan, the younger daughter, was still living: and it was of course returned, that the said Joan, and Mary, the daughter of Elizabeth, were coheirs to Sir Oliver. This Mary was married to Stephen de Tumby,^b but died without issue 23 Edward III. being then only fourteen years of age, so that her purparty devolved to Joan her aunt, who thus became sole heir. She married, 1. Sir Roger le Strange, of Knokyn,^e by whom no issue appears; and 2. Sir Miles de Stapleton, of Bedal.

It seems, from various public records, that Sir Oliver de Ingham, about the 14th of Edward II. made a temporary feoffment of the manor of East Codford, for some purpose not explained; it returned, however, to his heir; and, 24 Edward III. a writ was addressed to the escheator, commanding him, having first received security for the performance of service, to deliver to Joan, who had been the wife of Roger le Straunge, daughter and heir of Oliver de Ingham, full seisin of two parts of the manor of East Codford, with the advowson of the church there; and the same year Elizabeth, the widow of Sir Oliver, died seised of the remaining third part of this manor, which she held in dower; on which the whole was again united, and in the following year a fine was levied, by which the manor of Codford and other lands were acknowledged to be the right of Milo de Stapleton and Joan his wife, with remainder to John de Stapleton, son of Milo and Isolda his wife; remainder to the right heirs of Joan. This arrangement, however, did not take effect; for by an inquisition taken 1 Richard II. it appears that the above Joan, then widow of Sir Miles Stapleton, died seised of the manor of Codeford, leaving another Sir Miles Stapleton her son and heir. She was buried with her husband in the church of Ingham in Norfolk; and a brass on the tomb, which is now lost, represented her as rather a tall and interesting figure, by no means advanced in years. The following inscription is recorded in the Norfolk Sepulchral Brasses, by Cotman.

^b Abbrev. placito.^e Inquis. post. mort.^d Bloomfield's Norfolk.^e Sic. Dugd. Baron.

“Priez pour les almes Monsieur Miles de Stapleton et Dame Johane sa femme, fille de Monsieur Oliver de Ingham . . . foundours de ceste maison, q’e Dieu de leur almes ait pitee.”

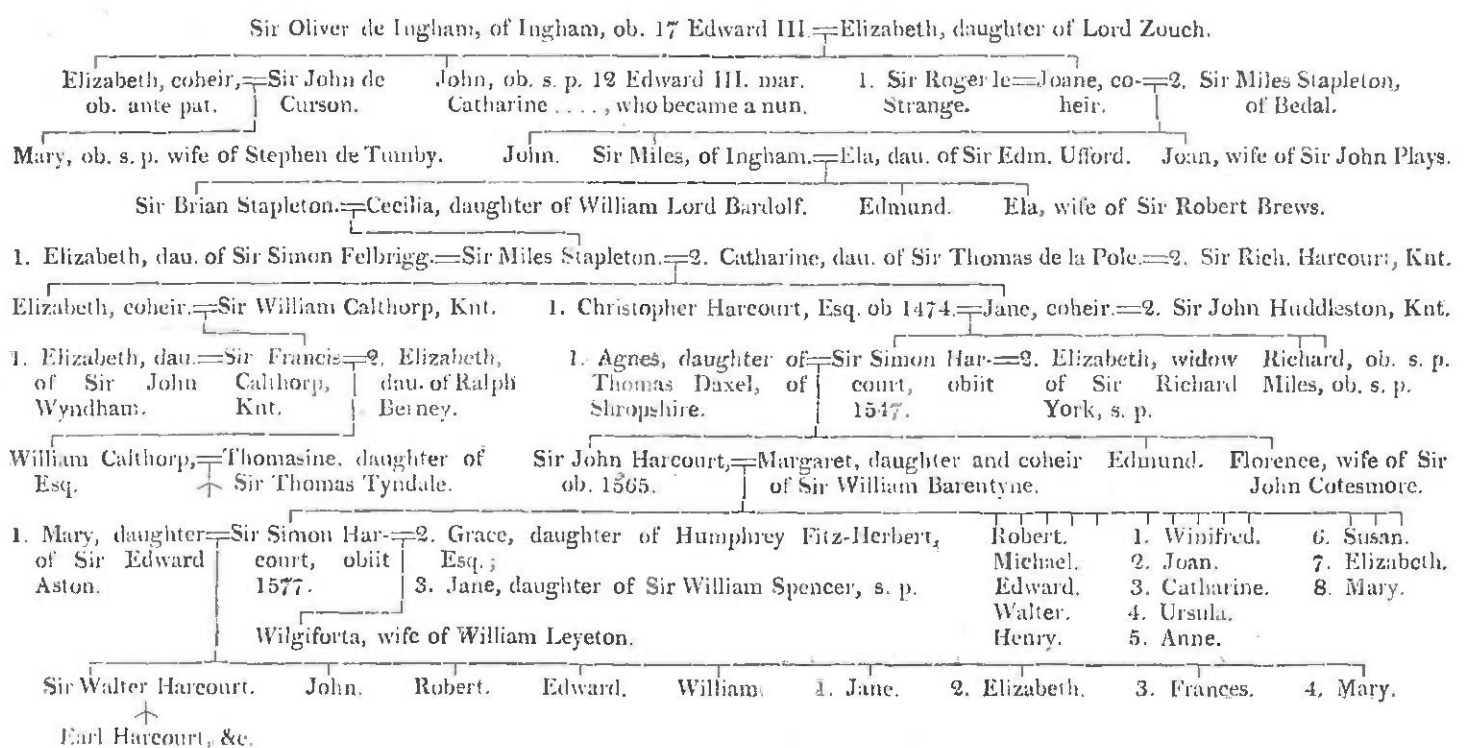
Sir Miles Stapleton, the second of that name, presented to the church of Codford in 1403, 4 Henry IV. and died 5 Henry V. leaving Sir Brian Stapleton his son and heir. This Sir Brian, also, will be found among the patrons of the church. He died in 1438, leaving a third Sir Miles his son and heir. He also died seised of the lordship of Codford in 1466, and leaving two daughters his coheirs; namely, 1. Elizabeth, married to Sir William Calthorp; and 2. Joan, who was married, 1. to Christopher Harcourt, Esq.; and 2. to Sir John Huddleston, of Millum Castle in Cumberland. Catharine, the second wife of Sir Miles Stapleton, was, by fine levied 34 Henry VI. jointly enfeoffed in this manor. She survived him, and married, secondly, Sir Richard Harcourt, of Ellenhale in Staffordshire, father of Christopher, who married the younger daughter and coheir. Between these two coheirs, the manors and lands of their father were divided. Accordingly, in 7 Edw. IV. A. D. 1468, Sir William Calthorp, Knt. and Elizabeth his wife, and Christopher Harcourt, Esq. and Joan his wife, are returned as holding the manor of Codford St. Mary and the advowson of that church.^f Sir William Calthorpe presented to this living in 1487; but afterwards we find the whole manor and patronage descending in the line of Harcourt. Sir Simon Harcourt, eldest surviving son of Christopher, having distinguished himself at the Battle of the Spurs in 1513, received the honour of knighthood for his bravery. In 30 Henry VIII. A. D. 1539, he was summoned to shew by what right he held the manor of Codeford in Wilts;^g and dying 1547, left Sir John Harcourt his son and heir, whom we have in our *Institutiones* as patron of Codford, and who died in 1565, leaving Sir Simon his son and heir. This Sir Simon Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, cō Oxon, was patron of the church in 1572, and died July 27, 1577, leaving Sir Walter his eldest son and heir.

Having thus traced the descent of the manor from the Conquest to more modern times, I shall give as much of the latter part of the pedigree of its lords as may appear necessary to elucidate what has been said; reserving a full account of the coheirs of Waleran for future consideration.

^f Vincent MSS.

^g Jones Memorand.

PEDIGREE of INGHAM.

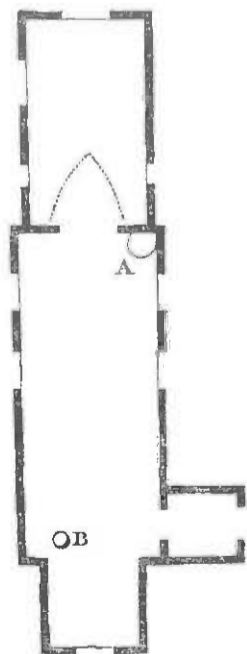


Of the under-tenants, or possessors of land within this manor, we find several at an early period. In 17 Edward II. we find Robert Russell and Elena his wife holding lands here; also John Serich is mentioned at the same time; and above all, our inexplicable knight Sir Robert le Bor had then obtained certain possessions in this place. In that and the following year he founded his chantry for four priests in the church of Hill Deverill, the care and patronage of which he gave to the priory of St. Radegund at Longlete, and endowed it, among other lands, with pasture in East Codford for two horses, eight oxen, twelve pigs, and two hundred and sixty sheep, *in auxilium sustentationis quatuor capellanorum*; and for which the prior, 17 Edward II. paid a fine of twenty shillings for himself and convent. I suspect this Sir Robert le Bor to be an *extraneus* in our county, perhaps brought in by the Inghams, as the only other person of the name which I have been able to find is John le Bor, who in 1322 was presented by Sir Oliver de Ingham to the rectory of this parish. I am inclined to think, from the number of feoffments and other transactions in which Robert was engaged, that he was by profession a lawyer; and in a deed among the Longleat papers, 19 Edward II. he signs himself “*Robertus le Boor, Seneschallus D’ni Hugonis Dispenser, Comitum Wynton.*”

In later times, *viz.* 43 Elizabeth, Robert Bingham, Esq. died seised in fee of one messuage, eighty-seven acres of land, &c. in East Codford; and one messuage, eighty acres of land, &c. in West Codford and Ashton Giffard, held of Sir Giles Mompesson, then a minor; and leaving a son Robert his heir.

THE HERMITAGE.

East of this village is an elevated and projecting point of the Down, which is clothed with wood on the side towards Codford, round the outsides of which are eight venerable yew trees. These, from the situation which they occupy, would appear to have been planted by hand, and, by their age and size, to have long survived all their brethren of the forest. This projection is called, in old maps of Wilts, HERMITAGE HILL, and the view from above the wood is fine, taking in the vale of Wily from Codford to Warminster, with Cley Hill in the back-ground. Favourable as these circumstances are, we should not, perhaps, have supposed that this spot had ever been devoted to religious seclusion, had not the registers of the See of Sarum afforded us undoubted evidence of the fact, as the name of the hermit is there mentioned.^b



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	21	9	13	1
Nave	36	0	14	2
A Pulpit.				
B Font.				

^b Mr. Offer told me he had ascertained the name of the hermit, but on searching his numerous MS. papers, I have not as yet been able to discover it.

The Church, as its name implies, is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a Rectory in the Deanery of Wily, valued in the King's books at £18. The patronage is in St. John's College, Oxford, by purchase about the year 1640.

This rectory was always in the patronage of the ancient lords of the manor, who, as we have already seen, succeeded in uninterrupted descent from the Conquest to the year 1577, between which and 1645 it was purchased by St. John's College, the present patrons.

It was valued in 1291 at £6. 13s. 4d. *per annum*; in 15 Edward III. at £6. 18s.; and in the King's books, according to Ecton and Bacon, at £18. But I must here notice another disagreement between them and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, in which it is returned at only £14. 11s. 3d. This difference is so great, that I cannot account for it by any ordinary supposition; and must therefore leave it as I find it.

The church is ancient and built of stone, with a low embattled turret, without aisles or chantry. The chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch springing from low circular columns with rudely ornamented capitals; the pulpit of wood, old, and neatly carved; and the font entirely plain. Over the East window, without, is the date, 1622, and the letters I. M. These, most probably, are the initials of John Mompesson, who was then rector, and who either repaired or rebuilt the chancel.

South of the altar, within the rails, is a tomb with a canopy over it, supported by two arches and three columns in front, in what may be called the Italian style, and of course not very ancient. On the tomb once lay two recumbent figures, now broken and gone; nor could I find any inscription; but from the time of its erection, and the shield sculptured on the tomb, I think it must be attributed to the above John Mompesson, who died in 1645. The arms are, *Mompesson*, a lion rampant, charged on the shoulder with a martlet or pinzon, impaling the following coat: 1. a fesse between three heads erased; 2. five lozenges in fesse; 3. three lions passant in pale; 4. as the first. The colours not known.

There are only two tablets in this church.

1. On the South wall:

“To the memory of JOHN, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Ingram, who was for 27 years churchwarden, and died July 3, 1785, aged 71 years.”

“Also of ELIZABETH, his wife, who died December 20, 1814, aged 79 years.”

2. Of white marble, on the North wall of the chancel:

Juxta deponuntur exuviae
 JOSHUÆ WINTER, S. T. B.
 Collegii Divi Johannis Bapt. Oxon. olim Socii,
 hujus Ecclesiae Rectoris;
 Qui per annos xxv Verbi Divini fidus interpretes,
 hujusce pagi incolis piè sanctèque versatus,
 Die XIII Febr. A. D. MDCCCXVI obiit,
 ætatis suæ LXXII.
 Elizabetha, vidua superstes, mœrens posuit.

Of grave-stones two only are legible:

1. To the memory of the Rev. SAMUEL BLUNDELL, late Rector, who died 1741.”

2. (Arms : Erm. on a chev. engrailed, three leopard's heads, impaling a demi-lion rampant.)

H. S. E.

MARIA CREED, Vidua Guil. Creed, S. T. P.

Hujus parochiæ Rectoris, Wiltoniæ Archidiaconi,
Eccl. Cath. Sarum Residentiarii,

in Academiâ Oxoniensi Theologiæ Professoris Regii,
et Ædis Chr. Canonici ; atque ibidem sepulti.

Illa verò hîc inter Liberos cineres suos recondi voluit,
duas scilicet Marias infantas denatas :

Johannem primogenitum C. C. C. Ox. Discip. et A. Bac.
immatura nimis morte præreptum,

ab amicis merito defletum, omnibus desideratum :

Carolus, egregiæ indolis juvenem :

et Eliz. Joh'is Powell, Gen. viduam.

Gulielmus Creed, Med. D. et C. C. C. Oxon. Socius,

Saxum hoc consecravit memoriæ Matris optimæ ;

quæ post vitam ad An. LXXVII productam

animam Cælo reddidit

Mar. XXIX. An. Dom. MDCCII.²²

Of this Dr. William Creed a further account will be given under the Institutions,

The Parish Register begins in 1660, and contains nothing remarkable.

The Charities are 12s. *per annum* to the poor, by the gift of Mrs. Mary Wort about the year 1706, and payable out of certain tenements in the village. This parish has also an equal right to the advantages of Stockton Alms House, founded by John Topp, Esq. as will more fully appear when I describe that parish.

Here ends the HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY ; but, in order to render our Map more complete, I have added, for the purpose of locality, the following parishes, being disjointed portions of other Hundreds ; *viz.*

SHERRINGTON, locally situated in BRANCH AND DOLE HUNDRED.

STOCKTON, situated in the HUNDRED OF ELSTUB AND EVERLEY.

FISHERTON DE LA MERE, situated in the HUNDRED OF WARMINSTER

PARISH OF SHERRINGTON,

IN

BRANCH AND DOLE HUNDRED.

SHERRINGTON, anciently written *Scarentone*, and *Scarnetone*, and by the Saxons *Scarn-tune*, is situated next to Boyton in the vale of Wily, and is an independent parish and lordship. It is bounded on the North by the Wily, which divides it from Codford St. Peter; East by Stockton; South, by Chicklade, in the Hundred of Dunworth; and West, by Boyton. It is within the Hundred of Branch and Dole, but is described here on account of its locality. It is distant from Hindon four miles and a quarter N. E. by N. and about three miles and a quarter S. E. from Heytesbury. The whole parish is about 800 acres. Its resident population in 1801 was 134; in 1811, 133; and in 1821, 165.

At the Norman Survey, Osbern Giffard, who had obtained a large grant of lands in this neighbourhood, is returned as holding two manors of the name of Scarentone, of five hides each. One of these is undoubtedly the present Sherrington, which we know to have descended in the family of Giffard till their final attainder; but the other is less certain. It may however be conjectured with much probability, to be a part of the same lordship, and now included with it.

As it seems impossible to distinguish the *Scarentones* of Domesday, I shall give them both in this place.

1. “*Ipse OSBERNUS (Giffard) tenet SCARENTONE. ALGAR tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatarum et dimidium. De eâ sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 5 servi, et 2 villani, cum dimidio carucatæ. Ibi dimidium molini reddit 7 solidos et 6 denarios. Et 6 acræ prati, et 60 acræ pasturæ, et 40 acræ silvæ. Valuit 4 libras; modo 100 solidos.*”

“The same OSBERNUS (Giffard) holds SCARENTONE. ALGAR held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are two plough-lands and a half. Four hides and a half are in demesne, where are two plough-lands, and five servants. Two villagers occupy half a plough-land. Half a mill pays seven shillings and six-pence. Here are six acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, and forty acres of wood. It was valued at four pounds, now at one hundred shillings.”

2. “*Ipse OSBERNUS tenet SCARENTONE. SMALO tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 5 hidis. Terra est 2 carucatarum et dimidium. De eâ sunt in dominio 4 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 5 servi. Et 2 villani cum dimidio carucatæ. Ibi dimidium molini reddit 7 solidos et 6 denarios. Et 6 acræ prati, et 60 acræ pasturæ, et 40 acræ silvæ. Et in Wiltune 1 burgensis reddit 3 solidos. Valuit 4 libras; modo 110 solidos.*”

“OSBERNUS holds SCARENTONE. SMALO held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at five hides. Here are two plough-lands and a half. Four hides and a half are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and five servants. Two villagers occupy half a plough-land. Half a mill pays

seven shillings and six-pence. Here are six acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, and forty acres of wood. And a burgage in Wilton pays to the manor three shillings. It was valued at four pounds; now at one hundred shillings."

Every reader must be struck by the extreme similarity in the valuations of these two *Scarentones*. The land, the value, the servants, &c. are precisely the same in both; they differ only in the names of the former Saxon lords, and in the burgage tenement paying three shillings to the manor of Smalo, which is not mentioned under that of Algar. Even the profits of the mill are equally divided between the two manors; and it is a very natural supposition, that Scarentone, being originally one lordship, was divided equally by coheirship or some other cause. That Sherrington was actually one property in early Saxon times, is, I think, evident from the following record in the venerable chartulary of the Abbey of Wilton.

"These are the bounds of the ten hides of land at Scearntune. First, at Odenford, thence behind the column Eastward, and so up and along Wily way; thence to Grimesditch, and along the ditch to Wolfhere's vale; from that vale Westward to Bradanleaga (or the broad field); thence Westward from that vale, and by the Linch (or bank of boundary), to the old Olive-tree (or Oil-tree); and thence to the middle of Wiredeslea (or the field of Wirede); and thence to Mædenbeorge (or Maiden hill), and so at length to the Wily."

This Scarentune, from its proximity to the Wily and Grimesditch, would appear to be certainly the Sherrington of our own times; but how it became separated from the monastery of Wilton, is a question which I cannot pretend to solve. It was given to that monastery by King Edgar, together with North Newton, Baverstock, Frystefeld, Hwætine, and Defereal. Of these, the monastery had also lost Deverill before the conquest, and perhaps at the same time with Sherrington.

The grant of King Edgar conveying these lands is dated *anno Incarnationis* 968, and concludes with a terrible anathema against any one who should venture to convert them to other uses. "Si quis autem hanc nostram donationem in aliud quàm constituimus transferre voluerit, privatus consortio sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ, æternis Barathri incendiis lugubris, jugiter cum Judâ Christi proditore ejusque complicibus puniatur. Si non satisfactione emendaverit congruâ, quod contra nostrum deliquit decretum."

Despairing of filling up the vacancy in the history of this place between the reign of Edgar and the Conquest, I must return to the latter period, when we find it bestowed on Osbern Giffard, one of the Norman followers of the Conqueror.

Three persons of this family are mentioned in Domesday, and there are strong reasons to suppose that they were nearly related; yet after a close examination of the Norman as well as English historians of that period, I have not been able to make out their affinity.

Walter Giffard, from whom descended the Earls of Buckingham of that name, has been considered under Maiden Bradley; *Berenger Giffard*, who obtained a grant of Fonthill, will be properly treated of in the history of that parish; our business at present is with *Osbern Giffard*, who obtained twelve manors in Wilts, besides many in other counties, and among the rest, the two *Scarentones* of five hides each, and both of which together appear to have been the *Scearntune*, rated at ten hides, which King Edgar, about 100 years before, had given to the church of Wilton.

The history of these early possessors of Sherrington identifies itself with that of the ancient Barons Giffard, of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire, where they had a large and well fortified castle.

I am not prepared to shew from actual record that they ever resided at Sherrington; yet I must call the attention of the reader to a curious artificial mount, west of the church, the usual situation for the lord's residence. Its diameter at the top is 100 feet, and here building stones have been found. This mount, which is circular, is upwards of 100 feet high, and a very copious spring rising near its base forms a pool on one side of it; while an ancient ditch

which completely surrounds it, is even yet capable of being filled from the pool so as to render the mount inaccessible except by a drawbridge. That this was a keep or strong hold of early Norman times there can be no doubt. It served perhaps during those disturbances with which our history abounds, as a place of strength and protection; in more peaceable times as the baronial court of the lord, and the prison for his offending tenants; and occasionally, as a lodge when he visited his possessions in this county.

I repeat, that I have no proof for all this; yet, when it is considered that the Giffards held Sherrington from the conquest to near the end of the reign of Edward II. and that they held it always in *demesne* and in *capite*, without any superior or inferior feoffment, I think those who are most acquainted with ancient tenures and customs will not entirely condemn my supposition.

The immediate successor of Osbern was,

Elias Giffard, who, 22 Henry I. jointly with Ala his wife, gave certain lands to the Abbey of St. Peter, in Gloucester. To him succeeded,

Elias Giffard, whose grant to the monks of Gloucester for the good of his soul and that of Berta his wife, has been noticed under Boyton. This grant was confirmed by his son Walter, yet we find he was succeeded by another son of his own name, but whether in consequence of the death of Walter without issue, or of his not being really the heir, we are not informed.

Elias Giffard, who thus succeeded in 5 Henry II.* paying 100 marks for his relief, had livery of his father's lands. He recovered some of his father's grants to the monks of Gloucester, and 12 Henry II. upon assessing the aid to marry Maud the king's daughter, he certified that he held nine knight's fees, and paid accordingly. He died 2 Richard I. when William Mareschall gave 140 marks for the custody of his lands during the minority of the heir; having obtained also a moiety of the lands of Walter Giffard, Earl of Bucks.

Thomas Giffard succeeded to Elias, and 6 Richard I. paid scutage nine pounds, for the nine fees which this family held, towards the king's redemption from captivity. He was succeeded by,

Elias Giffard, a name which seems to have been a favourite in this branch of the family. In 13 John he paid scutage for the nine fees above mentioned. In the 18th year of that reign, having joined the rebellious barons, all his lands in Wilts and other counties were granted to Bartholomew Peche; but upon the restoration of peace under Henry III. his estates were again restored. In 26 Henry III. being then aged, he paid 70 marks to the King to be excused attending him into Gascony, and died 33 Henry III. seised of the manor of Sherrington, and leaving John Giffard his son and heir then 17 years of age.

John Giffard, on his coming of full age, had livery of his paternal lands. He was frequently employed between the 41st and 46th of Henry III. in the wars against the Welsh, but soon after taking part with the rebellious barons, was one of those excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury for their depredations, in the 48th year of that reign. In the following year, however, he obtained the royal pardon, on account, as the patent expresses it, of "his good services in the battle of Evesham;" and the next year, namely, 50 Henry III. as a further mark of royal favour, he had licence to hunt in all the King's forests this side the Trent.

In the 9th of Edward I. he obtained a charter of free warren for his manors of Sherrington, Ashton, and others in Wilts,—a proof, I conceive, that he sometimes at least visited them; and the following year, being in the Welsh expedition, he had the good fortune to slay Llewellyn, the last King of Wales, whose head he sent to his own sovereign. In the next year he founded Gloucester Hall, in Oxford, and being summoned as Baron Giffard, of Brimsfield, from the

* Rot. Pip.

23rd to the 27th of Edward I. he ended a life of great activity on the 5th Cal. June at Boyton, and was buried at Malmsbury, leaving John his son and heir 13 years of age.

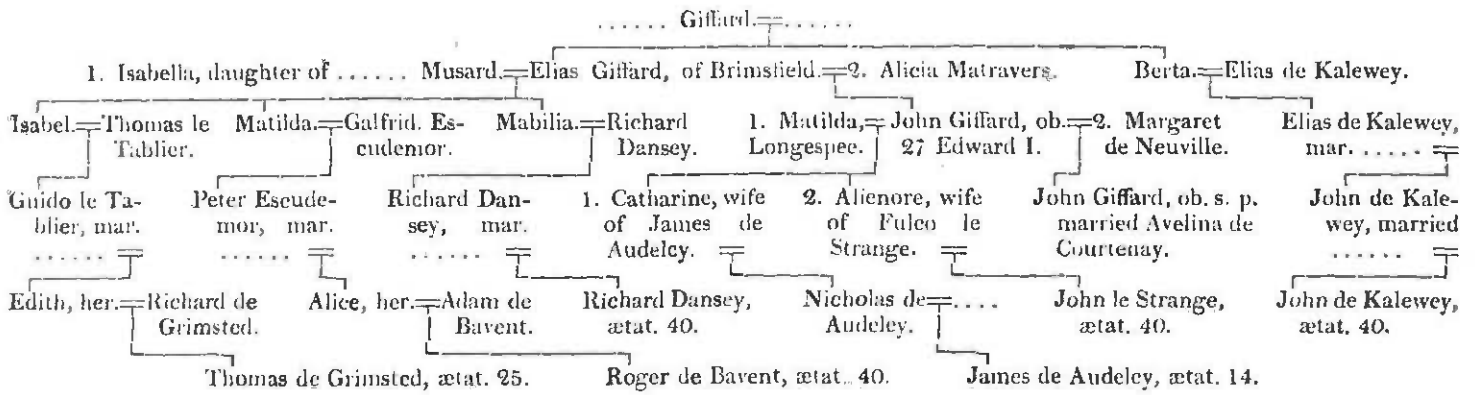
John Giffard the elder, of whom we have been speaking, married, first, Maude, the young widow of William Longespee, and daughter and heir of Walter de Clifford; who, in 55 Henry III. made a grievous complaint by petition to the King, that her husband had taken her by violence, confined her in his castle of Brimsfield, and married her against her consent. This he denied, but was compelled to pay a fine of 300 marks; with permission, however, to retain his wife, provided she made no further complaint. By her he had three daughters, who were coheirs to the immense property of their mother. A curious trial occurred 20 Edward I. after the death of this lady, which may throw some light upon the legal practices of those days. John Giffard had been summoned to answer to a plea respecting some lands in the Barony of Clifford, which he held in right of his wife. He replied that he could not plead without the children he had by her, and that two of them, Matilda and Alianore, were under age. The sheriff therefore was ordered to produce the bodies of the said Matilda and Alianore, at Salop, fifteen days after Michaelmas next, that they might be viewed in court; and Matilda came, and was found to be under age as alleged, and the trial, of course, was postponed.

Many good authorities give to this Sir John Giffard, as second wife, Alicia Matravers, who died without issue; but others make this Alicia to be his mother, and the second wife of his father. This point, I fear, cannot now be decided, but the latter opinion is the more consistent with the records, and I give it in the pedigree on the authority of the *Lansdown MSS.* No. 860. The last wife, however, was certainly Margaret de Nova Villa, or Neuville, to marry whom he had a dispensation from Pope Honorius IV. which seems to imply some previous affinity. By her he left an only son and heir:

John Giffard, who is often called *le Rych* from his great possessions, and who succeeded his father as lord of Sherrington. He was created a Knight of the Bath 31 Edward I.; and in 9 Edward II. was made Constable of the Castles of Glamorgan and Morgannoe, in which year also he is returned in the *Nomina Villarum* as lord of this place. In the 13th of that reign we find him serving in Scotland, but, shortly after, joining the other barons against the Spencers, he was taken prisoner in the unfortunate battle of Burrough-bridge; all his lands forfeited, and himself drawn and hanged at Gloucester 15 Edward II. He had married Avelina, daughter of Hugh de Courtenay, but died without issue, and his wife did not long survive him.

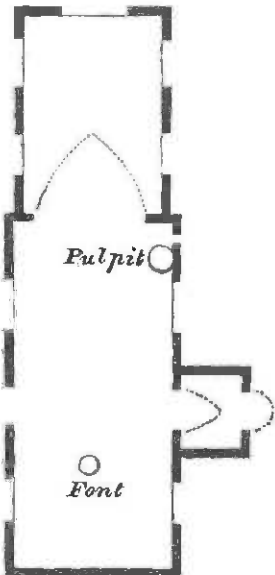
Margaret his mother lived some time after, and had a few of the estates in dower, but Sherrington was not among the number; that, with most of the forfeited lands, was immediately granted by the weak monarch to his favourite Spencers. Their triumph is well known to have been short, and on their summary execution 19 Edward II. all their ill-gotten possessions were again at the disposal of the Crown. At this time the Queen and Mortimer having seized the reigns of government, granted Sherrington, with many other lands which had been the ancient patrimony of Giffard, to Sir John Matravers. He also soon felt the uncertainty of his tenure, though he ultimately succeeded in conveying these lands to his posterity; for in 4 Edward III. on that prince coming to full power, he caused strict inquiry to be made into the mismanagement of his mother and her paramour; and one consequence was the inquisition which was held that year respecting the lands and heirs of the late John Giffard, of Brimsfield, with a design of making restoration. The result of that inquisition will be in some measure explained by the following pedigree:

PEDIGREE of GIFFARD.



By the above inquisition, John de Kalewey, or, as he is sometimes called John de Caillewe, was found to be heir of the *whole blood*; Thomas de Grimsted, Roger de Bavent, and Richard Dansey, heirs of the *half blood*; and John le Strange, and James de Audeley, heirs also of the *half blood*, and coheirs of Matilda Longespee, the first wife of John Giffard the elder.

From this period the descent of Sherrington differs nothing from that of Boyton. It was included in the purchase which Sir John Matravers made of John de Caillewe the heir, and in his subsequent forfeiture, with Gournay and others, for the part they took against the unfortunate Edward II. and was granted again 11 Edward III. to Sir Maurice de Berkeley, who, by fine levied, conveyed it to feoffees, to the intent that they should settle it on the issue of said Sir John Matravers by his first wife Ela de Berkeley. On the reversion of his attainder in 25 Edward III. this settlement took effect. It thence passed with Eleanor his granddaughter and heiress to Sir John Fitz-Alan, from whom it descended regularly to Henry last Earl of Arundel. He in 1562 sold it to Richard Lambert, of London, Esq. from whom it has passed in regular descent to A. B. Lambert, Esq. of Boyton, the present possessor.



THE CHURCH.

Chancel	21 6 long; 15 4 wide.
Nave	37 0 long; 18 4 wide.

The Church is a small one, but adequate to the population. It has neither turret nor side aisles. On the North porch are the arms of Lambert impaling Dunch. This circumstance, and the date 1624 on the East end without, seem to imply that it was mostly re-built about that time. The chancel is separated from the nave by a wide pointed arch. The font plain and octagonal; and there is nothing in this edifice which calls for particular observation.

The Church is a Rectory in the Deanery of Wily, valued in the King's Books at £11. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and the patronage has always been in the lord of the manor, now A. B. Lambert, Esq. of Boyton.

The only sepulchral memorials, now almost illegible, are,

1. A grave-stone : Mary, daughter of Lambert, aged months.
2. A grave-stone : Dier, ob. 1657.
3. A grave-stone : two marks of figures with labels and shields, but the brasses gone.

It appears from the Chantry Roll in the Augmentation Office, that before the Reformation this Church had a *lamp* and an *obit*; the former given by some unknown person, the latter by the ancestors of the Lord Broke.

“ John Carter, parson there, holdith $1\frac{1}{2}$ acr. arable land in the corn fields which were given for and towards the maintenance of a lamp yerely within the said church for ever, but by whom it is not knowen, and payeth yerely 16*d*.”

“ The ancestors of the Lord Broke gave one lytell meadow at Fowles-slowe, containing by estimation $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, now in the tenure of Robert Thresher, for the maintenance of an obit, yerely within the said church for ever, and payeth yerely, over and besides 12*d*. ; yerely to the Dean of Westminster, 8*s*.”

Charitable donations in this parish to poor persons not receiving parochial relief :

	<i>£</i> .
Charles II. Rev. Henry Gregory gave the interest of - - - -	30
James II. Rev. Thomas Lambert Ditto - - - -	20
George II. Edmund Lambert, Esq. Ditto - - - -	10
George II. Mrs. Anne Lambert Ditto - - - -	10
	£.70

This sum produced *£3 per annum* for the above charitable purpose, but *£3* having been lost by some means not now known, it is reduced to *£2. 13*s*. 7*d*. per annum*, which is duly distributed.

PARISH OF STOCKTON,

IN

ELSTUB AND EVERLEY HUNDRED.

THIS village is next to Sherrington on the banks of the Wily, though in the broken Hundred of Elstub and Everley; and is described in this place on account of its locality.

Stockton is distant 5 miles N. E. from Hindon, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. E. from Heytesbury. The parish contains about 1500 acres. It is bounded on the North by Codford St. Mary; East, by Fisherton de la Mere; West, by Sherrington; and South, by Chilmark and Fonthill-Bishop's.

The resident population in 1801 was 224; in 1811, 224; and in 1821, 267.

Stockton was the property of the monks of St. Swithin of Winchester, at a time, I believe, beyond the reach of any existing record. I have been anxious to ascertain, in every possible case, the first grants of those lands in our county which were held by religious houses; but this one I must confess has baffled my research. The origin of that religious house itself is, indeed, buried in remote antiquity. The monks were fond of dating its foundation from Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, about the year 169;^a but, rejecting this as fabulous, we must even then carry it back to Kynegils, the first Christian King of the West Saxons, who began his reign in the year 611. From this time downwards we have in Dugdale, Rudborne, Leland, and other writers, a long catalogue of royal and noble benefactors to the Old Minster of Winchester; but neither in them nor in any collection of public or private records, have I have been able to find the grant of Stockton.

That it had, however, been given to the monks of Winchester before the Norman conquest, is evident from the following account of it in Domesday:

TERRA EPISCOPI WINTONIENSIS.

Hæc sunt de victu Monachorum.

“*Idem EPISCOPUS tenet STOTTUNE. T. R. E. geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 6 carucatæ. De ipsâ terrâ sunt in dominio 3 hidæ, et dimidium, et ibi 2 carucatæ, et 3 servi. Ibi 4 villani, et 6 bordarii, cum 2 carucatis. Ibi molinus de 10 solidis, et 10 acræ prati. Pastura 5 quarantencæ longa et 2 lata, et 40 acræ silvæ. De eadem terrâ tenet RICHERUS 2 hidas, et ANSCHITIL 2 hidas et dimidium. Hoc manerium quando Episcopus recepit valebat 8 libras. Modo dominium valet 100 solidos, et 10 denarios. Quod homines tenent valet 4 libras. Terra quam tenuerunt non poterat ab ecclesiâ T. R. E. separari.*”

LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

For the maintenance of the Monks.

“The BISHOP holds STOTTUNE. It was assessed T. R. E. at 10 hides. Here are 6 plough-lands. Three hides and a half are in demesne, where are two plough-lands and three servants. Four villagers, and six borderers occupy two plough-lands. Here is a mill of the value of

^a Tho. Rudborne Hist. Winton.

ten shillings, and ten acres of meadow. The pasture is five furlongs in length, and two broad, and there are forty acres of wood. RICHERUS holds two hides of this land, and ANSCHITIL two hides and a half. When the Bishop received this manor it was worth eight pounds. The demesne is now worth five pounds and ten-pence, and what the men possess four pounds. The land which they held could not be separated from the church (as in the time of King Edward)."

Two points in the above account may be noticed. First, that this manor had suffered nothing by the Norman invasion, as was the case with many, but on the contrary had improved in value under the present Bishop, who was Walkeline, from eight pounds to nine pounds and ten-pence; ^b and, secondly, that the two Saxons, who held good estates under the manor, could not be compelled to perform military service, or, in the words of the record, "be separated from the Church," in the time of Edward the Confessor; a clear proof that it was an old grant at that time, and not a new one at the conquest.

From the Norman Survey to the Reformation, the history of Stockton may be comprised in few words. It is occasionally mentioned in the public records, and always with a reference to its proprietors, the Monks of St. Swithin. Thus we find it among the lands confirmed to those Monks by Bull of Pope Innocent. ^c A charter of 17 John alludes to the knight's fee held by the Monks of St. Swithin, at *Stokton*. ^d In the *Hundred Rolls*, 39 Henry III. *Jurat. dicunt quod Prior S^u Swithini, Wynton. tenet placita de namio vetito in manerio de Stocton; et similiter visum franci plegii, et tales habet libertates per donum Regis et antecessorum suorum.* ^e In *Testa de Nevill, Prior S^u Swithini, Winton, tenet villam de Stokton de vetere feoffamento, sed nescitur per quod servicium.* ^f

By a charter 29 Edward I. the Prior obtained right of free-warren in his manor of *Stokton*; ^g and in *Nomina Villarum* 9 Edward II. we find *Hundred de Ellestubbe, Villa de Stokton, unde Dominus Prior S^u Swithini, de Winton*. I am not informed from what place or circumstance this broken hundred derived its name, but the Prior was lord of the hundred, and it was chiefly made up of lands in Wilts belonging to his church.

At the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, the Rectory of Stockton was valued at £6. 13s. 4d. and the temporalities of the Prior of St. Swithin here at £8. 10s.; and a valuation of the lands of religious houses *temp.* Henry III. preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster, gives us the following information respecting Stockton, then said to be in the Hundred of Breichelbergh, which is now part of Branch and Dole. The lord was the Prior of Winchester, who had there "rents of assize £2. 10s.; 20 *boves*, 1 *aver.*, 200 *oves*, and 50 *multones*; the value of the whole manor was estimated at £14 *per annum*, and the *Custodes Manerii* were Elias de Knoel and Thomas de Stockton."

The Prior and Convent retained this lordship, as we find the Bishop is said in *Domesday* to hold it for their use and maintenance, till the dissolution of religious houses.

The family of Topp, now extinct, were resident here before the reformation, and tenants of the manor under the Monks of St. Swithin.

^b The Bishop is said to hold the lands as superior or Abbot; the cathedral, like Canterbury and others, being Conventual, and the Monks forming the Chapter, instead of a Dean and Prebendaries.

^c Dugd. Mon. I. 950.

^d Tanner, Not. Mon.

^e Rotuli Hundred. Wiltes.

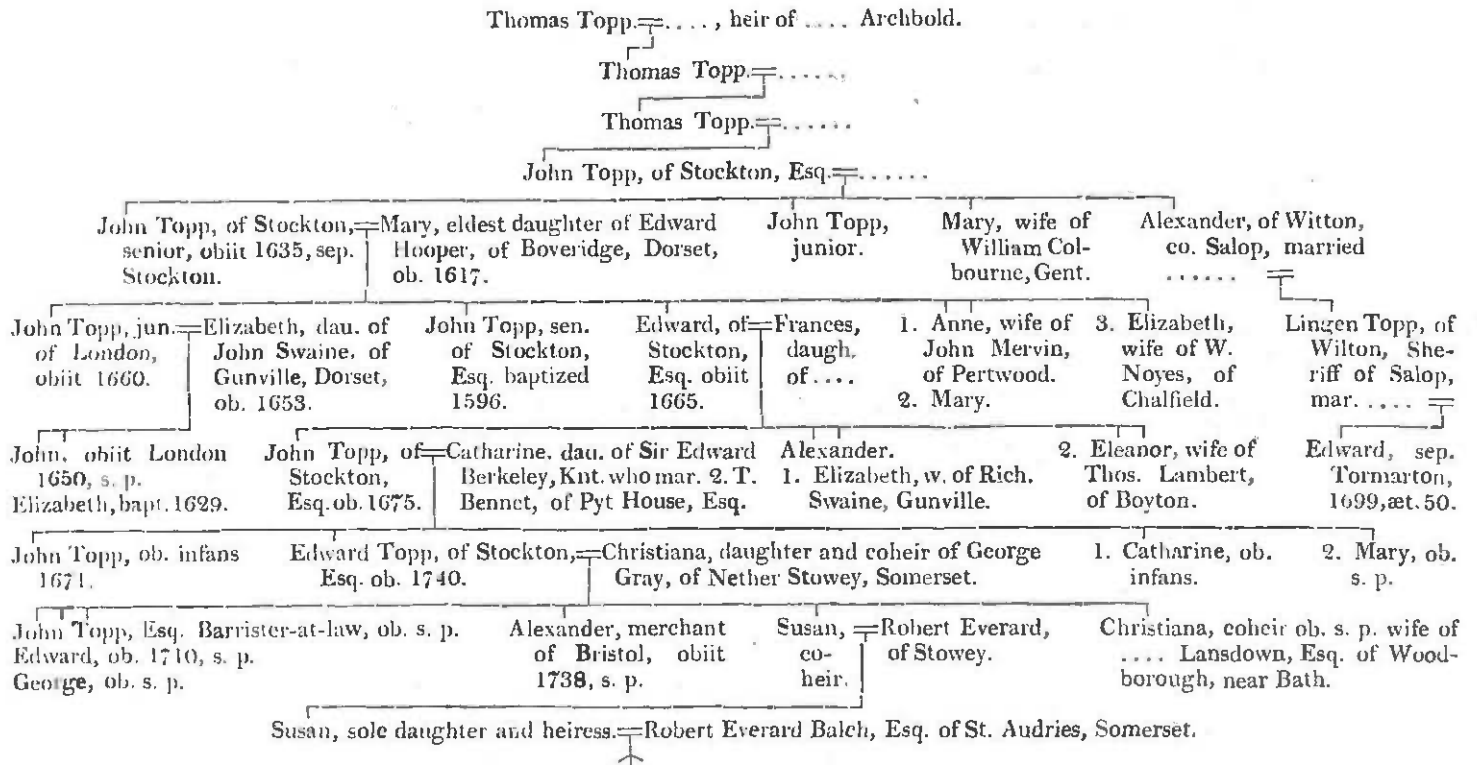
^f Testa de Nevill, Wilts.

^g Rot. Chart.

PEDIGREE of TOPP, of STOCKTON.

The following pedigree is copied from the Heralds' Visitations, as far as they reach, and afterwards continued from parish registers, and other documents.

ARMS: *Argent*, on a canton *Gules* a gauntlet clasped proper, quartering *Porte*, * *Gules*, on a chevron between three portcullis Or, five roses of the field. CREST: a gauntlet proper, grasping a hand coupée, *guttée de sang*.



* I find by the *None* Rolls, 15 Edward III. that Alexander Porte was then one of the most respectable parishioners of Stockton. Query, Was it by the heiress of that family that the quartering of *Porte* came to the Topp family?

Robert Everard Balch, Esq. to whom this property came by marriage with Susan, the sole heiress of Topp, as stated in the pedigree, sold it to the father of Harry Biggs, Esq. the present possessor.

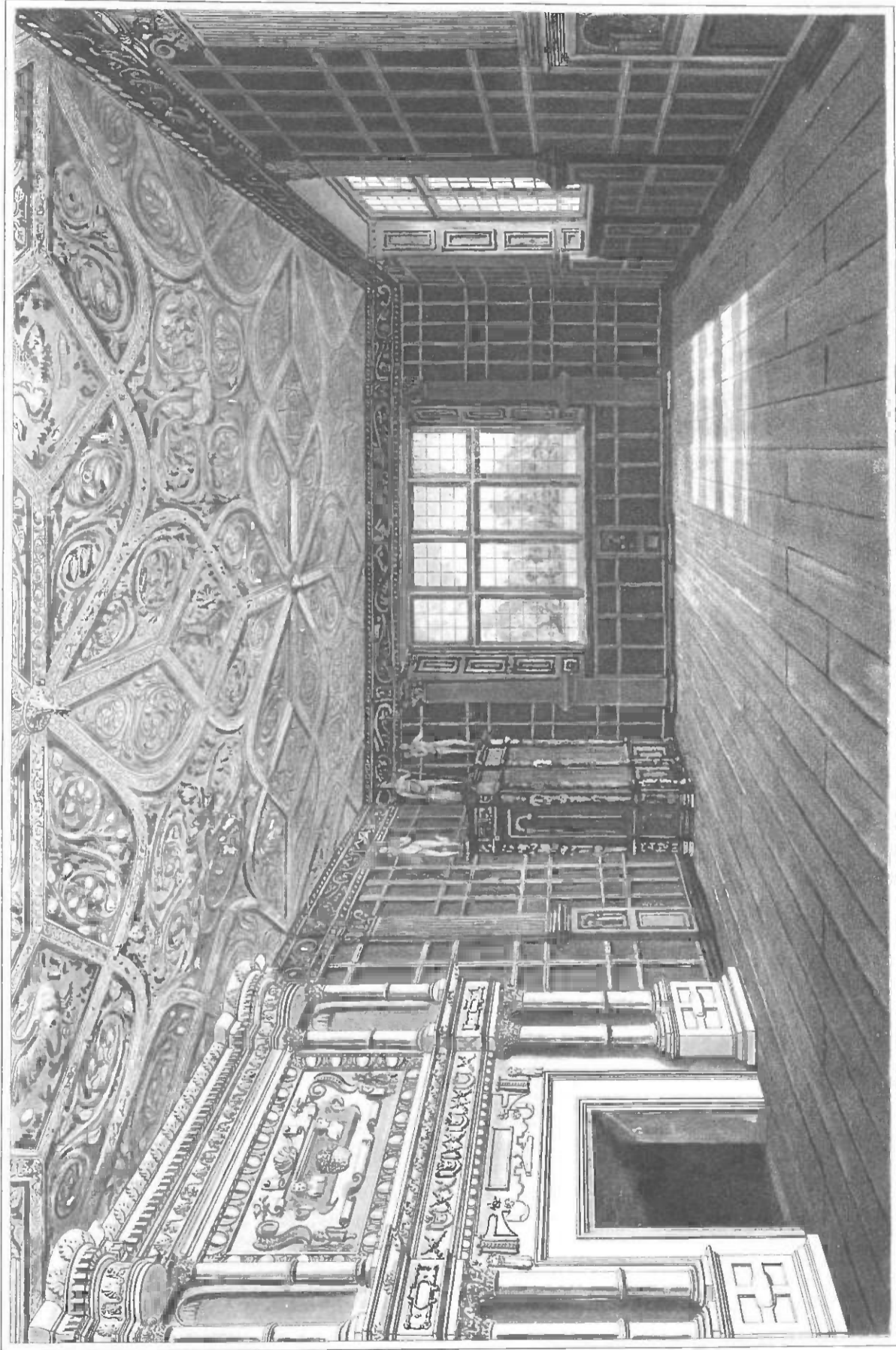
There was another family of the name of Topp settled on an estate at Tornarton, cō Gloucester, once the property of the families of De la Rivere and St. Loe. It came into the possession of George Earl of Shrewsbury by his marriage with Elizabeth, widow of St. Loe. Gilbert, son of George, was seised of it A. D. 1608; it was afterwards purchased by the Marquess of Newcastle, who conveyed to Sir Francis Topp, Bart. who was descended from the ancient family of the same name at Stockton, cō Wilts.—*Atkyns's Gloucester*, p. 783.

STOCKTON HOUSE.

This respectable mansion, now the residence of Harry Biggs, Esq. was probably built by John Topp,^b as a date in the building informs us, about the year 16 . . ; and from the style of its architecture, appears to have been erected *temp.* James I. about the same period as the house at Boyton,ⁱ which resembles it in its exterior; but it cannot boast of an interior equal to that of Stockton, where there still exists in the highest state of preservation, a most curious and beautiful room, which I have endeavoured to describe and commemorate by the annexed engraving. (*Plate XII.*)

^b John Topp died in 1635, to whom we may attribute this structure. There is a date on a stone in the house (as at Boyton), 16 . . , but unfortunately, the two last figures are defaced.

ⁱ These two families were thus connected by marriage:—Thomas Lambert, of Boyton, Esq. who died in 1692, married Eleanor, daughter of Edward Topp, of Stockton, Esq. who died in 1665.

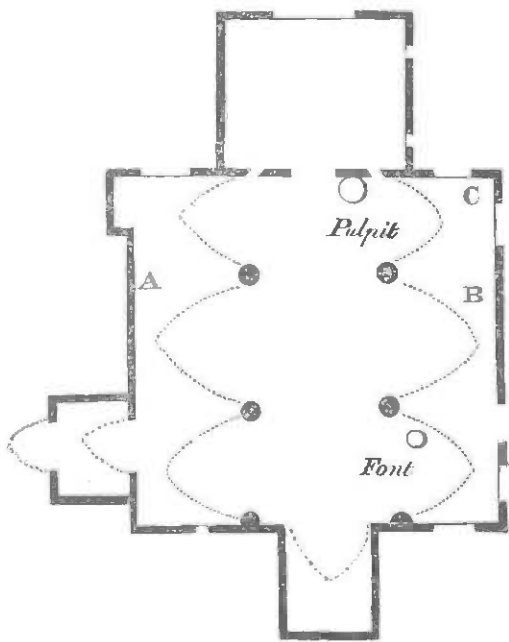


Room in Stuttgart Hof, K. Hof.

We have in this mansion another good example of that style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of James the First. Its peculiarities were a handsome porch projecting and rising to the height of two or three stories, a roof with many pointed gables, &c. In the interior of these houses we also find the porch introduced in the best apartment, as in the view of the drawing-room at Stockton. This porch seems to have been so placed to break the force of cold air issuing from the door. Another peculiarity was a rich, and frequently very heavy ceiling, divided into compartments, and ornamented with various devices.

There is another of these houses in my neighbourhood, at Everereech, near Bruton, in the same style of architecture, bearing the date of 1617, and built by the family of Hopton. Its interior was richly decorated with armorial bearings, and has also its porch of oak within the best apartment; the walls also in these rooms were usually pannelled. I am sorry to say that this last relic of James's architecture is hastening fast to ruin; but my artist (Mr. Buckler,) has secured its memory by accurate drawings.

From comparing these specimens with those in the stately hall at Longleat, we shall perceive the gradual decline of architecture from the golden reign of Elizabeth to that of James; the same also may be traced by the accurate observer in our sepulchral designs.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	16	10	long;	18 6 wide.
Nave	36	6	long;	38 0 wide.

- A Tomb of Topp.
- B Ditto of Greenhill.
- C Ditto of Potticary.

The Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is a Rectory in the Deanery of Wily, valued in the King's books at £18. 2s. 1d. It is said that an annual pension of 100s. is due from this Rectory to the Hospital of St. Cross near Winchester, by grant, it may be presumed, of one of the Bishops of Winchester, who were always Patrons of this Rectory.

It is a substantial stone building, turreted and embattled, and appears to be of some antiquity. The tower is at the West end, and the principal entrance from the North. It has two aisles, each separated from the nave by two wide and one narrow pointed arches, springing from round Norman columns. The chancel is separated from the nave by a small pointed arch of plain masonry within one of larger dimensions; two smaller arches are pierced through the wall on each side, one of which is obscured by the pulpit. The font is old, circular, and decorated with a rude moulding round its lower edge.

Suspended to the wall of the nave, above the arches of the North aisle, is a piece of iron frame-work, with some remains of faded ribbon depending from it, which in future times may cause some enquiry. It is the last memorial of a custom now quite disused, at least in this part of the country; namely, that of carrying a garland decorated with ribbons before the corpse of a young unmarried woman, and afterwards suspending it in the church. In this case, the custom, which had already grown obsolete, was revived at the particular request of a person

who was buried about thirty years ago; and the faded garland still remains where it was first placed.

In the North aisle are several monuments of the family of Topp of this place, whose pedigree has been given. One of these deserves our particular notice. Under a canopy, with two circular arches in front, springing from six pillars, and decorated at top with the arms of Topp impaling Hooper, and other devices, lie two recumbent figures, a male and female, with ruffs round their necks, and their hands joined in the attitude of prayer. There are two recesses in the back wall; in one of which are three male, and in the other three female, children, kneeling on cushions. The inscription, if there be any, is on the lower part of the tomb, and concealed, as is too often the case, by a pew which stands before it, and obscures this interesting monument. There are, however, circumstances sufficient to indicate, that the persons buried under it are, John Topp, senior, who died in 1635, and Mary his wife, daughter of Edward Hooper, of Boveridge, who died in 1617. A whole page in the parish register is devoted to this lady, her virtues and connections. From this account we learn, what is interesting to a compiler of pedigree to know, that she left two sons of the same name, John Topp, senior, and John Topp, junior; a rather singular circumstance, but which we find had occurred before in that family, no doubt from a strong partiality to the name of John, and a desire to perpetuate it.

2. In the North aisle :

A mural monument of black marble. Arms : *Topp*, impaling, *Azure*, a chevron between three pheons *Or*.

“ Extra sacros hos parietes
 jacent ex voto
 JOANNES TOPP, *Generosus*,^k ejusdem nominis junior,
 et ELIZABETHA, UXOR ejus.
 Ideoque nunc extra jacent,
 quia multum prius intrâ :
 genuina nempe pietas
 deprimendo elevat cultores,
 ascenditque deorsum.
 Extra templum jacent,
 qui tot viva Dei
 instaurârunt Templa,
 quique indies ipsum Templi Dominum
 vestierunt et cibârunt.
 Vixerunt hilariter Deo aliisque,
 et sic optimè sibi ipsis
 sublatos hos ex oculis lugent
 quotquot nôrunt,
 et non parcè Curatores Testamenti,
 qui piâ fidelitate
 hæc posuerunt Marmora,
 Anno D’ni
 MDCXIII.”

^k This word is very doubtful : it may, indeed, be any thing. The sculptor seems to have made an error, and recut it.

3. A shield of white marble against a pillar. Arms: *Topp* only.

“ALEXANDER TOPP, Citizen and Merchant of Bristol, 4th son of Edward Topp, Esq. and Christiana his wife, died 30 Jan. 1738, in y^e 41st year of his age; and at his own request was brought to Stockton, and buried near this place.”

“EDWARD TOPP, 2nd son of y^e same Edward and Christiana, who dyed in London, 24 Feb. 1740, also lies here.

“Mors janua vitæ.”

4. A tablet within the communion rails, North of the altar:

“If men should be silent, this stone shall speake the due praises of God’s grace in JOHN TERRY, lately a faythful, paynful, vigilant, and fruitful minister of God’s truth in this Church of Stockton. He was borne of substantial parentage, at Long Sutton in Hampshire; bredde a well deserving member of New Colledg in Oxford; freely presented to this charge by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Winchester, Cooper, An^o Dom. m^oxc.; and now, in his ripe age of LXX. A^o Dⁱ m^ocxv. May xxx. sleepeth happily in the publique cœmeterie of this church till the last trumpet shall awake him to a joyfull resurrection in Christ.

He livd, he learnd, he wrat, he tought;
Well, much, trwly, dwly, he brought
Hoame the lost sheepe which Christs blood bought,
Against hell’s power he stoutly fought.
Terræ terra datur, cœlum sed spiritus ornat;
Mundus habet famam, lusa Gehenna fremit.”

5. On a shield over the centre of the altar:

“Hic infra
conduntur mortales
EXUVIÆ SAMUELIS FYLER, A. M.
hujus parochiæ per quadraginta prope
annos Rectoris, et ecclesiæ Cathedralis
de Sarum Succentoris; Pastoris
fidelis, patris optimi, verà in Deum et
proximum charitate imbuti; inter
primos docti, et fidei verè
Catholicæ contra Aarii et Socini
sectatores assertoris studiosi:
Qui pluribus annis morbo
chronico fatigatus Asthmate,
tandem correptus a laboribus
quievit 13 Idus Maij, Anno
Salutis nostræ m^occcliii.
ætatis suæ 74.”

“Jacet sub eodem tumulo
MARIA FYLER, UXOR EJUS,
unica filia Tho. Hyde, S. T. P.
et Ecclesiæ prædictæ Cathedralis Precentoris;
Quæ obiit 6 Idus Maij,
Anno Domini 1676.”

6. On a small tablet of white marble, South of the altar :

“ Sacred to the memory of
MARY ANNE PINCHARD,

a most beloved and deservedly lamented daughter of W^m W^h Pinchard and Anne his wife. Having borne a long and severely painful illness with truly christian patience, fortitude, and resignation, she died the 18th day of May 1807, aged 39 years, in full assurance of inheriting a blessed immortality.

Reader! imitate her virtues.”

7. A mural of white marble on the South wall of the chancel :

“ Infra conduntur reliquiæ Rev^{di} Viri DAVIDIS PRICE, LL.B.

Ædis Christi in Academiâ Oxoniensi olim Alumni, aliquandiu de Bewdley in comitatu Vigornensi Prælectoris; anno MDCCXXVII. ecclesiasticum Beneficium de Portland in comitatu Dorsettensi ab Episcopo BRADSHAW; deinde, eo abdicato, hoc de Stockton, anno MDCCXXX. ab Episcopo Willis, in illum collocatum fuit. Hic per XXXV annos Rectoris munere functus, assiduè commorabitur, donec propter morbum, et dolores peracutos, amicis obnixè rogantibus, solum sibi præ ceteris carum mœrens reliquit, et Sarisburiam se contulit, ut de valetudine indies ingravescente, melius consulatur. Illic morbo diu luctatus, supremum efflavit spiritum XII die Nov. anno MDCCCLXXI. ætatis LXX.

Humanarum literarum minimè rudis, in Sacris, quibus sedulè incumberebat, præcipue eminuit; unde Fidei suæ commissos fideliter instruebat, unde sibi maximum derivabat solatium. Hinc graviter affecto suppeditabantur vires ad æquo animo patiendum quicquid sibi decreverat Deus. Hinc Christo, pro humana salute benignè restituta, verè confisus est.

Hinc per ejusdem merita ista firma spes et expectatio æternam acquirendi gloriam.

Conjux, pater, amicus, fidelis, indulgens, benevolus,
singulis Evangelii virtutibus præstans extitit.

Infra etiam sepeliuntur reliquiæ duarum laudatissimarum mulierum, REBECCÆ et ANNÆ,
Rev^{di} D. PRICE uxorum: REBECCA obiit die Mar. XII. anno 1744, ætatis 43.

Illa sola marito peperit liberos, qui parentum piè memores, suis impensis (filia natu maxima largius conferente) hoc posuere monumentum, gratissimi animi et summæ reverentiæ indicium. Anna obiit die Jan. 28, anno 1760, ætatis 58.

Hæ morum suavitate, pietate, atque fide verè Christianâ, fuere ornatae.”

At the East end of the South aisle is a monument of the family of Potticary, nearly concealed by pews: over it, in the wall, are these two inscriptions on brasses.

8. A brass. Over it, in stone, a shield with a merchant's mark. On the brass a male and female figure, and three children of each sex, kneeling.

“ Hoc quicumque vides fictâ sub imagine vultus
Expressam veræ effigiem virtutis habeto:
Illius ora simul te cernere viva putato,
Plurima qui patriæ, qui plurima sparsit amicis
Commoda; sinceræ cultor pietatis et æqui,
Firma fides cujus sat nota domique forisque;
Cui nivei posuere greges sua vellera læti;
Artifices cui mille manus sua pensa tulerunt:
Qui vastum patriis ornavit vestibibus orbem.
Conjugibus binis, ter trina prole beatus;
Moribus hæc imitante parentem, illisque maritum.

Omnia conveniunt : pariter eum nomine sancto
 Extiterant sancti mores, mors denique sancta.
 Jam quoque cum sanctis vita est meliore potitus.
 Hoc posuit CHRISTOPHORUS POTEARY,
 Charissimo patri suo felicis memoriæ
 HIERONYMO POTEARY ; qui obiit 3^o Maij,
 A'o D'ni 1596, et anno ætatis suæ 52."

9. A brass, near the former one :

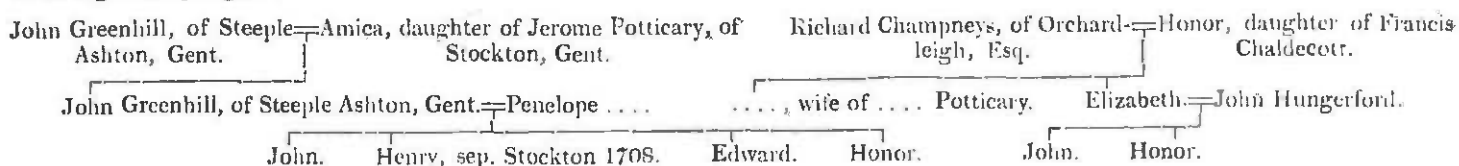
" Heare shee enterred lyes, depriv'd of breath,
 Whose light of vertue once on earth did shyne ;
 Who life contemn'd, ne feared gastly death :
 Whom world, ne worldly cares could cause repine,
 Resolv'd to dye, with hope in heaven placed
 Her Christ to see, whom lyving shee embraced.
 In prayer fervent still, in zeal most strong ;
 In death delighting God to magnifye.
 ' How long wilt thou forget me, Lord ?' ¹ This song
 In greatest pangs was her sweet harmony.
 Forget thee ! no ; he will not thee forget :
 In book of lyfe for aye thy name is set.
 ELIZABETH POMICARY, wife to Hierom
 Pomicary, Clothier ; deceased at y^e age
 of 35 yeres, 9^o Aprilis, A^o D'ni 1590."

10. A large mural against the South wall, adorned with naval trophies. Arms : Vert, two bars *Argent*, in chief a lion passant *Or*, for *Greenhill* ; impaling, *Argent*, on a chevron . . . three garbs *Or* ; on a canton *Gules*, a fret *Argent*.

" HENRY GREENHILL, Esq. son of John Greenhill, of Shiple Aston^m in the county of Wilts, Esq. and Penelope his wife, daughter of Richard Champneys, of Orchardleigh in the county of Somerset, Esq. Born in this parish the 21st of June 1646 ; went to sea very young ; made many voyages to the West Indies, and visited most other parts of the known world. In the year 1676 he did the Dutch signal service, by burning and destroying several French ships at Petit Guavas, for which he was generously rewarded by the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1680 the Royal African Company sent him to Cabo Corso Castle, their Agent General, and chief Governor of the Gold Coast of Africa. In 1685 he was elected Elder Brother of the Trinity House of Deptford Strond ; to the poor of which Corporation he was a good benefactor. In 1689 he was made Commissioner of the Transport Office ; and in 1691 appointed one of the Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy. He laid the foundation and finished the buildings of her Majesty's Dock Yard near Plymouth ; where he died the 24th of May 1708, and lies interred near this place."

¹ Psal. 13.

^m This should certainly be Steeple Ashton. The connection of the Greenhills with Stockton will be in some measure explained by the following short pedigree :



The Parish Register of Stockton is the most curious one which has yet fallen under our observation. It begins two or three years before 1600, and for upwards of twenty years was kept by Thomas Crockford, *Ludimagister*, as he styles himself, and whom we find in 1613 appointed to the vicarage of Fisherton de la Mere. The entries are made in Latin; and where the person is of any note, he states the origin of the family, names of relatives, circumstances, &c. with great minuteness. The entry of the burial of Mrs. Mary Topp, in 1617, occupying a whole page, has already been noticed. But for the following sentence in that entry, the pedigree of Topp would most probably have been now inexplicable. “Tres filios reliquit superstites; Johannem, seniore, juvenem; Johannem, juniorem, adolescentem; et Edwardum, puerulum.” A similar circumstance seems to have taken place also in the family of Hooper; for he mentions her three brothers; Thomam, seniore; Thomam, juniorem; et Jacobum. I shall give two other instances of these entries.

1603. “Sepulta fuit Johanna Potticary, antiqua mater familias è generosâ Topporum familiâ, vidua et relicta Ric’ Potticary de Wilton oriundi, ætat. 80.”

1610. “Ambrosius Cockerell, Agricola, annor. ferè 70. è generosâ Cockerellorum borealium familiâ, per celebrem illum Gualterum Cockerell, quo nihil jam memorant antiquius Stocktonienses; quemque Templi tum fenestræ, tum ecclesiæ parietes, etiamnum aliquatenus memorant.” Sepultus fuit 8^o Aprilis.”

1661. “Baptized, Thomas, son of Sir Seymour Pile, Bart.; and buried the following year.”

ALMS HOUSE.

The Alms-House of Stockton was founded in 1641, in pursuance of the last will of John Topp, of Stockton, senior, Esq. for eight poor persons, as the following deed will more particularly explain.

“To all Xtian people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

“Whereas John Topp, late of Stocton, in the county of Wilts, Esq. deceased, son and heir of John Topp, of Stocton aforesaid, Esq. also deceased, did by his last will and testament give and bequeath the sum of one thousand pounds, lawful English money, to be consolidated, and not broken into fractions or fragments in the work, to erect some foundation for establishing some charitable use tending most to the honour of God, to continue for ever free from bribery and corruption, in the said county of Wilts, or University of Oxford, for the benefit of such as shall be in truth poor and needy. First, of his nearest of blood and kindred, and if there shall be none such, then for the benefit of such poor and needy as shall be of the county of Wilts, and more especially of Stocton aforesaid, and Codford St. Mary, in the said county, first and before others, and to be so bestowed and employed as shall seem good to Sir Henry Ludlowe, Knt. Dr. Alexander Hyde, Thomas Hooper, of Bovington, Esq. William Lavington, Esq. and Alexander Topp, Esq. or any four of them while they shall live; and if any of them should die, then by all or the greater number of the survivors of them, as by his last will and testament appeareth. Now these presents witness, that we, Sir Henry Ludlowe, Alexander Hyde, Thomas Hooper, and Alexander Topp, meeting together to consult and consider of the trust reposed in us by the said John Topp, and as far forth as in us lieth to take care that the pious intention of the said John Topp be in all things performed, do on this 24th day of August 1641, and in the seventeenth year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, order and declare that the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be disposed and employed in such

ⁿ Who this celebrated Walter Cockerell was I have not been able to learn; the *Stocktonians* are now totally silent respecting him. *Sic transit Gloria!*

manner, and to and for such uses as hereafter in this present instrument of foundation is set down, for ever to continue to the honour of God.

“Imprimis, we do consent and agree, that the said sum of one thousand pounds shall be bestowed and laid out in purchasing some land of inheritance near unto Stocton aforesaid, as soon as conveniently the same may be done.

“Item, we do hereby declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby consent and agree, and what in us lieth do order and establish, that with the profit of the said sum of one thousand pounds, until a convenient purchase be found out, and with the profit of the said land so to be purchased as aforesaid, a MAISON DE DIEU, HOSPITAL, or ALMS HOUSE, shall be erected in the parish of Stocton aforesaid (if a convenient piece of ground may be there had), or in some other convenient place within the county of Wilts for ever to continue.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby order and establish for ever to continue, that there shall be from time to time chosen to inhabit in the said Maison de Dieu, Hospital, or Alms House, *eight poor old people*, such as single and not married of the nearest of the blood and kindred of the said John Topp, if there shall be any that shall be known, and if none be found out, then of other poor people of the said county of Wilts, especially of Stocton and Codford aforesaid.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby direct and order, that there shall be eight rooms erected in the said Maison de Dieu, Hospital, or Alms House, severed and divided one from the other, and that every one of the said poor people shall have a several room to dwell and inhabit in, and shall have a several piece of ground allotted to each of them for an orchard or garden.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby order and establish for ever to continue, that every one of these poor people shall yearly and every year, out of the profits of the said land, have provided and bestowed on them a gown of the price of thirteen shillings and four-pence, and that every of the said poor people shall from time to time for ever receive and be paid the sum of two shillings a week for their better support and maintenance.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby order and establish, that the residue of the profits of the said lands to be purchased as aforesaid shall, from time to time, be, continue, and remain, in the hands of such persons as shall be trustees or feoffees of the said lands so to be purchased as aforesaid, and of their heirs or assigns, for reparations of the said Maison de Dieu, or Hospital, and for other contingents and charges which may necessarily happen concerning the said Hospital.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do hereby direct and order, that as well the land to be purchased with the said one thousand pounds, as the land to be purchased for the scite of the said Hospital, shall be purchased in the names of John Topp, now of Stocton aforesaid, Esq.; Edward Topp, brother of said John Topp; John Mervin, Esq.; and some other persons of the kindred of the said John Topp, deceased, the founder of the said Hospital, or in the names of some other gentlemen of the said county of Wilts, dwelling near Stocton aforesaid, in all not exceeding *seven persons*, upon trust, nevertheless, for performance of the uses aforesaid.

“Item, we do further declare, and do hereby further order and direct, that the conveyance so to be made of the lands so to be purchased as aforesaid, together with this foundation or instrument, shall be enrolled in his Majesty’s High Court of Chancery, according to the Statute of 39 Eliz. cap. 5. for the better establishing this foundation according to the intention of the said statute.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do order and establish for ever to continue, that when *three* or *four* at most of the *seven* persons in whose names the purchase of the said lands shall be made as aforesaid shall be dead, that then the survivors of

those seven persons shall, with all convenient speed convey the said lands to *seven* other persons of the kindred of the said John Topp the founder, and their heirs, dwelling near Stocton aforesaid, if any such there be, or otherwise to seven other such honest and discreet men near about Stocton aforesaid, such as the survivors of the said seven persons shall think fit for performance of the uses aforesaid; and we do further order and establish, that whensoever three, or four at most, of the seven persons for the time being trusted shall be dead, that then the survivors of those persons shall from time to time for ever grant and convey over the said lands to seven other persons as aforesaid, in trust, nevertheless, for the performance of the uses aforesaid.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do further order and establish for ever to continue, that the said feoffees or trustees of the said lands so to be purchased as aforesaid, for the time being shall be called the Governors of the said Hospital of the foundation of the said John Topp, and the possessions thereof, and that the said feoffees or trustees for the time being shall have the election and choice of the poor people from time to time to be placed and settled into the said Hospital, and shall have power and authority to remove and put out any such poor, who shall not from time to time live soberly, and conform to the orders of the said Governors, or the greater part of them.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do further what in us lieth, order and establish for ever to continue, that the said Governors for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall yearly and every year, on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, choose and appoint one of the said Governors to be Warden and Collector of the rents of the revenues of the said Hospital, to take care of all payments and disbursements concerning the said Hospital, and the poor there from time to time to be placed and settled, which said Warden shall yearly on Michaelmas day next after such his election, give an account to the rest of the said Governors concerning the receipts and disbursements of that year.

“Item, we do further declare, that it doth seem good unto us, and we do what in us lieth, order and establish for ever to continue, that in case any overplus of rents and profits of the said lands shall be over and above what will pay and satisfy the charges and allowances aforesaid, that the same be by the said Governors for the time being or the greater part of them, employed towards the binding out poor children apprentices out of Stocton and Codford St. Mary aforesaid, if any be there, and if not, out of some other place in the said county of Wilts.

“Item, we do further declare and order, that if the rents and profits of the said lands intended to be purchased as aforesaid, by reason of troubles or contingents, shall not be sufficient to pay the allowance and establishment aforesaid, that then the abatement of the weekly allowance above limited unto the said poor people must be had, and no more be paid unto them than from time to time arise out of the profits of the said lands, reparations and other contingents being first deducted and satisfied.

“Lastly, we think it fit and do order, that a box or chest be provided with one or more locks and keys, from time to time to remain in the now dwelling house of the said John Topp, in Stocton aforesaid, where the conveyance of the lands so to be purchased as aforesaid, the accompts and reckonings of the Governors of the said Hospital, and other things concerning the said Hospital may be safely kept, to the end that the Governors for the time being may, upon just occasions, have resort thereunto.

“ALEXANDER HYDE.

“THOMAS HOOPER.

“ALEXANDER TOPP.”

Inrolled in Chancery the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty seven, by me, HENRY EDWARDS.

Examiners,

MILLER and HYDE.

This charity seems to have lain dormant during the unfortunate troubles which followed the year 1641, but was revived about the year 1657, when the survivors of the trust purchased with the money a certain estate at Mottisfont, in Hants, called Speary Well; and about the same time, John Topp, junior, then of Stockton, brother of John Topp, senior, the founder, being desirous that the whole profits of the land at Mottisfont should go to the use of the Alms House without any deductions, by his deed conveyed to the Governors and their assigns for ever an annuity or yearly rent charge of four pounds out of a certain close at Stockton, called Barne's close, as a salary to a steward for collecting rents and attending to other concerns of the Hospital; and 13 Nov. 1711, the eight distinct apartments not being yet made, it was resolved by the then Governors that they should be made forthwith, according to the Statutes; and that the stock in hand, with the exception of £250, should be devoted to that purpose.

To this account I need only add, that the statutes are now in force; the Hospital or Alms House contains eight poor persons, four from Stockton, and four from Codford, who have their separate rooms, gardens, &c. and receive towards their maintenance the sum of 4s. 6d. per week each, arising from estates in Hampshire, exclusive of fuel, and a gown or cloak every Christmas.

PARISH
OF
FISHERTON DE LA MERE, WITH BAPTON.
IN
WARMINSTER HUNDRED.

THIS village is a disjointed part of the distant Hundred of Warminster, and is described here on account of its local situation. The present name, by way of distinction from the other Fisherton in this vale, is to be attributed to the family of De la Mere, of Nunney castle, in Somerset, who were once its lords: it being distinguished in the more ancient records by the name of Fisherton *juxta* Codford, from Fisherton *juxta* Wily.

It is situated near the high road from Heytesbury to Salisbury, about six miles South-east from the former town, and ten miles W. S. W. from Amesbury, and is bounded on the North by Chitterne and Maddington; East, by Deptford and Wily; South, by Stockton; and West, by Codford St. Mary.

The whole parish, including the hamlet of Bapton, contains about 3000 acres of land; and the population was returned in 1801, at 270; in 1811, at 226; and in 1821, at 290.

On referring to Domesday, we find two Fishertons without any mark, except their extent, and the names of the proprietors, to distinguish them. One of three hides, which belonged to Hugh de Abrincis, Earl of Chester; and the other of ten hides, which belonged to Roger de Curcelles. The extent, or number of hides at which a property is rated in Domesday, or rather in the time of Edward the Confessor, is but an uncertain guide in the absence of every other; and I conceive we can depend much more certainly on the descent of the land itself from the first possessor, provided that descent can be made out with any degree of accuracy.

On this supposition, I shall venture to identify Fisherton de la Mere with that Fisherton which was granted at the Norman conquest to Roger de Curcelles, and for the following reasons:

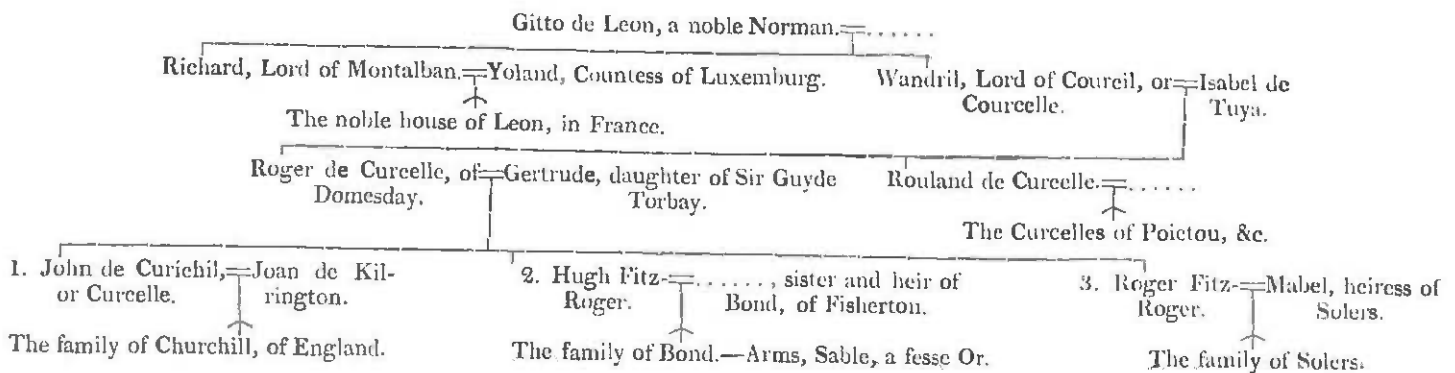
Fisherton *juxta* Codford, or Fisherton *juxta* Wily, as this place is indifferently called, was always in early times dependent on the manor of *Cury Malet*, in Somerset. Now, on turning to the Domesday records of that county, it will be found that Roger de Curcelle was lord also of *Curi*. That place within a century after the conquest had become the property of William Malet, who had also many other lands of Curcelle; and his family making it the head of their barony, as it seems to have been also of that of Curcelle before them, it acquired the name of Cury Malet. Fisherton, it has been observed, was a fee held of that barony before the date of the earliest record which mentions it; and the fair conclusion seems to be, that it passed from Curcelle to Malet together with it.

The Fisherton held by Roger Curcelle is thus described in Domesday:

“*ROGERIUS DE CORCELLE tenet de Rege FISERTONE. BONDI tenuit T. R. E. et geldabat pro 10 hidis. Terra est 10 carucatarum. De ed sunt in dominio 5 hidæ et dimidium, et ibi 3 carucatae. Et 16 villani, et 12 bordarii, et 14 cotarii, cum 7 carucatis. Ibi molinus 20 solidos reddit. Et 12 acrae prati, et 10 acrae silvæ. Pastura dimidium leucæ longa, et tantundem lata. Vahil et valet 25 libras.*”

“**ROGER DE CORCELLE** (OR **CURCELLE**,) holds of the King FISERTONE. **BONDI** held it T. R. E. and it was assessed at ten hides. Here are ten plough-lands. Five hides and a half are in demesne, where are three plough-lands. Sixteen villagers, twelve borderers, and fourteen cottagers occupy seven plough-lands. The mill pays twenty shillings. Here are twelve acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood. The pasture is three quarters of a mile square. It was and is valued at twenty-five pounds.”

The family of Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, claimed descent from the eldest son of this Roger de Curcelle; ^a and the manner in which they state the early part of the pedigree may throw some light on this family.



It is to the second son in the above pedigree, *Hugh Fitz-Roger*, that I would call particular attention. Fisherton, which is rated in Domesday as a very considerable lordship, is said to have been the property of a Saxon of the name of Bondi; and here we find the second son of Roger de Curcelle, who obtained it at the conquest, married to the sister and heir of Bond, of Fisherton. The coincidence is, I think, too remarkable not to deserve attention; and it almost induces a belief that the Norman, in order to render his title more secure, matched his son with the heiress of the former lord. This we know was a measure sometimes adopted; and particularly the match between the families of the Norman and Saxon lords of Berkeley is well known to every genealogist.

The descendants of Hugh Fitz-Roger are said to have taken the name and arms of Bond; and I regret, that after the most diligent search, I have not been able to find the descent of that family, nor in what manner Malet obtained the lands which had been granted to Roger de Curcelle.

William Malet who was living in 2 Henry II. and died about 6 Richard I. was son of Gilbert, lord of Curi and its dependencies, and left another William his son and heir. This latter William returned his possessions at twenty knights' fees; he was residing at Curi 5 John. and died before 9 Henry III. s. p. leaving two sisters his coheirs: namely, Mabel, married to Hugh de Vivonia; and Helewise, married 1. to Robert de Muscegros, and, 2. to Hugo de Poyntz, between whom the barony of Malet was divided.

The above is Dugdale's statement of the descent, but I must not omit to notice a pedigree among the collections of the late Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, now in possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. which makes the above Mabel marry, first, Henry de Furneaux, by whom she has issue a son Henry; and, secondly, Nicholas Auncel, without any mention of Hugh de Vivonia. A note is also added to this pedigree, apparently from some record, that in 34 Henry III. William le Fort and Nicholas Poyntz were found to be heirs of the lands of Gilbert Malet, in Fisherton and Babington, in the county of Wilts. Who this William le Fort was I know not, but presume he was heir of Mabel by one of her husbands, and that he died

^a There are several places in France bearing the name of Courcelles.

without issue, as we soon find the whole fee in the descendants of Helewise the other coheir. Respecting her also, there are considerable doubts among genealogists, whether Muscegros was her first or second husband, and whether his name was Robert or Peter. I believe, however, that a diligent search into ancient records will shew that his name was *Robert*, that he was the *first* husband, and that he had by his wife an only daughter and heir, named Hawise or Helewise, after her mother, who married John de Ferrars, first Baron Chartley; but who was not heiress to her mother on account of the second marriage with Hugo de Poyntz, and male issue by that marriage.

It should here be noticed, that the chief fee only remained in the families of Malet and Poyntz, the manor having been very early subinfeoffed to the De la Stanes, who held it under them, and seem to have been resident at Fisherton.

In *Testa de Nevill*, temp. Henry III. we find John de la Stane holds half a knight's fee in Fisserton and Babinton of Robert de Muscegros, and he of the king *de honore de Corymalet*; the same John de la Stane is certified also to hold half a knight's fee in Fisserton and Babinton of the barony of Patric de Chaworth, but this latter tenure soon disappears, for in 3 Edward I. the whole knight's fee was held by De la Stane under Poyntz, as the following extract from the Hundred Rolls will shew: "*Nich. Poinz tenet 1 feod. mil. de Rege in capite in Fishertone. Et Peter de la Stane tenet dictum feod. de dicto Nich'o.*" This Nicholas Poinz or Poyntz was son of Hugo by Helewise Malet above mentioned; he died 3 Edward I. leaving Hugo his son and heir, who died 1 Edward II. leaving Nicholas his son and heir; which Nicholas married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Zouch, and died 4 Edward II. then seised of the knight's fee in Fisherton and Babyngton, and leaving Hugh his son and heir. He was summoned as Lord Hugh Pointz, of Cory Malet, in right of that barony; and having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Pavely, died 7 Edward III. leaving issue two sons, Nicholas his heir, and John, ancestor of the family of Poyntz, of Gloucestershire. Nicholas married Alianore, daughter of Sir John Erlegh, of Beckington, Somerset, and by her had two daughters, his coheirs, namely, Amicia, married to John Barry; and Margaret, married to John Newborough. The lordship of Cory Malet did not however descend to these daughters and coheirs; for in 30 Edward III. the royal license was obtained by Matthew de Gournay, Baron of Guienne, who was youngest son and heir of Sir Thomas de Gournay, and great-grandson of Sibilla, daughter of Hugh *de Vivonia*, that Sir Nicholas Poyntz should grant the manor of Cory Malet to him and his heirs. Sir Matthew de Gournay, whom we now find in possession of Cory Malet and its dependencies, was twice married, and living to the advanced age of ninety-six without issue, died 6 Henry IV. having two years only before his death levied a fine on all his estates and manors, by which he retained a life interest, only to himself and wife, and gave the reversion to the King and his heirs.

I have been thus particular in tracing the descent of Cury Malet, because Fisherton and Bapton constituted a knight's fee dependent on that barony; that connection however being now destroyed, or, at least, rendered of no consequence, by the superior lordship merging in the Crown, it is unnecessary to pursue the enquiry farther; we therefore return to the actual enfeoffed proprietors of the soil.

The family of De la Stane seems to have originated, or to have been very early settled in Somerset, where they held lands before the reign of Henry II.^b The first notice of them at Fisherton is to be found I believe in the chartulary of Bradenstoke, where there is a deed (without date), by which Constantia, daughter and heir of Robert de Stane, gives to that priory a hide of land in Fisherton, which *Edmundus Permentarius* (or the parchment maker), holds of her, half a virgate which she herself holds in demesne, and another half virgate which Walter Carditon holds of her, for the health of her own soul, and that of Godfrey de St. Martin her

^b Lib. Niger Seace.

husband. *Testibus*, Petro de Scudamore, Jordano de S^{to} Martino, et aliis.^c It would seem that this lady died without issue, and that the manor in consequence descended to John de la Stane, whom we find in possession about 3 Edward I. He was succeeded by Sir Peter de la Stane, who, by Christina his wife, left three daughters his coheirs, namely, 1. Elizabeth, married to Sir James de Norton of Hants, whose arms were *Vert*, a lion rampant *Or*; 2. Margaret, married to William de Reod, Reede, or Rude, but more commonly called William Saffray, of Pampsworth, Cambridgeshire; and, 3. Christina, married to Anthony Bydiek, of Silton, Dorset. Christina the mother of these died 12 Edward II. seised of one third of the manor of Fisherton *juxta* Codford in dower, and the property was divided between the three coheirs.^d In 9 Edward II. Sir James de Norton had licence to make a feoffment of his third part of the manor. In 18 Edward II. William de Rude, alias Saffray, died seised of one third of the manor of Fisherton *juxta* Wyly in right of his wife, leaving Brian his son and heir aged eleven; ^d and in the same year, Brian de Pampsworth, Rector of Houghton, in Northampton, gave 200 marks to have the custody of the lands and heir.^e In 3 Edward III. Sir James de Norton died seised of one third of this manor, then held of Hugo de Poyntz; ^d and in 20 Edward III. Thomas de Norton died also seised of one third of the manor of Fisherton, held as of the manor of Cory Malet, leaving Ralph his son and heir ^f; and his third of the manor was assigned in dower to Margaret his widow.^g These extracts from the public records, and the presentations to the rectory, sufficiently show the division of the manor between the three coheirs of De la Stane, and the tenure under the superior honour of Cury Malet; we now approach the period when it became by legal conveyance the property of De la Mere, of Nunney. In 33 Edward III. a fine was levied between Radulphus de Norton of the one part, and John de Edyngdon, senior, and John de Edyngdon, junior, of the other, by which one third of the manor was allowed to be the right of said Radulphus in fee tail; Margaret, wife of John de la Puyle, who I presume was widow of Sir Thomas de Norton, then holding it in dower.^h I believe this fine led to a sale of the reversion of the third part from the family of Norton to that of De la Mere, though I have not been able to find the actual transfer; and shortly after, namely, 1 Richard II. a fine on this manor was levied between John de la Mere, Kut. and Margaret his wife of the one part, and Thomas de Erle Stoke and Godefrey Bydyk of the other, excepting however the advowson of the church.ⁱ In 13 Richard II. Philip de la Mere, son and heir of John, is said to hold one acre of land in Fisherton called Harepath, together with the advowson, and 14 Richard II. we find him in possession of the whole manor; ^d in which year also he procured a patent to appropriate the church to the Priory or Hospital of Maiden Bradley.^f I think it would be found from the ancient title deeds, if any such existed, that the family of De la Mere, who possessed various estates in this neighbourhood, first rented this manor of the three coheirs of De la Stane, and afterwards purchased it about the time to which the above fines refer. Their chief residence was Nunney Castle, in Somerset, which was begun by Elias De la Mere, who died 2 Edward II.; but it was repaired or entirely rebuilt by Sir John De la Mere above-mentioned, who was grandson of Elias, and who was aided in restoring the seat of his ancestors by Jaques de la Mere his brother.^g This Sir John was Sheriff of Wilts 1 Richard II. and was succeeded by Philip his son and heir. He left a son Elias, who was also Sheriff of Wilts 2 Henry V. but dying without issue, the estates passed to Eleanor his sister, who was married to William, second son of Sir John Pawlett, of Melcombe, in Somerset, and ancestor of the Marquess of Winchester of that name.

The chantry of De la Mere in the church of Nunney was endowed with a rent of £6. 3s. 4d. arising out of the manor of Fisherton, which rent was granted 3 Eliz. to William Marquess of Winchester. This chantry seems to have occupied the North aisle of the church, which is the

^c Chart. Bradenstoke, p. 17.

^d Inquis. post mort.

^e Abbrev. Rot. Orig.

^f Rot. Pat.

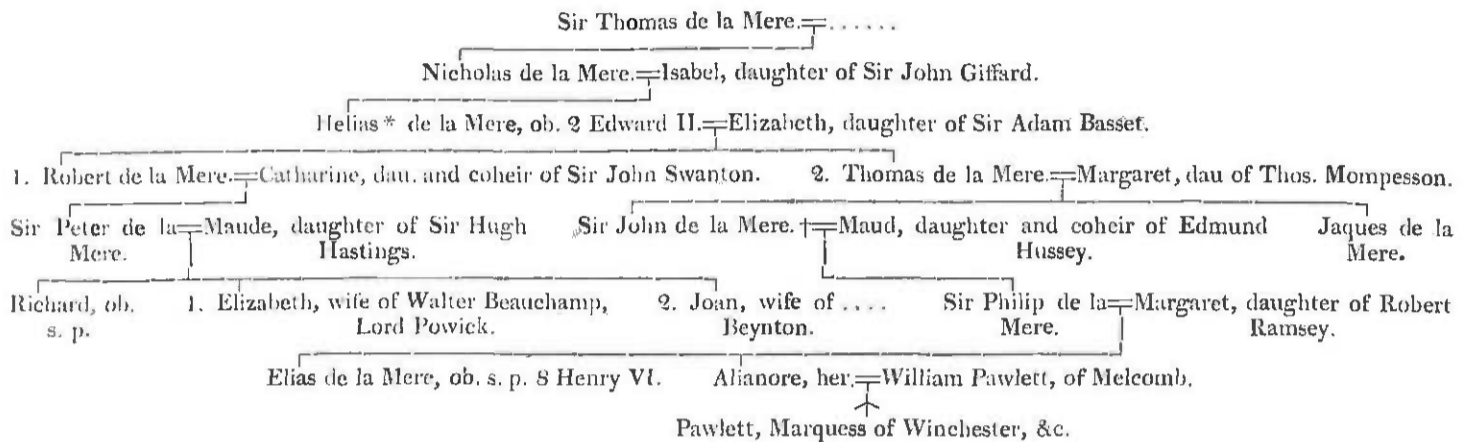
^g Collinson's Somerset.

^h Pedes finium.

burial-place of the lords of the manor; and where there are five effigies on raised tombs with arms and empalements. The exterior walls of the castle are still standing, and present an interesting specimen of castellated architecture. It was garrisoned for the king during the civil wars, but taken by the Parliament forces September 8, 1645, and burnt in order to prevent its being of future service.

PEDIGREE of DE LA MERE.

Arms: *Gules*, two lions passant guardant in pale *Argent*, collared *Azure*.



* This Helias de la Mere commenced the building of Nunney Castle, and Sir John de la Mere rebuilt it.

† The Fine Rolls give to this John a wife named Margaret.

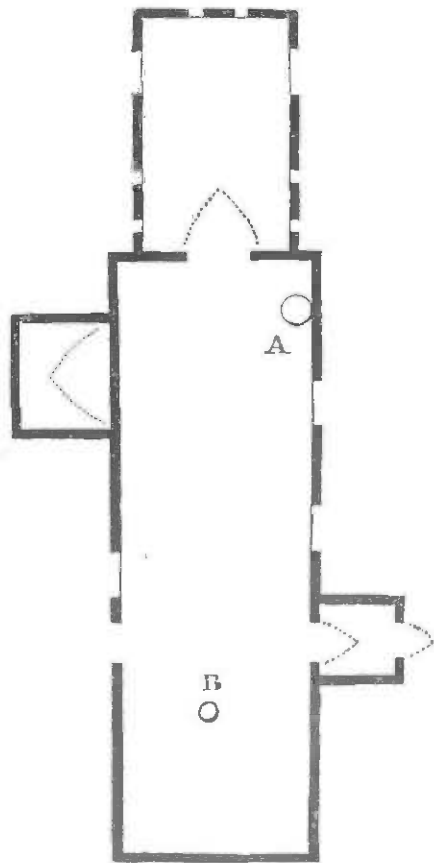
By the marriage of Alianore, sister and heir of Elias de la Mere with William Pawlett, the manor of Fisherton passed into that family.

Sir John Pawlett, the son and heir by that marriage, left issue by his wife Constance, daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Poynings, another John, who married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Robert Roos, Esq. and who, in 21 Henry VII. jointly with the said Eleanor his wife, levied a fine on the manor of Fisherton de la Mere. He died in 1470, leaving his son and heir Sir John Pawlett, K. B. who, by his wife Alice, daughter of Sir William Pawlett, of Hinton St. George, had issue William, afterwards created Earl of Wiltshire and Marquess of Winchester, and several other children. This nobleman held the highest offices of state under several successive sovereigns, and died in 1571, at the advanced age of 97 years, having (according to Camden), seen 103 of his own immediate descendants. In a pedigree so well known it can scarcely be necessary to pursue the descent farther; I shall therefore briefly add, that the manor of Fisherton, with the patronage after the reformation, passed regularly to Harry, sixth and last Duke of Bolton, who sold it about 1778 to Webb Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and that it was purchased in 1803 of Edward Adolphus, present Duke of Somerset, by John Davis, Esq. who is now lord and patron.

In the schedule of the estates which the Lady Mary Hungerford brought to the family of Hastings will be found Fisherton and Bapton.¹ If the manor is here meant, it must have been rented only by Hungerford of Pawlett, as I am prepared to shew that at this period, and long after, the lordship was in the latter family. I am however, of opinion, that it was not the manor which was reckoned among the possessions of Hungerford, but a considerable estate in the parish, and the same, most probably, which afterwards came to Mompesson by purchase. John Mompesson, of Bathampton, died 2 Henry VIII. seised of three messuages and three virgates of land in Bapton, and one messuage and three virgates of land in Fisherton de la Mere held under Sir John Pawlet, Knt. leaving Edmund his son and heir; which Edmund

¹ Dugd. Bar. v. II.

died 7 Edward VI. without issue, and seised of the same lands then held of William Marquess of Winchester.^k The lands of this Edmund were then divided among coheirs; and the property in Fisherton and Bapton was, I believe, shortly after sold to the ancestors of John Davis, Esq. who have long possessed a good estate here.



THE CHURCH.

	feet.	inches.	feet.	inches.
Chancel	25	9 long ;	15	6 wide.
Nave	63	6 long ;	20	4 wide.
A	Pulpit.			
B	Font.			

The Church was always a rectory in the presentation of the lord of the manor as founder till 14 Richard II. when it was appropriated to the priory of Maiden Bradley, and, of course, became a vicarage in the gift of that priory. In that state it remained till, by the dissolution of religious houses, the rectory became vested in the Crown, and was granted or sold to William Marquess of Winchester, then lord of the manor, with which it has ever since passed.

The Church is certainly dedicated to St. Nicholas; but, for some reason which I cannot discover, the parish festival is held on the day of St. John the Baptist. It is a discharged vicarage in the Deanery of Wily, valued in the King's books at £8. 17s. Patron, John Davis, Esq.

The rectory, at the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, was valued at £6. 13s. 4d. ; and the vicarage is returned in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 32 Henry VIII. at £8. 7s. 10d. ; the rectory being then leased out by the priory to which it belonged at £2. 2s. 7d. *per annum*. The grant of lands by Constanca de la Stane to the Priory of Bradenstoke has been already noticed, and I revert to it again only to shew the easy manner in which the ecclesiastics often let their lands.

In 1291 the lands of the Priory of Bradenstoke in this parish were rated at 30s. *per annum* ; and at the reformation, 32 Henry VIII. or about the year 1541, they are valued at 33s. 4d. having increased in value in 250 years, only 3s. 4d. The property originally granted could not be less than 150 acres ; but it soon sunk into a settled rent, which bore but little proportion to the real value. This rent was purchased by the lord, and thus merged again into the manor.

The Church bears many marks of antiquity, and of having seen better days. It has no aisles ; the turret is over the South entrance, and is finished with a rude wooden roof, which serves as a pigeon house.

^k Cole's Escheats.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a pointed arch; in the South wall of which are the stone stairs which once led to the rood loft. This is evidently the most ancient part of the building, having narrow lancet windows within deep recesses, both on the Eastern end and sides; it is adorned externally with an ancient cornice under the roof; and, from its whole appearance, claims to be ranked among the earlier specimens of architecture. The remaining part of the edifice seems to have been rebuilt out of the ruins of a former one, particularly as we see in the South wall the fragments of a zigzag Norman arch built in promiscuously.

On the North side is a tolerably large chantry Chapel, not of earlier date than the time of the De la Meres, but now entirely blocked up. I understand it has no monuments or effigies within it, and I have not been able to obtain any particulars respecting it from the Chantry Roll or any other source. The font circular and plain.

The monumental inscriptions in this church are :

1. A marble tablet near the pulpit :

Shield : On a fesse five garbs, between three cinquefoils.

“ Sacred to the memory of JOHN DAVIS, Esq. late of Bapton, who departed this life on the 7th day of April A. D. 1791, aged 68 years.

“ And of ANN his wife (daughter of Tristram Biggs, Esq. by Jane his wife), who died on the 17th day of February A. D. 1800, aged 80 years.”

2. A marble scroll, South of the altar :

“ In memory of the Rev. HENRY DAVIS, late Fellow of Wadham College, in the University of Oxford, and Rector of All Cannings in this county, who died on the 17th day of March A. D. 1807, in the fiftieth year of his age.”

Grave-stones within the rails :

1. “ Mary, wife of Francis Turville.” (date illegible.)

2. “ Melior, wife of Francis Turville, ob. 1710.”

3. “ Thomas, son of Francis Turville, ob. 1717.”

4. “ Mary Turville, ob. 1680. And Rev. Francis Turville, ob. 1719, æt. 78.”

In the chancel and nave :

5. “ Sarah, wife of Mr. John Davis, died April 14, 1732, aged 32.”

6. “ John Davis, died July 4, 1743, aged 57.”

7. “ Joane, wife of John Gilbert, and daughter of John and Joane Davis.” (Date concealed.)

8. “ John Davis.” (Date illegible.)

9. “ Elizabeth, wife of Francis Thistlethwaite, died March 20, 1729, aged 60.”

Against a buttress without, at the North-east corner of the church, is a small monument of rather singular construction. The sculpture represents two infants laid on biers; and the inscription commemorates two children of Thomas Crockford, Vicar, who died in 1624.

The parish Register begins in 1561, but contains nothing of particular interest, except, perhaps, the following entry :

“ 1586. Sepult. Thomas Topp, Agricola, e familiâ Stocktoniensi, firmarius sub *Domino Marchione.*”

BAPTON.

THIS is a hamlet on the opposite side of the river, consisting of about 800 acres of land, forming, however, a part of the tything and parish of Fisherton de la Mere, and not constituting, as some have supposed, a distinct tything and lordship. It is not noticed in Domesday, nor indeed in any later record, as a separate property.

Bapton House, the residence of John Davis, Esq. the elder, is lately erected on or near the site of a much more ancient edifice. Fisherton House, the residence of John Davis the younger, Esq. nephew of the former, seems not unlikely to have occupied the spot once inhabited by the second branch of the De la Mere family. They are sometimes in pedigrees called of Fisherton; and some old terraces in the garden seem to strengthen the tradition current in the village that such was the case.

The freehold estate at Bapton consisting of about 800 acres, on which the house is situate, was purchased of Sir Howard Wardour, Knt. on the third of May, 3 Charles I. by John Davis, an ancestor of the present possessor bearing the same name.

BIOGRAPHY.

The first personage whose character deserves particular notice in this Hundred is EDMUND LUDLOW, of the family of Ludlow of Hill Deverill, sometimes called of Maiden Bradley. It will appear by the family pedigree, that Sir Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, was twice married; and that by his first wife, Bridget, daughter and heir of Henry Coker, of Maypowder, *cō* Dorset, he had issue Henry Ludlow, styled of Tadley, *cō* Hauts, who, by his marriage with Letitia, daughter of Thomas West Lord Delaware, had a son named Edmund, who was married to Elizabeth Penny, of Coker, *cō* Somerset, and by her had one only daughter, who was married to Sir Henry Coker, Knight, and inherited the Ludlow estates at Hill Deverill.

The aforesaid Sir Edmund Ludlow married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of Henry Manning, Esq. who was relict of Thomas Howard, Viscount Binning. By her he had issue Sir Henry Ludlow, Knt. styled of Maiden Bradley^a, whose wife's name is unknown, and by her had issue several children, of whom Edmund Ludlow, the republican general, was the eldest. He married Elizabeth Thomas, of Wenvoe Castle, *cō* Monmouth; but, ending his days at Vevay, on the Lake of Geneva, in Switzerland, his widow remarried, and her fortune reverted to the family of Thomas.

By the foregoing statement it clearly appears, that the family estate was at Hill Deverill, which continued in possession of the elder branch of the family, until it devolved on the family of Coker, by the marriage of Sir Henry with Elizabeth the heiress.

But a second branch was settled for many years at Southcourt Farm, within the parish of

^a He only held this estate (called Southcourt Farm, now New Mead) *on lives*, from the Seymour family.

Maiden Bradley, on a property belonging to the Seymour family, which they held for three lives; and it appears that the Republican General possessed the manor of Yarnfield (a tything of Maiden Bradley), as well as the manor of Upton in the parish of East Knoyle^b.

Hence arose, as well as from the repetition of the names of Edmund and Elizabeth in each branch, the confusion in genealogy, and the mistake of making Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Coker, the daughter of Edmund Ludlow, the republican, who left no issue.

I shall say but little respecting this celebrated personage, whose Memoirs, written by himself, afford so clear an insight into his character, and the independent motives by which his conduct through life was dictated; for, to use his own words, "he was satisfied in his conscience that his cause was upright." He was, indeed, "a man more sinned against than sinning," and was particularly unfortunate in finding his most bitter enemy and persecutor, even at his own door, in Sir Edward Seymour, the celebrated Speaker of the House of Commons.

There are some letters in print, which, having been attributed to Ludlow, deserve to be recorded:

1. Letter from Major General Ludlow to Sir E. S. comparing the tyranny of the first four years of King Charles the Martyr, with the tyranny of the four years' reign of the late abdicated King, &c. &c. Dated Amsterdam, A. D. 1691.

2. A Letter from General Ludlow to Dr. Hollingworth, defending his former letter to Sir E. S. &c. Amsterdam, A. D. 1692.

Having in the former part of my work extracted from the Memoirs of Edmund Ludlow the most interesting events of his persecuted life, I was anxious to gain some information respecting his widow, who survived him, and had been his faithful companion during his exile in Switzerland, "*et eum in exilium usque constanter consecuta est;*" and who erected the monument to his memory in the church at Vevay. By the researches of a friend, I am enabled to add the following correct information.

In the inscription at Vevay she styles herself Elizabeth de Thomas; and I find an account of her family in Kimber's Baronetage, which has been confirmed by the information I have lately received from Wenvoe, cō Glamorgan, where the family of Thomas resided.

The original name of the family of Thomas was Harpwaye, which was changed to that of Thomas by Jevan ap Harpwaye, who married Catharine, daughter and heir to Thomas ap Thomas, of Wenvoe Castle.

Jevan ap Harpwaye, now Thomas, had a son named Edmond, who, by his marriage with Frances, daughter to George Catchmay, of Brixmere (his second wife), had issue two sons: 1. William; 2. James.

William, the eldest son, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Stradling, of St. Donat's Castle, cō Glamorgan, and by her had issue one son, Edmund, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Jane. He died A. D. 1636, and was buried *apud* Wenvoe, *ætatis* xxv. The following inscription in the chancel at Wenvoe church, will illustrate his pedigree and memory.

"GULIELMUS THOMAS, unigenitus Edmondi THOMÆ de Wenvoe, Armigeri, filius et hæres, ætate juvenis, animo virilis, ingenio acutus, sermone promptus, ratiocinio argutus, judicio suprâ ætatem maturus, probitate, pietate, religione insignitus, animam Deo, corpus hic sepulturæ, in certitudine beatæ resurrectionis retribuit: gratissimam in sui memoriam posteris relinquens. JANAM STRADLINGAM, Johannis Stradlingi de Sancto Donato, Militis et Baronetti, filiam primogenitam, viduam reliquit tristissimam: quæ unico filiolo Edmondo, duabus filiabus

^b See his Memoirs

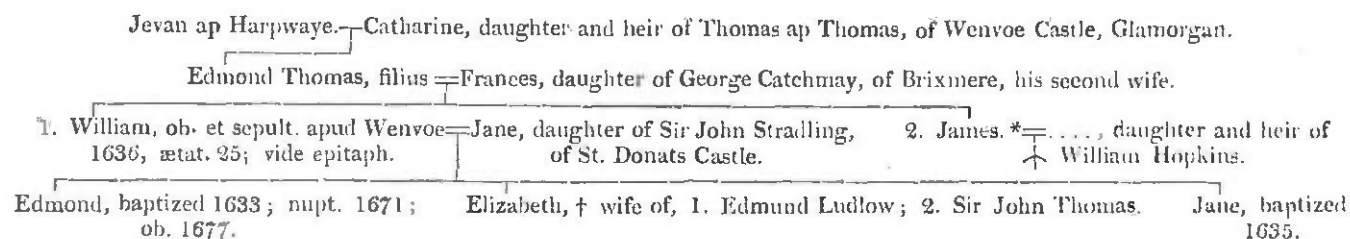
Elizabethâ et Janâ fertilis, cum patris titulo beavit. Obit Oxonii ix die Junii, Anno Domini MDCCXXXVI^o ætatis suæ XXV.

JANA THOMASSA, UXOR
jam vidua posuit."

Elizabeth, daughter of William ap Thomas, and sister of Edmund, who died young, A. D. 1677, married Edmond Ludlow, and after his decease in 1693 returned to England, and was re-married to Sir John Thomas, of Wenvoe Castle; and thus the Welsh estates reverted to the family of Thomas.

I am inclined to think that the chief motive for this marriage was the regaining these estates; for the ages of the *happy* couple were very disproportionate, Elizabeth (Ludlow) being, at the time of her decease, *ætatis* 72; and Sir John Thomas, at his decease, only *ætatis* 39.

ARMS; *Sable*, a chevron and canton *Ermine*. CREST: on a wreath a demy unicorn *Ermine*, armed, erined, and unguled *Or*, sustaining a shield *Sable*. MOTTO: *Virtus invicta gloriosa*.



* The inscription to the other and eldest son William, in Wenvoe Church, styles him *unigenitus*.

† Elizabeth was probably baptized in 1634.

. Wenvoe Register:—Edmond Thomas and Mrs. Mary Lewis, of Penmark, were married 1st August 1671.

In Wenvoe Church there is a monument divided in two pannels:

“ Near this place lyeth the body of Sir JOHN THOMAS, of Wenvoe Castle in the county of Glamorgan, Bart. who died the 24th of Jan^y, Anno Dom. 1703-4, ætat. 39.”

“ Near this place lyeth the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of Sir John Thomas, Bart. who died the 8th of February, Anno Dom. 1703-4, ætat. 72.”

These dates do not quite agree with those in the register; which, in the burials of the year 1701, mentions Dame Elizabeth; and in those of 1703, that of Sir John Thomas, Bart.

SIR HENRY COKER, KNIGHT. This personage having, from his union with Elizabeth, heiress of Edmund Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, obtained possession of the landed property of that family, and resided on it for several years, must claim a place in the biography of this Hundred; and I regret that I cannot add to the short account which Grainger has annexed to the only engraving we know of him. (Vol. III. p. 413.)

“ The Honourable Sir Henry Coker, of the county of Wilts, Knight; High Sheriff *anno* 1663; Colonel of Horse and Foot to King Charles I.; Colonel to the King of Spain; and Colonel to his Majesty that now is; of the service at Worcester; now Gentleman of the Privy Chamber; 1669.”

This print having become very scarce, I have had it re-engraved, and, I hope, improved. The original bears the name of *W. Faithorne ad vivum*.

I have also caused the portrait of Edmund Ludlow to be re-engraved from the one affixed to his Memoirs, having never been able to discover any other that could be deemed original.

THYNNE. From the families of Ludlow and Coker, I am naturally led to that of Thynne, of Longbridge Deverill and Longleat; whose memoirs and lives furnish so many historical and literary anecdotes.

WILLIAM THYNNE, alias BOTEVILE, claims the first place in point of seniority. He was son of Radulfus, or Ralph, of Church Stretton, cō Salop; and was wedded to Anne, daughter and coheir of Henry Bawde. He was educated at Oxford, and retiring afterwards to Court, became Chief Clerk of the Kitchen to King Henry VIII. and is styled by Erasmus, THYNNVS AVLICVS.

Wood, in his *Athene Oxonienses* (last Edition, vol. I. p. 137), confounds the name of this William with the brother of Sir John Thynne, bearing the same name. This William, of whom we are now speaking, made notes and illustrations on Chaucer, and printed them in a folio volume, dedicated to King Henry VIII. A. D. 1542. They were afterwards corrected by John Stow, and given to his friend Thomas Speight, who published them in 1597. This William Thynne died A. D. 1546, and was buried, with his wife and four children, in Allhallows Barking church, London; where their effigies in brass recorded their memories.

In *Hearne's Appendix to the Chronicle of Robert de Gloucester*, vol. II. p. 598, we find the following note respecting this William Thynne, as illustrator of the poet Chaucer. After mentioning Caxton, Pynson, and Stow, he adds that "they were exceeded in their labours by William Botevile, alias Thynne, Esq. who, having collected all the old copies of Chaucer that he could any ways procure; and having with great exactness corrected a vast number of places, and made considerable additions, amongst which must not be passed by his notes and explications, published the work in one folio volume in the year 1540. At a subsequent period, Francis Thynne, Lancaster Herald, corrected the former editions of Chaucer in abundance of places, drew up several notes, and put them in the hands of Mr. Speight, who printed them in another edition, A. D. 1602, which is the completest edition we have as yet (in Hearne's time); and, besides the explication of old and obscure words, contains great variety of improvements that were not in former impressions."

SIR JOHN THYNNE. This personage next claims our notice, as the builder of Longleat. He was the son of Thomas, the eldest son of Radulfus Thynne, or Botevile, by Anna, daughter of John Iligons, of Stretton, cō Salop; which said Thomas was married to Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Heynes, of Stretton. To him the present noble family owes the magnificent structure at Longleat, as well as a considerable part of their extensive possessions, which have already been detailed, and amongst which the estate at Kempsford in Gloucestershire formed a considerable portion. Of this fine estate, Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, has given a minute account, from the time of Earl Harold to the reign of King Edward VI. when it was granted by that Monarch to Sir John Thynne, who was knighted in the field, after the battle against the Scots at Musselborough; at which time, in commemoration of his good services, the Scotch lion was added to his arms. He lived in habits of intimacy with the Protector Somerset, to whom he was secretary, and by whom he was knighted in the year 1547.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of Wilts*, seems to have committed an error, in attributing to Thomas what belonged to John Thynne. He says,

"The great and suddain wealth of this Knight (*Thomas Thin, Mil.*) being envied by a great Earl and Privy Counsellor, neighbouring on his estate, caused his summons before the counsel-table, to answer, *how*, in so short a time, he had gotten so large possessions. Some suggested as if he had met with a *Treasure trove*, or used some indirect means to enrich himself. The Knight calmly gave in the unquestionable particulars of the *bottom* he began on, the accruement by his marriage (*Gresham*), and with what was advanced by his industry

and frugality; so bringing all up within *the view* (though not *the touch*) of his *present estate*. For the rest, my Lords, said he, you have a good Mistris, our gracious Queen, and I had a good Master, the Duke of Somerset; which, being freely spoken, and fairly taken, he was dismissed without further trouble. Nor were his means too big for his birth, if descended (as Camden saith) from the ancient family of the *Bottevilles*."

WILLIAM THYNNE, younger brother of the aforesaid Sir John Thynne, has not been passed over in silence by ancient writers. He was, by letters patent bearing date 8th May, 38 Henry VIII. (A. D. 1546), constituted General Receiver of the Marches of Wales, commonly called the Earl of March's lands.

When oppressed by the infirmities of age, he gave himself up solely to devotion, and was a daily auditor of divine service in the abbey church at Westminster. He surrendered up his soul to Him that gave it, 14 March 1584, and was buried in the said church, opposite to the door leading into the cloister. (*Wood's Athenæ.*)

Dart, in his description of Westminster Abbey, has given a plate of the above personage, who is represented in a recumbent posture, clothed in armour, with his hands folded together, as in the attitude of prayer. The base of the tomb is divided into three compartments: the central one bears an inscription; those on the sides are decorated with escutcheons of family arms.

"Memoriæ Sacrum.

Hic situs est GULIELMUS THYNNE, Armiger, frater Johannis Thynne, equitis aurati, ex antiquâ BOTTEVILLORUM familiâ oriundus, qui in adolescentiâ magnam Europæ partem perlustravit, in prælio ad Muscelborrow eques cataphractus contra Scotos pugnavit, et tandem ætate confectus, placidè in Domino abdormivit, die XIII Martii 1584.

Johannes Chamberlayn de Prestbury, Armiger,
charissimo affini hoc monumentum posuit."

"Dies mortis æternæ vitæ natalis est."

"Christus mihi vita, et mors mihi lucrum."—Philip. i. 21.

FRANCIS THYNNE, the eldest son of the aforesaid William, was married to a daughter of . . . Rivers; and was appointed Lancaster Herald. The following particulars are related of this personage, by Hearne, in his *Curious Discourses*, vol. II. p. 444.

"Francis Thynne was lineally descended from Ralph de Boteville, of Stretton in Shropshire, whose eldest son being nicknamed *Thom at the Inne*, his descendants assumed the name of Thynne. He had his first education in Tunbridge school, under the learned Mr. Proctor, the master thereof. From thence he was sent to Magdalen College in Oxford, where he was entered as a commoner; and, according to his own account, he became afterwards a member of Lincoln's Inn."

Mr. Camden, in his preface to the *Britannia*, gives him the credit of having prosecuted the study of antiquities with great honour, styling him an admirable antiquary, and adding, that with the greatest judgment and diligence he had long studied the antiquities of this kingdom.

The first preferment which he obtained was that of *Blanch Lyon Poursuivant*; after which, when he was at the age of 57 years, he was, on the 22d April 1602, with great ceremony, created Lancaster Herald at Arms.

Mr. Hearne, in his *Discourses*, speaking of Mr. Thynne, says, that "he is famous for being one of those that continued Ralph Hollinshed's *Chronicle*; though all the things that he was author of in that continuation are not commonly known, and therefore unnoticed in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, the compiler of that work being ignorant that a great many of the sheets (from page 1419 to 1575) were castrated and suppressed, because several matters therein gave offence."

By referring to these castrations (which are very scarce), we find that four Discourses of our author have been suppressed, *viz.*

1. A Discourse of the Earls of Leicester by succession, &c. A. D. 1585.
2. The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, written in the year 1586.
3. A Treatise of the Lord Cobham.
4. A Catalogue of the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports and Constables of Dover Castle, &c. A. D. 1586.

His other works were, “The Annals of Scotland,” continued from the time in which Hollinshed left off, from 1571 to 1586. Also, “Catalogues of the Protectors, Governors, and Regents of Scotland, &c.; as well as the Dukes, Chancellors, Archbishops, and Writers of Scotland.” Also, “A Catalogue of English Cardinals, Lord Chancellors of England, &c.” “The Perfect Ambassador,” printed in 1651. “A Discourse of Arms,” dated 1593. “Miscellanies of the Treasury,” written in 1599. “A Discourse upon the Philosophers’ Arms,” written in English verse, A. D. 1583.

Besides the above, he wrote “Collections out of *Domus Regni Angliæ.*” “*Nomina Episcoporum in Somerset.*” “*Nomina Saxonica de donationibus a regibus Ælfrido, Eadgaro, et Edwardo.*” “*Catalogus Episcoporum Bathon et Wells.*” “A Book of Collections de historia et rebus Britannicis.” Also, “The Plea between the Advocate and Anti-Advocate, concerning the Bath and Batchelor Knights;” wherein are shewn many antiquities relating to knighthoods, written in the year 1605; of which Mr. Anstis availed himself in his publication of “The Order of the Bath.” Also, “Collections out of MSS. Historians, Registers of Abbies, Ledger Books, &c. &c.” in four volumes folio. He wrote several notes upon Chancer, which he gave to his friend Thomas Speight.

In Hearne’s “*Curious Discourses,*” we find many of this author’s works, *viz.*

“A Treatise on the Antiquities of Shires in England;” “A Discourse of Sterling Money;” “On the Antiquity and Etymology of Terms and Times for Administration of Justice in England;” “Of the Authority, Office, and Privileges of Heralds in England;” “On the Duty and Office of an Herald at Arms,” written A. D. 1605; “On the Antiquity of Epitaphs in England.”

Fuller, in his *Worthies*, vol. I. p. 508, speaking of Francis Thynne, says, “He was born in Kent, and from his infancy had an ingenious inclination to the study of antiquity, and especially of pedigrees. Herein hee made such proficiency, that he was preferred, towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to be an herald, by the title of Lancaster.

“A gentleman painful, and well deserving, not only of his own office, but all the English nation.

“Whosoever shall peruse the voluminous works of Ralph Hollinshed, will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Thynne, seeing the shoulders of Atlas himselfe may bee weary, if sometime not beholden to Hercules to relieve him.”

HUNGERFORD. From the family of Thynne we pass to that of Hungerford; but although I cannot find any literary characters amongst those who made Heytesbury their residence, yet the good actions and very charitable deeds of Lady Margaret Hungerford should not be passed over in silence; and it is with pleasure I record, that the charitable institution founded by her in the year 1472, still exists in an improved state, and the duties enjoined in her will most scrupulously performed by the worthy *custos* of the Hospital, the Rev. Mr. Williams, residing at Heytesbury.

Amongst the many members of this ancient family, we may consider Sir Thomas de Hungerford the most distinguished *male*, and Lady Margaret (Botreaux) equally conspicuous as a *female*. We have some memorials left of the former in his portrait on the window of Farley

church, and in his monumental effigy in Farley chapel; but no memorial exists of the latter, except in her seals and autographs; but her memory will be ever recorded by her liberality and good deeds.

MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON. To this worthy and respectable personage I may justly attribute the "History of ANCIENT WILTSHIRE," comprehending a detail of British relics such as no other county can produce. He was a most respectable tradesman, residing at Heytesbury, esteemed by all whilst living, and much regretted when dead. An ill state of health obliged him frequently to ascend the Downs adjoining, to inhale their pure and salubrious air; when his investigating mind discovered on those regions, which had hitherto been deemed barren and uninteresting, and fit only for the abode of the shepherd and his flock, many particulars which had escaped the notice of our most learned antiquaries. I allude to the numerous British settlements which he found scattered over every part of our downy districts. The *tumulus* or sepulchral mound was every where apparent, and in many instances had attracted the attention of former antiquaries; but it fell to the lot of Mr. Cunnington to investigate them more deeply and scientifically than all former *exploratores*, who, on digging into a barrow, and finding a sepulchral deposit near the surface or middle of the mound, thought their discovery complete, and desisted from any further proceedings; whereas, by numerous examples (especially in the bush barrow near Stonehenge, which had undergone many prior investigations, even by Stukeley himself,) Mr. C. clearly proved, that the primary deposit was placed, either on the floor of the barrow, or in a cist cut beneath that floor. But the more important discovery, which is solely due to Mr. Cunnington, was, the sites on which the Ancient Britons resided, and which were exemplified in the most satisfactory manner by the evidences that the spade brought to light.

In the former part of this memoir I have attributed the origin of my "History of Ancient Wiltshire" (which, from the humble beginning of a few manuscript pages, has swollen to the bulk of two folio volumes) solely to Mr. Cunnington; for he commenced the British researches, and I continued them after his decease. Praise, therefore, to whom praise, and merit to whom merit, are due; and it will ever be a heartfelt satisfaction to me, to reflect on the many pleasant days and healthful rambles which these interesting researches into the earliest history of our Island have produced, both in the lifetime of my experienced guide, and since his departure.

CHARACTER OF MR. WILLIAM CUNNINGTON, OF HEYTESBURY.

"Mr. Cunnington, though brought up in the bustle of trade, was ever assiduous to acquire knowledge, and possessing good natural abilities, his mind, at an early age, took a turn to scientific pursuits. This occasioned a sedentary mode of life, which deranged the nervous system; and for the last twenty years he became a victim to a debility which nothing but air and exercise could prevent from proving fatal. Thus called upon to support nature, his daily rides and excursions on the Wiltshire downs led him to consider the numerous remains of antiquity that lie scattered over that interesting district; and here it was that the foundation was laid for that splendid "History of Ancient Wiltshire," now carrying on by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead.

"Mr. Cunnington, in this pursuit, had procured a collection of British antiquities that were not, or perhaps never will be, surpassed by any in the kingdom; and when this subject was somewhat exhausted, his mind led him to that of minerals and extraneous fossils, of which he had procured a beautiful and interesting collection.

"The ready access that was given to view his cabinets, and the pleasure he always experienced in affording information, drew many *virtuosi* to his house, where they were no less charmed with the museum, than they were with the affability of the possessor. In his

domestic character he was all that could call forth 'the fond parental soul.' He diffused among his young auditors those precepts of virtue, those principles of knowledge, and those maxims of men and manners, that will ever remain on the minds of those who heard them. Here also it was that parental affection saw the rising virtues of the child; here were implanted those seeds that bloomed around the parent stock; and here religion instructed the infant mind 'to look through Nature up to Nature's God.' He died in his 57th year; and his death was of that nature, so calm and pure, which the good man hails as his real existence."—(*Monthly Mag. May 1811, p. 393.*)

THOMAS DAVIS, whose decease is recorded by a monumental inscription at Horningsham, (page 53), was born at Penton, near Weyhill, cō Hants, on the 11th of July (O. S.) 1749. His father was for many years an officer in the excise. He lived at Hindon and Devizes, in Wilts; and died a supervisor at Wellington in Somerset.

Mr. Thomas Davis had a good classical education at Devizes, and was taken into the office at Longleat in December 1763; by Mr. Simon Inde Cole, then steward to Lord Viscount Weymouth. In 1777 Mr. Cole returned to Horningsham superannuated, leaving Mr. Davis in possession of his apartments and office at Longleat.

On the death of the late Marquess of Bath, in November 1796, Mr. Davis removed the office, with his family, to Horningsham, where he resided until the period of his decease, retaining the stewardship of the Longleat estate under the present Marquess. During the last ten years of his life, his abilities as a land agent were called into more general action, as a Commissioner under Acts of Parliament for inclosures; and as a Surveyor, in letting and selling estates throughout the Western counties.

He departed this life 10 November 1807, aged 58, surviving only one day after an attack of paralysis, with which he was awefully visited at a Court Baron of his noble patron, in the manor of Frome East Woodlands. His faculties were, up to this time, in their full vigour, and most actively employed for the good of his family and his country. He was buried in Horningsham church, where a plain mural monument was erected to his memory, bearing an inscription, found with his will, in his own hand-writing. (See page 53.)

Mr. Davis had issue three sons and three daughters; all of whom, with their mother, survived him. He bestowed liberal educations on his children, at the sacrifice of many domestic and personal comforts. With a heart open and kind in all his social duties, he was happy with all ranks of society, ever cheerful and instructive with his family, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. His greatest ambition was to be useful, and in this attempt, both in his public and private character, he was eminently successful.

To him we owe the Statistical Account of Wiltshire, which has very deservedly been esteemed one of the best that have been published.

JOHN OFFER. With heart-felt regret I take up my pen to record the brief memoirs of my departed friend and coadjutor, whose loss will be ever regretted by the public, as the able historian of our county, and still more by me as a companion and assistant.

Whilst engaged both at Imber and Warminster in the laborious and irksome task of usherage by day, he had recourse by evening and night to his more pleasing and favourite pursuits of antiquity, heraldry, and biography; by which in a short time he acquired all the requisites to form an able county historian. At a later period, when removed from the drudgery of a school, he applied his mind to deciphering the old English writings, and the Saxon language; of the former of which he made himself complete master, and of the latter had gained much knowledge; in short, he possessed all the acquirements necessary to form the topographer and biographer of a county.

For the last twelve-months he was engaged in assisting Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. and

myself in our surveys and intended publications of the History of Wiltshire ; but Providence, alas ! put a stop to his researches and labours in December 1822, when he ended his days at the house of his Patron at Stourhead. The best medical assistance was afforded him ; but his constitution had been so weakened by daily and midnight labors, that it was not able to withstand the attack of a typhus fever.

He left two orphan sons, his wife having died some years before him. *

FRANCIS SKURRAY, Clerk, was born at Beckington, in the county of Somerset, 20 September 1774, being second son of Francis Skurray, Esq. and of Mary his wife, daughter and one of the coheireses of Francis Hales, Esq. who, on five occasions, filled the civic chair of the City of Bath. Mr. Skurray was educated at Bath Grammar School, the foundation of which was laid during the office of his maternal grandfather. In May 1792 he was matriculated at Oxford, and registered as a Commoner of Merton College, where he proceeded, in a regular course, to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. On returning from the University, and having taken his degree of A. B. he was ordained Deacon, on the title of Upton Scudamore, by Spencer, Lord Bishop of Peterborough ; and Priest, on the title of Horningsham, by John Douglas, D. D. who gave him letters dimissory for his first ordination, which latter parish has continued under his ministerial care from September 1797 to the present period.

In the year 1806 he was presented, by Thomas Marquess of Bath, to the perpetual Curacy of Lullington, cō Somerset, on his resigning that at Imber, of the same tenure, and under the same patronage. In the interval he was chosen to the Somersetshire Fellowship in Lincoln College, Oxford, where he soon became B. D. and has been recently presented by that Society to the consolidated Rectory of Winterbourne Abbas and Steepleton, in the county of Dorset, and Diocese of Bristol.

Mr. Skurray has published a volume of Sermons ; but the subject which identifies him with the History of Wiltshire is the composition of a poem, entitled, “ Bidcombe Hill,” a lofty and commanding eminence in the Hundred of Heytesbury. This poem was first published in the year 1808. He is now engaged in preparing for the press a second and improved edition, to which will be prefixed “ a dissertation on local poetry.”

REV. JAMES INGRAM, son of John and Elizabeth Ingram, was born at East Codford 21st Dec. 1774 ; educated at Warminster School 1785 ; entered a Commoner of Winchester College 1790 ; removed to Trinity College, Oxford, 1793 ; elected unanimously Anglo-Saxon Professor on the foundation of Dr. Rawlinson, 1803 ; nominated one of the first three Masters of the Schools on the new statute, 1809 ; and elected by a considerable majority in convocation Public Keeper of the Archives of the University, 1815.

Having, in addition to these academical honours, successively filled the duties of Exhibitioner, Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor of his College, he was presented in December 1816 to the Rectory of Rotherfield Greys, Oxfordshire, the patronage of which belongs to Trinity College.

Mr. Ingram has published “ Inaugural Lecture on the utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature,” 4to. Oxon, 1807 ; “ A new edition of Rollin’s Quintilian,” 8vo. Oxon, 1809 ; “ The Saxon Chronicle,” 4to. London, 1823.

Many years were employed in this new edition of the Saxon Chronicle, of which the only edition before printed was that by Bishop Gibson in 1692 ; but these editions differ in one respect ; that of Gibson having a Latin version, that of Ingram an English one.

It is much to be regretted that a language so intimately connected with our own, should have been so little cultivated, as I have no doubt that there are many manuscripts in that language still unknown to us, and which would throw important light upon British history ; one of which I shall have occasion to notice in the ensuing Hundred of Branch and Dole.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

On referring to the detailed account of our antiquarian researches in this neighbourhood, which are minutely recorded in my *History of Ancient Wiltshire*, the first British relic which particularly claims our attention is the Golden Barrow, situated in the parish of Upton Lovel. But before I state the particulars relating to its opening, I shall mention a few trifling vestiges of ancient times which occur in our progress to that place.

The first relic of antiquity, in following the course of the river Wily, is a British village, situated on high ground behind the parish church of Hill Deverill, where the irregularities in the ground seemed to indicate an ancient settlement, and where, on digging, we found brick flues, and pottery of the Romanized Britons.^d

Having crossed the river Wily at Longbridge Deverill, and directing our steps towards Heytesbury, we observe on our left a considerable tract of copse called Southley wood, in which there is a small earthen work, of a squarish form, and containing within its area three quarters of an acre of land.^e This work is vulgarly called *Robin Hood's bower*.

Between the high road and the wood on Sutton common, is a curious little earthen work resembling an amphitheatre in miniature, which, though much mutilated by the plough, is still distinguished by its shape. It was encompassed without by a neatly formed vallum, from which you descend, through a fosse, to the inner work, which rises above the ditch, and presents a level area, containing less than half an acre. The depth of the outer vallum from the ditch is 18 feet, the breadth of the ditch 7 feet, the height of the inner work from 15 to 16 feet, and the length of the area of the inner work is, on the longest side (for it is of an oval form) 111 feet.

Other small earthen works, and several barrows dispersed over the county, as far as Bishopstrow, evidently prove a settlement of the Britons near this spot.

In proceeding towards Heytesbury, we again cross the river Wily, and have full in view a long range of chalk hills, crowned with camps and other ancient earthen works, which, not being comprehended within the limits of our Hundred, must be referred to that of Warminster, in which they are locally situated.

Following the vale of Wily, we come to the small village of Knook, which contains nothing within itself worthy of notice; but we must diverge from the turnpike road at mile-stone 91, and ascend the verdant downs to examine the vestiges of a very perfect British settlement adjoining to Knook castle; and, as I know of few relics so evident and so easily visited, I shall extract a particular account of them from my "*History of Ancient Wilts*" (page 84), where this British settlement is illustrated by an actual survey.

KNOOK. This British village and castle extend for a considerable length in a direction from North to South; a strong *agger*, bearing the name of *Old Ditch*, flanks it on the North; to the extremity of which, in an angle towards the East, are the traces of a large British village; this ditch forms another sharp angle towards the West, and then proceeds *lined rectd*, for a considerable distance towards the South, where we find Knook castle situated. About the centre of this straight line we again find traces of a large population, and even at this remote era we are enabled, by the irregularities of ground, to trace the sites of houses, directions of streets, &c. &c.

During the frequent examinations of this spot, so near his own residence, Mr. Cunnington discovered all the vestiges which could clearly indicate, first, a British settlement, and after-

^d See *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. I. p. 49.

^e Ditto, page 50.

wards one of the Romanized Britons, *viz.* coarse British pottery, fibulae, rings, armillae, flat-headed iron nails, hinges of doors, locks and keys, and a variety of coins of the Lower Empire; also hypocausts, denoting the luxuries introduced by the Romans on our alpine situations.

As a proof that the Britons dwelt on this spot previous to the Romans, I may adduce the discovery of a large fine black celt at the foot of a skeleton, whose head was placed towards the North; † and whoever travels over these extensive downs to Imber, Tilshead, &c. will find his curiosity constantly excited by the numerous barrows, ditches, and excavations, denoting the ancient settlements of our Britons. ‡

But before I quit the summits of our downs, and return to the more sheltered vale of Wily I should mention the very interesting barrows which we have opened on this range of hills, especially those on Upton Lovel down, which produced articles made of bone, and stone celts of the earliest antiquity, which have been beautifully engraved by Basire in three plates (V. VI. and VII.) and accurately described in the History of Ancient Wilts. There is also a singular groupe of eleven tumuli in Ashton valley, all of which were opened and described. (Ancient Wiltshire, page 78, Plate VIII.)

But the object most worthy of the antiquary's notice on these heights, is a most perfect religious circle, vulgarly known by the name of *Oldbury camp*; and though I have found them dispersed over our downs, and especially in the vicinity of British settlements, I have met with none so well preserved as this *Codford circle*, and I cannot give my readers a better idea of these ancient sanctuaries, than in transcribing the words of Burder, who, in his "Oriental Customs," has amply illustrated this subject.

"Many of old worshipped upon hills, and the tops of high mountains, imagining that thereby they obtained a nearer communication with heaven. Strabo says, that the Persians always performed their worship upon hills. Some nations, instead of an image, worshipped the hill as a deity. This practice in early times was almost universal, and every mountain was esteemed holy. The people who prosecuted this mode of worship enjoyed a soothing infatuation, which flattered the gloom of superstition. The eminences to which they retired were lonely and silent, and seemed to be happily circumstanced for contemplation and prayer. They who frequented them were raised above the lower world, and fancied that they were brought into the vicinity of the powers of the air, and of the deity who resided in the higher regions. But the chief excellence for which they were frequented was, that they were looked upon as the peculiar places where God delivered his oracles."

Such, I have no doubt, was the circle on Codford hill, situated in an elevated and commanding situation. It forms nearly a complete circle, the area of which contains above nine acres, and the circumvallation amounts to three furlongs and 110 yards. It is surrounded by a neatly formed vallum and foss, which, together with the area, have been much defaced by the plough.

After this interesting digression to the downy district, I return to the vale of Wily, and to the parish of Upton Lovel, where we find that the British tumuli were not solely confined (though perhaps generally) to the hills; for on the Northern banks of the Wily we find a tumulus, which, from the richness of its contents, we have denominated the *Golden Barrow*. It was opened by Mr. Cunnington, for the first time, in the year 1803, and it contained human bones (burnt) with ashes. About two feet from the pile of bones were found 13 gold beads made in the form of a drum, having two ends to screw off, and perforated on the sides for the purpose of stringing; also a thin plate of the same metal, six inches in length, and nearly three in width, richly wrought, and perforated at the four corners. Another ornament of thin

† See Ancient Wiltshire (Tumuli, Plate IX.), where it is engraved with other articles found in the neighbourhood.

‡ See Ancient Wiltshire.

gold in form of a cone, decorated with circles and zigzag ornaments, and fitted closely to a piece of dark wood, like ebony, on which the marks of the pattern still remain impressed; the bottom part of this ornament is also perforated. All these articles are of thin but pure gold, and highly burnished. Besides the above, there were two small ornaments in gold, resembling little boxes, about an inch in diameter, with a top, in the form of a cone, to take off. Besides these unusual and precious articles of the purest gold, there were some large plates of amber, and above 1000 beads of the same, of different sizes, and a curious little cup studded over with projecting knobs,^b of the most singular and handsome pattern we had ever found.

The plate of gold, the cone, &c. by their perforations are strongly marked as forming the decorative accoutrements of some distinguished British chieftain. These discoveries took place in the year 1803, but Mr. Cunnington wished still to make further researches in this tumulus, which he undertook in July 1807, and pursued his excavations down to the floor of the barrow, where he found an oblong cist, 18 inches deep, containing a simple interment of burned bones, unaccompanied with either arms or trinkets. This was certainly the primary deposit; but I should not omit to mention, that in this second trial, within a few inches where the amber beads and gold trinkets were found, there were two small cups placed within each other, of unbaked clay, and rude workmanship, thereby bespeaking the very early period at which even the latest deposit was made. (Ancient Wilts, page 100.)

Several other barrows, and indeed all that existed in the neighbourhood of Corton, Boyton, Sherrington, &c. were opened about the same period; but as their contents contained nothing remarkable, I shall refrain from noticing them. They are all mentioned in the History of Ancient Wiltshire.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

The only evident remains of the Romans in this Hundred are visible near Lower Pertwood farm, where the vestiges of a causeway are still visible, which led from *SORBIODUNUM*, or Old Sarum, to the banks of the Severn, near Uphill, whence there was a passage into Wales. All traces of this road are lost soon after it has passed a small tumulus in its course Westward to Maiden Bradley, &c. But here I will notice a singular circumstance: the Roman road, when pursuing its straight-forward course, and coming to this tumulus, evidently made a bend to shew its reverence to the sepulchral deposit of the Briton, which is explained in the Map of the Hundred.

I have traced this long-extended Roman causeway with great certainty as well as satisfaction during its whole line, and have ascertained two decided stations upon it, one only of which occurs within the extent of our Hundred,ⁱ *viz.* Stockton-works.

This Roman causeway, in its course Westward, traverses the turnpike leading from Hindon to Wily very near the 90th mile-stone, when it enters a wide extent of wood, called Great Ridge. The earthen works to which I have alluded are very extensive, and are situated on the edge of a hill to the North of the Ridge wood. I cannot describe them more satisfactorily than by extracting the account I formerly gave of them in my "History of Ancient Wilts:"

Stockton-works appear to have been originally surrounded by a ditch and single rampart of earth, of which a considerable part towards the East still remains; but the Western boundary, and many of the interior works, have been much defaced by a great waggon tract, which for many years has intersected the works. The original entrance^k was on the Eastern

^b All these articles are engraved according to their actual size (Ancient Wilts, Tumuli, Plates X. XI.), and are preserved in the Museum at Stourhead.

ⁱ For the whole course of this Roman road, and a minute description of it, see Ancient Wilts, vol. II.

side, near the head of a steep valley ; but many more openings have been made for the accommodation of waggons frequenting the wood.

There is also an entrance to an inner work, where we see numerous excavations, and within these lines there is a little work of a pentagonal form, and beyond it the irregularities and cavities continue deep and frequent to a considerable distance to the Westward. These works cover the space of sixty-two acres, and extended probably much further towards the West, and into the wood on the South, but they are so defaced in many places, and in others so very doubtful, that the present existing remains can only be considered as an imperfect specimen of the original works. On digging in various parts of these works, we found both large and small Roman coins, pieces of brass, iron nails, fragments of mill-stones, brick flues, tiles, and British as well as Roman pottery ; also the neck of a glass bottle, of a sea-green colour ; in short, all the vestiges of a numerous population.

These works correspond, in a great degree, with the accounts transmitted to us by classical writers respecting the ancient towns of the Gauls and Britons. Caesar, in speaking of the capital of the British chieftain Cassivelaunus, says, “ *Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum sylvas impeditas vallo atque fossâ munierunt.*” A town amongst the Britons is nothing more than a thick wood, fortified with a ditch and rampart ; and the geographer Strabo, speaking on the same subject, says, “ *Eorum urbes sunt nemora, latissimos enim circos, dejectis obstruant arboribus, ubi constructis tuguriis, et ipsi pariter et armenta stabulantur.*” Their towns are woods, where they cut down the trees, build huts, and live there together with their herds.

The wild and elevated situation on which these earthen works were constructed, and their great irregularity, mark them as an original British settlement, but afterwards occupied by the Romans, when they constructed the adjoining causeway. A similar instance occurs of a British settlement having been subsequently occupied by the Romans at Vindogladia, on Gussage Cowdown, where they fixed their station bearing that name.¹

The long ridge of hill on which this Roman causeway was carried is most admirably suited for the purpose, being in general level ground, through the extensive woodlands of Groveley forest and the great Ridge wood, and on each side of the causeway we find numerous remains of British and Roman settlements ; but as I have taken the straight line of the causeway as the Southern boundary to the Hundred of Heytesbury, a more detailed account of these remains must be deferred to the subsequent Hundreds of Branch and Dole, and Dunworth.

¹ See ground-plan and description in *Ancient Wilts*, vol. II. p. 106.

¹ See *Ancient Wiltshire*, vol. II.

INSTITUTIONES SPECTANTES HUNDREDUM DE HEYTESBURY.

BRIXTON DEVERILL.—RECTORY.

The patronage of this Rectory was originally in the Abbot of Bec-Herlewin, who was lord of the manor, and perhaps founder of the church, but he conceded his right of presentation to Bishop Hubert, and his successors for ever.¹

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1361.	Episcopus.	Jacobus Englebert.
1362.	Ditto.	Thomas Besevill.
1389.	Ditto.	Ricardus Salford, exc. cum Joh'e Hesele.
1390.	Ditto.	Johannes Mannyng.
1394.	Ditto.	Johannes Bradschaw, exc. Mannyng.
1400.	Ditto.	Johannes Benet, vice Bradschaw.
1401.	Ditto.	Johannes Pedewell, vice Benet.
1411.	Ditto.	Johannes Couge.
1413.	Ditto.	Nicholaus Sexpenne.
14 . .		Wynceslaus Swysico.
1427.	Episcopus.	Johannes Gele, vice Swysico.
1432.	Ditto.	Robertus Winchester, vice Ghele.
1439.	Ditto.	Johannes Pyville, ^m p. m. Winchester.
1445.	Ditto.	Willielmus Pyville, p. res. Pyville.
1452.	Ditto.	Johannes Lamport.
1464.	Ditto.	Clement Smyth, p. m. J. Lamport.
1469.	Ditto.	Thomas Benet (or Danet).
1471.	Ditto.	Joh'es Leche, p. res. Benet (or Danet).
1487.	Ditto.	Joh'es Hewlet, p. res. Leche.
1507.	Ditto.	Ricardus Belton, p. r. Hulet.
1531.	Episcopus.	Thomas Belton, p. m. Ricardi Belton.
1555.	Thomas Aprice, Gent. ex concess. Ep'i.	Johannes Roberts, p. m. T. Belton. Rogerus Morryys.
1570.	Episcopus.	Willielmus Husey, p. m. Morryys.
1571.	Regina, vacante sede Episcopali.	Edmundus Marmion.
1573.	Episcopus.	Johannes Swone. Robertus Wright (<i>Ep'us Bristol</i>).
1632.	Rex.	{ Johannes Carse, <i>per translat. Rob. Epi. Bristol</i> <i>ad Ep'at. Coventry.</i>
1660.		Robertus Harris.
1662.	Episcopus.	Thomas Henchman, p. m.
1669.	Ditto.	Walter. White, per cess. Henchman.
1710.	Ditto.	Edwardus Chubb, p. m. White.
1712.	Ditto.	James Ligertwood.
1742.	Ditto.	John Rogers, p. m. Ligertwood.
1773.	Ditto.	James Hume Spry, p. m. Rogers.

¹ Vide Cartam Wm Abbatis de Becco de Ecclesiis Paulesholte et Deverel, Huberto Episcopo Sarum, datam A^o 1230, in Registro Ecclesie Sarum, penes Rev. D'num Joh'em Fisher, Episcopum Sarum, 1824.

^m Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

A. D.		PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1781.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Arthur Coham, p. m. Spry.
1799.	Ditto.	- - - - -	William Douglas, p. m. Coham.
—	Ditto.	- - - - -	Nathaniel Hume, p. res. Douglas.
1804.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Thomas Henry Hume, p. res. Hume

HILL DEVERILL.—PREBEND.

This Church is a Prebend within the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, and subject to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum as Dean of Heytesbury. We can get no assistance, therefore, from the Bishop's registers with respect to the Incumbents of this Parish. The following are from the registers of the Deanery.

A. D.		PATRONS.	PREBENDARIES.
1407.	The Dean.	- - - - -	Johannes Wakeryng. Henry Hareborough.
1417.	The Dean.	- - - - -	Humfrid. Rodeley, p. res. Hareborough. Edward Lewys.
1575.	The Dean.	- - - - -	William Watkyns, p. res. Lewys.
1632.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Thomas Coles.
1660.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Johannes Houghton.
1661.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Thomas Hill.
1672.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Brian Holland, p. m. Hill.
1704.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Thomas Lambert, p. m. Holland
1717.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Jos. Ledbrooke, p. m. Lambert.
1719.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Richard Younger, p. res. Ledbrooke.
1757.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Thomas Hubbard, p. m. Younger.
1781.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Edward Cooper, p. m. Hubbard.
1784.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Lewis Jones, p. res. Cooper.
1803.	Ditto.	- - - - -	Charles Ekyns, D. D. p. m. Jones.

HILL DEVERILL.—PERPETUAL CURACY.

The Perpetual Curate, or, as he is sometimes called in ancient times, the Vicar, is appointed by the Prebendary, and instituted by the Dean, from whose registers we can obtain only the following very imperfect account.

A. D.		PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1408.	.....	Prebendar.	Johannes Haydon, Vicar.
1419.	Humf. Rodeley, Preb.	- - - - -	William Atte Ponde, Vicar.
1421.	—————	- - - - -	Hugo Newman, per exchange.
1682.	Brian Holland, Preb.	- - - - -	Edmund Ludlow Coker, Perpetual Curate.
1735.	Richard Younger, Preb.	- - - - -	John Foreman.
1798.	Lewis Jones, Preb.	- - - - -	George Smith.

LONGBRIDGE DEVERILL.—RECTORY.

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
.....		Rogerus de Clare.
1306.	Abbas de Glaston.	Hamelinus de Godelegh, p. res. Clare.
1321.	Ditto.	William de Salton.
1335.	Ditto.	William de Salton.
1337.	Ditto.	Hamelinus de Godelee, ^m exc. Salton.
1353.	Ditto.	William de Clandon, p. m. Salton.
1361.	Ditto.	Johannes Weye.
.....	Ditto.	William de Gotesham.
1378.	Ditto.	Thomas de Amcotes, exc. Gotesham.
1379.	Ditto.	Johannes Hanney, exc. Amcotes.
1385.	Ditto.	Johannes Wotton, p. m. Hanney.
1388.	Ditto.	Johannes Letcombe, exc. Wotton.

The Rectory being appropriated, the Incumbents are henceforward VICARS.

1403.	Abbas de Glaston.	Radulphus Martyn.
1405.	Ditto.	Stephanus Lucas.
1407.	Johannes, Abbas Glaston.	Thomas Wylkoc, p. m. Lucas.
1432.	Abbas Glaston.	Thomas Crokern, p. m. Wylkoc.
1470.	Ditto.	Robert Westwood, p. m. Crokhorn.
1489.	Ditto.	Richard Colyns, p. m. Westwode.
1494.	Ditto.	John Vaughan, p. res. Colyns.
1496.	Ditto.	Johannes Hill, p. res. Vaughan.
1528.	Ditto.	Johannes Bayly, p. m. Hill.
1534.	Ditto.	Johannes Taylor, p. m. Bayly.
1547.	Johannes Thynne, Mil.	Willielmus Wyke, p. m. Ult ⁱ Vic.
1593.	Johannes Thynne, Armiger.	Edwardus Tynes, p. m. Weekes.
1612.	Thomas Thynne, Mil. de Longleat.	Willielmus Gay, p. m. Tynes.

From this time it is entered as "Deverill Longbridge, cum Deverill Monkton annexâ."

1622.	Thomas Thynne, de Longleat, Mil.	Thomas Payne, p. res. Gay. Willielmus Parry. ⁿ
1661.	James Thynne, Mil.	Onesiphorus Bernard.
1663.	Ditto.	Willielmus Croft.
1682.	Thomas Thynne, Bart.	Joh'es Whittyngam, p. m. Croftes.
1685.	Thomas Vicecomes Weymouth.	Joh'es Foster, ^p per cess. Whittyngam.
1724.	Ditto.	Lamont Hawkeswell, p. m. Foster.
1760.	Ditto.	John Dobson, p. m. Hawkeswell.
1805.	Thomas Marquess of Bath.	Henry Goddard, p. m. Dobson.

^m Godelee was previously Vicar of Corsham.

ⁿ My authority for this *William Parry* is "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy," who says that he was turned out for his eminent loyalty, and at the time of his death left a numerous family, in a mean and low condition, insomuch that his widow was at length forced to beg the charity of the Corporation for Ministers' widows, and was accordingly supported by them. (P. 336.)

^o I have not been able to find who was appointed immediately after the Sequestration.

^p I believe this John Foster was descended from Foster, of Mere, by the daughter of Bampfield. (See documents in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips.)

HORNINGSHAM.—PREBEND.

This Church was originally a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury. Before 1400 it was united to Tytherington, and being again separated it is since known as “*Medietas*,” or “*Una pars Prebendæ de Horningsham cum Tytherington.*” It is under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum, as Dean of Heytesbury, from whose registers the following account of the Prebendaries is taken.

A. D.	PATRONS.	PREBENDARIES.
1408.	The Dean.	Nich. Godewyn.
1409.	Ditto.	Thomas Wysbeche.
1544.	Peter Vannes, Dean.	John Newnan.
1546.	Sir Thomas Arundel, by grant from Peter Vannes, Dean.	} Thomas Forde.
1551.	Peter Vannes, Dean. . . . .		Thomas Gosling.
1568.	The Dean.	William Bradbridge. Hugo Munsfield.
1576.	The Dean.	Harmoneter Huyde.
1676.		Richard Thompson.
1686.	The Dean.	Anthony Warton.
1709.	Ditto.	Edward Warton, p. res. Warton.
1750.	Ditto.	James Stirling Samber, p. m. Warton.
1801.	Ditto.	Henry Hetley, p. m. Samber.

HORNINGSHAM.—PERPETUAL CURACY.

The Curate is appointed by the Prebendary, and receives institution from the Dean, from whose registers, and subscriptions to the articles, the following imperfect account is taken.

A. D.	PATRONS.	CURATES.
1409.	Prebendar.	Alexander Blythe.
1625.	Ditto.	John Newland.
1626.	Ditto.	William Parsons.
1682.	Ditto.	Thomas Aylesbury.
1700.	Ditto.	John Jenkins.
1702.	Ditto.	William Kingston.
1762.	Ditto.	William Slade.
1806.	Ditto.	Francis Skurray.

LONGLEAT PRIORY.

The Priory here was a Peculiar of the Dean of Sarum, and it is to be regretted that with the exception of the registers of Dean Chandler and Dean Sydenham, from 1407 to 1423, no others before the Reformation can be found; our catalogue of the Priory of Longleat is therefore necessarily confined to that short period.

A. D.	PATRON.	PRIOR.
1404.	Peter Stantour.	{ John Frome, ob. October 24th, 1404, sep. in ecclesiâ prioratûs. John Sampson, p. m. Frome.

HEYTESBURY.—PERPETUAL CURACY.

The Dean of Sarum, as Dean of the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, is also Rector. It being under his peculiar jurisdiction, he appoints the perpetual Curate without episcopal institution; no regular account of the Curates can therefore be obtained. The first regular entry in the Dean's register is that of Abraham Clavey in 1746; but a few before that time have been copied from the book of subscriptions to the articles, &c.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1630.	The Dean.	Philip Hunton.
1639.	Ditto.	Gracious Franklin.
1669.	Ditto.	Henry Gough.
1672.	Ditto.	Brian Holland.
1730.	Ditto.	Rice Adams, junior.
1746.	Ditto.	Abraham Clavey.
1765.	Ditto.	Henry Todd.
1767.	Ditto.	James Cremer.
1779.	Ditto.	Lewis Jones.
1789.	Ditto.	Henry Williams, p. res. Jones.
1795.	Ditto.	David Williams, p. m. Williams.

KNOOK.

Knook is only a Chapel to Heytesbury, and the Curate of Heytesbury is Chaplain of Knook. In ancient times, however, Knook had a distinct Chaplain; thus, at Dean Chandler's visitation in 1408, *Stephen Cok*, and *John Stony*, were parochial Chaplains of Heytesbury, and *Walter Proutewode*, Chaplain of *Knowke*.

HEYTESBURY HOSPITAL.

A. D.	PATRONS.	CUSTOS.
At the Reformation it was granted to Sir John Sharyngton, to whom succeeded		
1557.	..... Cancellar. Sarum.	Joh'es Lybbe, B.L.
1559.	Thomas Hoskins, Ditto.	Ricardus Chandler, B. D.
1582.	..... Ditto.	Christopher Dugdale, p. m. Chandler.
1609.	Thomas Hyde, Ditto.	Thomas Paynter, p. m. Dugdale.
—	Ditto.	John Barneston.
1646.	..... Ditto.	Thomas Mason, D.D.
1660.	..... Ditto.	Thomas Hill, Rector of Wyly.
1671.	..... Ditto.	Richard Watson, D.D. p. m. Hill. Joseph Kelsey.
1710.	..... Ditto.	Rice Adams, p. m. Kelsey.
1736.	..... Ditto.	John Talman, p. m. Adams.
1737.	..... Ditto.	Caleb Colton.
1785.	Dean and Chapter of Sarum.	Walter Kerrich, p. m. Colton. Thomas Eyre.
1813.		David Williams, p. m. Eyre.

HEYTESBURY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(From the Ashmolean MSS. Anthony à Wood, N° 8518. — With additional notes from the Dean's Registry, Sarum.)

SCHOOL MASTERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Robert Scot. | 10. Henry Gough, appointed 1665. |
| 2. Richards. | 11. Thomas Combes. |
| 3. Dugdale. | 12. Richard Davys. |
| 4. Williams. | Rice Adams, appointed 1675. |
| 5. Walter Bishe. | Robert Hearne, appointed 1694. |
| 6. Dicason. | Samuel Fyler, appointed 1699. |
| 7. John Davys, appointed 1631. | John Crouch, appointed 1711. |
| 8. Samuel Stone. | Rice Adams, junior, appointed 1719. |
| 9. Anthony Delacourt, appointed 1662. | |

Since which time, the offices of *Custos* and *Schoolmaster* have been generally united.

TYTHERINGTON.—PREBEND.

This Church was originally a Prebend in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, but having been united to Horningsham, and again separated before 1400, it is since that time known as "*Medietas*," or, "*Una pars Prebendæ de Tytherington cum Horningsham*." It is a Peculiar of the Dean of Sarum, as Dean of Heytesbury, and from his register the following account of the Prebendaries is taken.

A. D.	PATRONS.	PREBENDARIES.
1407.	The Dean.	Johannes Chitterne.
1411.	Ditto.	Johannes Franke, p. res. Chitterne.
1415.	Ditto.	Gilbertus Stone, p. res. Franke.
1419.	Ditto.	Johannes Saunders.
Eod. die.	Ditto	William Swyft, p. res. Saunders.
		Johannes Elys.
1423.	Ditto.	Henry Shelford, p. m. Elys.
		Robert Bennett.
1551.	Ditto	Richard Chaffin.
1618.	Ditto.	Edward Hyde.
1630.	Ditto.	Thomas Aylesbury.
1631.	Ditto.	Phil. Hunton.
1661.	Ditto.	Richard Kent.
1663.	Ditto.	John Brasier.
—	Ditto.	William Morris.
1668.	Ditto.	Jabez Bridoak.
		William Hoare.
1687.	Ditto.	Robert Pierce, p. m. Hoare.
1707.	Ditto.	Richard Barry.
1749.	Ditto.	William Hillman, p. m. Barry.
1773.	Ditto.	Charles Greene, p. m. Hillman.
1803.	Ditto.	John Rees, p. m. Greene.

TYTHERINGTON.—CURACY.

No institution of a Curate or Chaplain to this place since the Reformation can be found. It seems to be considered a Chapel to Heytesbury, and has divine service performed only four times in the year.

UPTON LOVEL.—RECTORY.

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
1342.	Johannes de Seures, Miles. - - -	Ricardus de Popham.
1349.	Laurentius de S ^{to} Martino, Mil. -	Walter. Richon, p. res. Popham. Thomas Atte Ende.
1393.	Johannes, Dominus de Lovell. - -	Robertus Hayward, p. res. Ende.
1408.	Ditto. - - - - -	Nich. Coventre, p. res. Hayward.
1409.	Matilda, Domina de Lovell. - - -	Robertus Cardemakere.
—	Matilda Lovell. - - - - -	Nich. Coventre.
1413.	Matilda, Domina de Lovell. - -	Johannes Blondvill.
1414.	Joh'es Lovell, Mil. Dom. de Lovell.	Thomas Marchaunt.
1453.		Johannes Garton.
1462.	Alicia, Domina Lovell et Holland.	Robertus Betty, p. m. Garton.
1469.	Radulphus Butteler, Dominus de Sudely, et Alicia, uxor. ejus.	} Johannes Chamber, p. m. Betty.
1470.	Rad. Butteler, et Alicia uxor ejus.	Johannes Warde, p. res. Chamber.
1476.	Willielmus Lovell, Dom. de Morley.	Ricardus Kelsey, p. res. Warde.
1486.	Henricus Lovell, Mil. Dom. de Morley.	Willielmus Mitton, p. res. Kelsey.
1504.	Henricus, Rex. - - - - -	Robertus Barker, p. res. Mitton.
1510.	Rex. - - - - -	Thomas Ravyn, p. m. Barker.
1513.	Rex. - - - - -	Johannes Harden, p. m. Ravyn.
1529.	Joh'es Crowche, ex concess. Thomæ Ducis Norfole.	} Walterus Crowche, p. res. Harden.
1529.	Thomas Dux Norfole. - - - - -	Thomas Pyll, p. res. Crowche.
1539.	Thomas Dux Norfole. - - - - -	Johannes Stonard, p. m. Pyll.
1550.	Rex, in personâ Egidii Hackhuyt.	Robertus Eyre, p. m. ult. Rect.
1564.	Regina. - - - - -	Godfr. Gobin, <i>per deprivat.</i> Eyre.
1567.	Willielmus Pawlet, Marchio. Winton.	Willielmus Smyth, p. res. Gobin.
1572.	Franc. Shrimpton, Gen. ex concess. Willielmi Marchionis Winton.	} Thomas Stanter.
1576.	Jasper Moore, Armiger, et Elizab. uxor ejus.	} Christopherus Darlinge, p. m. Stanter.
1599.	Thomas Hawker, Armiger. - - -	Henricus Smythe, <i>per deprivat.</i> Darlinge.
1600.	Regina. - - - - -	Henricus Smythe.
1608.	Rex. - - - - -	Johannes Gordon.
1619.	Jacobus, Rex. - - - - -	Thomas Hickman, ^o p. m. ult. Rect.

^o This venerable Clergyman retained possession of the Rectory till the Civil Wars broke out between the King and Parliament, when he raised a troop of horse for the King under the command of his eldest son Captain Samuel Hickman, who was slain in the first fight of Newbury. For this and other offences against the then ruling powers, he was sequestered, fined, and repeatedly imprisoned, and after fourteen years suffering, he died, leaving his aged widow and children in great distress. The widow's petition to Lord Clarendon, declaring these circumstances, and imploring some relief, is given at length in "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy," page 276. The

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
		Mr. Curl. ^p
1662.	Rex. - - - - -	Edmund Slyrton.
1677.	Ditto. - - - - -	Samuel Benson, p. m. ult. Rect.
1684.	Ditto. - - - - -	Car. Newsham, per cess.
1698.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Whittingham, p. r. Newsham.
1703.	Regina - - - - -	Walter Wells, p. m. Whittingham.
1705.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Gifford, p. res. Wells.
1708.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ludovicus Thomas, p. res. Gifford.
1717.	Rex. - - - - -	John Crowch, p. m. Thomas.
1755.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Crowch, junior, p. res. Crowch, senior.
1799.	Ditto. - - - - -	Edward Seymour, p. m. Crowch.
1818.	Ditto. - - - - -	Willielmus Roles, p. m. Seymour.

BOYTON.—RECTORY.

There was a Presbytery in Boyton Church, to which the Rector presented.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1322.	Margareta, Consors Domini Johannis Giffard de Brimsfield - - - - -	} Nicholaus Fulflod.
1324.	Nicholaus Fulflod, Rector. ^q - - - - -	
1324.	Domina Margareta Giffard. - - - - -	Walterus le Degher, Vicar.
1326.	Willielmus de Bathon, Rector, consensu Dominae Margaretae Giffard. - - - - -	Willielmus de Bathon, p. res. Fulflod.
1327.	Domina Margareta, Relicta Johannis Giffard de Brimsfeld. - - - - -	} Johannes de Stratton, institutus ad Presbyteratum.
1330.	Rector. instituit ad Presbyteratum - - - - -	
1332.	Ditto. - - - - -	Willielmus le Lude.
1340.	Rex. - - - - -	Johannes le Low de Rode.
1346.	Johannes de Fakenham, Rector. instituit ad Cantariam - - - - -	} Nicholaus Martyn de Canynges. } Robertus Huwe de Figheldean. } Johanes de Bradenstoke.
1348.	Ditto. - - ad Cantariam. - - - - -	
1378.	Johannes de Arundel, Miles. - - - - -	Johannes de Fakenham.
1380.	Rex, pro hered. Johannis de Arundel.	Willielmus Gile.
1380.	Alianora, nuper uxor Johannis de Arundel, Militis. - - - - -	Johannes Bedel de Ordeston.
1383.	Reginaldus de Cobham, Miles. - - - - -	Edmundus Bardolph.
		Robertus Beseby, exc. Bardolf.
		Jacobus Gylot, per mort. Beseby.
		} Tho. Albon, exc. Gylot.

widow, however, implored in vain. Walker adds, "that one *Bradish*, an Irishman, was the immediate successor to the Rectory, of whose ridiculous preaching (not to give it the worse name which it deserveth), I could let the reader have a very particular instance, if modesty would permit me to relate the story."

^p Mr. Curl is the person who, according to Palmer's "Nonconformist's Memorial" was in possession at the Restoration, and who was ejected in 1662 for Nonconformity.

^q Nicholaus Fulflod, instituit Walterum le Degher ad Presbyteratum celebrandam, in Ecclesia de Boyton, secundum formam ordinationis R. quondam Episcopi Sarum editae.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1384.	Reginaldus de Cobham, Miles. - - -	Walter. de Clyfford, exc. Haselore.
1393.	Ditto. - - - - -	Walter. Baron, exc. Walter. de Clyfford.
1394.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Coleman, exc. Baron.
1399.	Episcopus. - - - - -	Willielmus Swyft.
1427.	Ricardus Poyning, Mil. - - - - -	Tho. Smyth, vice Swyft.
1430.	Alianora, D'na Arundel et Matravers.	Tho. Curteys, vice Smyth.
1431.	Alianora, &c. ut prius - - - - -	Will'us Papelon (or Pampilon), vice Courteys.
1437.	Comitissa Arundel et Domina Matravers. - - - - -	} Walterus Bayliff, p. m. Papelon.
1449.	Walterus Hungerford, Dominus de Heytesbury, jure uxoris. - - -	
1468.	Joh'es Sutton, Miles, Dominus de Dudley, et Will'us Erveley, Feofati Comit'is Arundell. - - - - -	} Johannes North, p. m. Brygon.
1470.	Ditto. - - - - -	
1470.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Dryffylde, p. m. North.
1474.	Willielmus Comes Arundell. - - -	Johannes Cranbourn, p. res. Driffeld.
1510.	Thomas Comes Arundell. - - -	Johannes Smyth, p. m. Cranbourn.
1565.	Henricus Comes Arundell et Johannes Lumley, Dominus Lumley. - - -	Henricus Mompesson.
1600.	Edmundus Lambert de Boyton. - - -	Thomas Benet, p. m. Mompesson.
1609.	Anna Lambert, vidua, de Boyton. - - -	Ricardus Bruerne.
1694.	Edmundus Lambert, Armiger. - - -	} Paulus Frenshe, p. m. Bruerne.
1717.	Edmund Lambert de Boyton, Arm.	
1727.	Tho. Clifton de Nova Sar. Woollen Draper. - - - - -	Lionellus Holliman, p. m. Frenshe.
1763.	Episcopus. - - - - -	Willielmus Mervin, p. m. Holliman.
1764.	Magdalen College, Oxon. - - - - -	Willielmus Hobbs, D. D.
1810.	Ditto. - - - - -	Creed, D. D.
1823.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Lambert.
		Thomas Lambert, p. m. Lambert.
		Robert Sawyer, p. m. Lambert.
		} Thomas Clifton, p. m. Sawyer.
		Richard Scrope, p. m. Clifton.
		Gilbert Swanne, p. res. Scrope.
		Coventry Townsend Powys Litchfield.
		Samuel Routh, p. m. Litchfield.
		W. Aldrich, B.D. p. m. Routh.

^r Of this William Hobbs, D.D. Walker says (p. 277), that he was sequestered by Parliament from Boyton and Sherrington, of both which parishes he was Rector; and that after his sequestration he subsisted on charity, particularly with one Mr. John Topp, of Stockton.

^s Dr. Creed is mentioned also by Walker as sequestered from Boyton. He adds in a marginal note that they doubtless lost this living successively; that Dr. Hobbs was the first sufferer, and probably died under the usurpation, &c. Now I have no proof that Dr. Creed was at all Rector of Boyton and Sherrington, though it is not improbable he may have been so for a short time during those frequent and violent changes; and I have therefore inserted him on Walker's authority. With respect to Dr. Hobbs he is quite mistaken. He survived the usurpation, and was restored to Sherrington by the family of Lambert, but not to Boyton, which was given to Thomas Lambert, one of the family, shortly after the Restoration. This Thomas Lambert became Canon and Archdeacon of Sarum.

CORTON.—CHAPEL.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CAPELLANUS.
1304.	Stephanus Druweys, Miles. - - -	Hugo Druweys.
1304.	Ditto. - - - - -	Tho. de Braunketre.
1316.	Johannes Druweys, Dominus de Cortyngtone. - - - - -	} Ricardus Trenchard.
1322.	Ditto. - - - - -		Willielmus de Codeford p. res. Trenchard.
1395.	Petronilla, relictæ Willielmi Ryvet, filia et heres Johannis Druweys, Domini de Cortyngtone. - - -	} Tho. Rychemond, p. m. Codeford.

CODFORD ST. PETER, OR WEST CODFORD.—RECTORY.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1302.	- - - - -	Phil. de Staunton.
1334.	Rex, pro Jacobo fil. et her. Nich. D'Audelegh.	} Radulphus le Hunte.
1336.	Johannes le Strange, Dominus Albi Monasterii.		} Gilbertus Ode, p. res. Hunte.
1361.	Rogerus	Johannes Silvester, p. m. Ode.
1361.	Rex, pro hered. Johannis le Strange.	William Davy.
1417.	Rex. - - - - -	Robertus Reyner.
1453.	Joh' es Audeley, Arm. filius Jacobi D'ni de Audeley, cui pater dedit, tempore nuptiarum, dominium suum de Ashton Giffard, cum ad- vocacione de Codford Petri. - -	} Johannes Stretton, p. res. Reyner.
.....	- - - - -	
1471.	Johannes Dominus de Audeley -	Thomas Prowte, p. m. Paynot.
1474.	Rex, ob. minor. ætat. Georgii Talbot fil. et her. Johannis nuper Comitis Salopiæ.	} Ricardus Geffreys, p. m. Prowte.
1476.	Johannes Dominus de Audeley. -		Willielmus Osgodby, vice Geffreys.
1486.	Katharina Hastings, vidua Willielmi Dn'i Hastings, &c. Custod. terrar. Georgii Comitis Salopiæ.	} Willielmus Ingelande.
1502.	Georgius Talbot, Comes Salopiæ. -		Johannes Yonge, p. res. Ingelande.
1509.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Pert, p. res. Yonge.
.....	- - - - -	Sampsonus Lorde.
1537.	Georgius, Comes Salopiæ. - - -	Thomas Lyster, p. m. Lorde.
1544.	Ricardus Bridges, Armiger. - -	Walterus Crouch, p. m. Lyster.
—	Ditto. - - - - -	Willielmus Kyngsmyll, p. m. Lyster.
1548.	Elizabetha Comitissa Shrewsbury.	Johannes Moreton, p. m. Kyngsmyll.
1553.	Ricardus Briggs, Arm. <i>hac alterna vice</i>	Ricardus Lytleford, p. res. Moreton.
.....	- - - - -	Georgius Coriet.
1607.	Elizabetha, Comitissa Salopiæ. - -	Willielmus Boorne, p. m. Coriet.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1309.	Edwardus Lambert, Armiger. * -	Christopherus Dugdale, p. m. Boorne.
1633.	Philippus, Comes Pembroch. - *	Hugo Halswell, p. m. Dugdale.
1644.	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Johannes Swayne.
1681.	Philippus, Comes Pembroch. - -	Christopher Wroughton, p. m. Swayne.
1730.	Gul. Swanton, de Clauso, Sar. et Hen. Biggs de Woodford, Gen.	} Thomas Kellow, p. m. Wroughton.
1761.	Episcopus, per laps. - - - - -	Thomas Kellow, p. m. Kellow.
1777.	Charles Thomas Kellow, Clerk. -	Charles Thomas Kellow, p. m. Kellow.
1790.	Hugh Kellow, Southampton, Gent.	John Dampier, p. m. Kellow.

CODFORD ST. MARY, or EAST CODFORD.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1297.	Dom. Johannes de Ingham, Miles.	Robertus de Warrena.
1321.	Oliver de Yngham, Miles. - - -	Nich. de Wynton, p. res. Warrena.
1322.	Ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	Johannes le Bor.
1361.	Milo de Stapleton de Bedale, Miles.	Edmund de Eggesworth.
1403.	Milo de Stapleton, Miles. - - -	Thomas Day.
1428.	Brianus de Stapleton, Miles. - -	Robertus Ayscough.
1437.	Brianus Stapleton de Ingham, Miles.	Willielmus Mau.
....	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Ricardus Benet.
1487.	Willielmus Calthorp, Miles. - -	Ricardus Smythe, p. m. Benet.
....	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Willielmus Thornburgh.
1495.	Joh'es Huddelston, Mil. et Joh'a uxor.	Reginaldus Swale, p. res. Thornburgh.
....	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Willielmus Lamplewe.
1507.	Joh'es Huddilston, Mil. et Joh'a uxor.	Thomas Saunderson, p. m. Lamplewe.
1512.	Johanna Huddelston, vidua. - -	Willielmus Stephyns, p. m. Saunderson.
....	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Willielmus Warde.
1554.	Johannes Harecourte, Miles. - -	Walterus Harecourte, p. m. Warde.
1556.	Ditto. - - - - - - - - - - -	Thomas Lees, p. res. Harecourte.
....	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	Jacobus Coode.
1563.	Joh'es Harecorte, Mil. de Stanton- Harecorte, Arm.	} Thomas Scotte, p. m. Coode.
1572.	Simon Harecourt de Stanton-Har- court, Arm.	} Gilbertus Huet.
1612.	Ricardus Mompesson, and Francis Dowse, Milites.	} Johannes Mompesson.
1645.	Colleg. S ^{ti} Joh'is, Oxon. - - -	Willielmus Creed, ^s p. m. Mompesson.

^s This William Creed, of whom some notice was taken under Boyton, was a man of considerable eminence; he was a native of Reading, and in 1631, being then about 16 years of age, was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxon. He is represented as an eloquent preacher, a good schoolman, divine, and disputant, and a faithful adherent to the royal cause. In 1645 he obtained the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, on the presentation of his College, and in 1646 was created Bachelor of Divinity for his sermons at Oxford before the King and Parliament. Notwithstanding his loyalty, he was permitted to retain this Rectory during the whole of the usurpation; and on the restoration (in June 1660,) was made King's Professor of Divinity in the University; in the beginning of July following Archdeacon of Wilts; and on the 18th of September, Prebendary of Lyme and Halstock, in the church of Salisbury, "being then also Rector of Stockton, in this county." He died at his lodgings in Christ Church, in Oxon, July 19, 1663, and was buried in that Cathedral, being accompanied to his grave by all the degrees of the University. His principal publication, besides several sermons, is "The Refuter Refuted, or Dr. Hammond's *Εκτελεστέρον* defended against the impertinent cavils of Mr. Henry Jeanes," London, 1659-60, 4to. (Vide Athen. Oxoniens. &c. See also Coates's History of Reading, p. 435.)

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1663.	Colleg. S ⁱ Joh'is Oxon. - - - -	Thomas Edwards, p. m. Creed.
1698.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Francis Bernard, p. m. Edwards.
1703.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Ricardus Blechynden, per cess. Bernard.
—	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Samuel Blundell, per. cess. Blechynden.
1741.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Thomas Smith, p. m. Blundell.
1790.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Joshua Winter, p. m. Smith.
1816.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	George Mountjoy Webster, p. m. Winter.

CHITTERNE ST. MARY.—VICARAGE.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1319.	Decan. and Capitul. Sar. - - - -	Will. de Bratton, p. m. <i>ult.</i> R.
1331.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Will. de Heywode.
—	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Johannes Benet.
1349.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Tho. de Ken, p. res. Benet.
1353.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Will. Sampson, p. m. Ken.
1391.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Johannes Dennyng.
1422.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Johanus Waggere, p. res. Dennyng.
1443.	Thesaur. et Capit. Sar. (Sede vacante.)	Thomas Felde, p. m. Waggere.
1461.	Decan. et Capitul. Sarum. - - - -	Johannes Cole, p. m. Felde.
1469.	Ricardus Whitby, Thesaur. Sarum.	Rogerus Janys, p. res. Cole.
1470.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -	Johannes Hylle, p. res. Janys.
1471.	Ditto, pro Decan. et Capitul. Sarum.	Simon Smyth, p. res. Hylle.
....	- - - - - - - -	Tho. Stambourne.
1485.	Willielmus Ive, Cancellarius Sarum.	Robertus Fosse, p. m. Stambourne.
1534.	Decanus et Capitul. Sarum. - - - -	Johannes Midelcote, p. m. Fosse.
....	- - - - - - - -	Edwardas Roodes.
1562.	Decanus et Capitul. Sarum. - - - -	Jacobus Grymes, p. res. Roodes.
1570.	Henry Parry, Cancellar. Sarum. -	Willielmus Walshame, p. m. Grymes.
1572.	Anth. Parry, Gen. ex concess. Dec. et Cap. Sarum. - - - - - - - -	} Johannes Smith, p. m. Walshame.
1580.	Ditto. - - - - - - - -		Antonius Lyne, p. res. Smith.
1629.	Jordan Slade, de Chitterne, Omn. Sanct. Yeoman, ex concess. Dec. et Cap. Sarum. - - - - - - - -	} Georgius Dilton, p. m. Lyne.

In the North aisle of the Cathedral, adjoining the Choir, is the following inscription to his memory :

Hic
subtus jacent
Tantillæ viri magni reliquiæ
GULIELMI CREEDE,
qui Coll. D. Johannis Baptistæ
Alumnus olim, et socius
Academiæ,
dein Procurator. S. S. Theol' doctor.
et (non ambitu, sed suo merito)
Professor Regius ;
hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus,
Archidiaconus Wiltoniæ,

et Ecclesiæ Sarum Residentiarius.
Honores non quæsitos, sed oblatos ultrò
modestè tulit,
prudenter gessit.
Vivus Academiæ et Ecclesiæ
Ornamentum,
mortuus utriusque triste
Desiderium.
Fatis cessit anno ætatis XLVU
XIII cal. Augusti Anno MDCCCLXIII.
Abi Viator, cætera memorabunt posteri.

ARMS: *Ermine*, on a chevron engrailed *Sable*, three leopards' faces *Or*.—CREST: Three demi male griffins rampant *Or*, holding a mullet *Gules*.—MOTTO: *Vigilantia*.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1683.	Episcopus. - - - - -	Willielmus Birstall.
1684.	Decanus et Capitul. Sarum, ad nomi- nat' Thomas Lambert. - - - - -	} Thomas Westley.
1685.	Decan. et Capitul. Sarum. - - - - -	John Goldisborough, p. m. Westley.
.....	- - - - -	John Dowland.
1735.	Decan. et Capitul. Sar. - - - - -	John Norris, p. m. Dowland.
1750.	Ditto. - - - - -	Charles Gibbs, p. m. Norris.
1795.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Batchelor, p. m. Gibbs.
1809.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ditto, per cess. ipsius.
1817.	Ditto. - - - - -	Will. Sandford Wapshare, p. m. Batchelor.

CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS.—VICARAGE.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1307.	Episcopus Sarum. - - - - -	Johannes de Netherhavene.
1327.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes atte Stone.
1329.	Ditto. - - - - -	Radulphus Thunstal.
.....	- - - - -	Thomas Hert.
1413.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Draper, vice Hert.
.....	- - - - -	Johannes Stovy.
1427.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Croft, vice Stovy.
1428.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Kilbon.
1433.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Yevan.
.....	- - - - -	Thomas Stokes.
1468.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Maynys, <i>per dim.</i> Stokes.
.....	- - - - -	Johannes Baker.
1487.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Wolfe, p. m. Baker.
1496.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Harryes.
1497.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Pryson, p. res. Harryes.
1553.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Clerke.
1566.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Plompton, p. m. Clerke.
—	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Blatche, p. res. Plompton.
1643.	- - - - -	Willielmus Napper.
1660.	Ditto. - - - - -	Gervas Bland, p. m. Napper.
1675.	Ditto. - - - - -	Anthony De la Court, p. m. Bland.
1703.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Dowland, p. m. De la Court.
1735.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Houlton, p. m. Dowland.
1743.	Ditto. - - - - -	Charles Gibbes, p. m. Houlton.
1795.	Ditto. - - - - -	Edward Houlditch, p. m. Gibbes.
1796.	Ditto. - - - - -	John Batchelor, per cess. Houlditch.
1812.	Ditto. - - - - -	William Macdonald, p. res. Batchelor.

IMBER.—FREE-CHAPEL.

The Abbess of Romesey frequently claimed the right of presentation to this Chapel as part of the Prebend of Timbresbury in that Abbey; but le Rous generally succeeded as lord of the manor, and founder.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1304.	Abbatissa de Romeseye. - - - -	Jacobus Synobaldi de Florencia.
1316.	Johannes le Rous, Mil. - - - -	Johannes de Immere.
1325.	Abb. de Romeseye. - - - -	Ricardus de Chaddesle.
—	Joh'es le Rous, Mil. - - - -	Joh'es de Northlech.
1326.	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas de Burgo, p. res. Northlech.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Joh'es Waleweyn, per exchange.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Hugo de Waymouth.
1333.	Prebend. ceu Porcionar. - - - -	Peter de Galiciano, vice Ric ⁱ de Chaddeslegh.
1339.	Joh'es le Rous, Mil. - - - -	Ricardus le Rous.
1344.	Alicia la Rous. - - - -	Willielmus de Edyngdon.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Willielmus de Bourle, exc. Edyngdon.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Joh'es de Croeford, vice Bourle.
—	Abbatissa de Romeseye, (Clamat.)	Willielmus de Edyngdon, vice Croeford.
—	Alicia la Rous. - - - -	Willielmus de Meone, p. res. Croeford.
1346.	Ditto. - - - -	Alanus de Conesbourgh.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas Trillek.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Willielmus de Meone.
.....	- - - -	Johannes Wodeward.
1361.	Ricardus le Rous. - - - -	Thomas de Ilmedon, p. m. Wodeward.
1379.	Phil. Fitzwaryn, Mil. - - - -	Thomas de Gremesby.
1394.	Thomas Bekeryngg, Mil. - - - -	Joh'es, fil. Joh'is Clerk de Codeford.
1414.	Willielmus Rous. - - - -	Gilbertus Stone, vice Codeford.
1417.	Willielmus Rouse, Armiger. - - - -	Ricardus Richeman, p. m. Stone.
1426.	Willielmus Rous, Armiger. - - - -	Johannes Benet, p. res. Richeman.
1435.	Ditto. - - - -	Simon Fraunceys, vice Benet.
1438.	Willielmus Westbury, qui obtinuit presentat. de Will ^o Rous, Armigero.	} Johannes Westbury.
1439.	Walterus Hungerford, Mil. D'n's de Hungerford et Heytesbury. - -	
.....	- - - -	Petrus Courteney.
1453.	Robertus Dominus Hungerford. -	Johannes Combe, p. res. Courteney.

From this time to the Reformation we find no presentation to the Free Chapel of Imber. At that period, the Church, if indeed the same with the Free Chapel above-mentioned, was considered as a Perpetual Curaey dependent on the Prebend, and has ever since followed it; and, as in other Perpetual Cures, a few only of the last Institutions are registered.

A. D.	PATRONS.	CURATES.
	Thomas Marquess of Bath. - - - -	Francis Skurray.
1805.	Ditto. - - - -	George Chapman, p. res. Skurray.
1814.	Ditto. - - - -	John Taylor, p. m. Chapman.

ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE.—RECTORY.

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1299.	Johannes Giffard, de Brimsfield, Mil.	Johannes de Stokes.
1307.	Domina Margareta Giffard. - - -	Johannes Wauncy.
1308.	Johannes Giffard, de Brimsfield. -	Ditto.
1316.	Domina Margareta, quondam uxor Domini Johannis Giffard de Brims- feld, pro Domino Joh'e Giffard, Mil. tunc filio dictæ Dominæ.	} Willielmus de Estmoure.
1387.	Reginaldus de Cobham, Miles. - #	
1390.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Seyntmer.
1396.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Catelyn, vice Seyntmer.
1404.	Eliaora de Cobham. - - - - -	Thomas Tybbold, exc. Catelyn.
1422.	Johannes Persons, junior, hac vice, quia Johannes Arundel, Miles, de- functus, ad firmam dimisit maneria sua de Sherington, Codeford, Elis- ton, et Orcheston S ⁱ Georgii Joh'i Persons, ad term. vitæ. - - - - -	} Johannes Kyvell, alias Byrde, p. m. Pyres.
1456.	Willielmus Comes Arundell. - - -	
1477.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Welweton, p. m. Byrde.
....	- - - - -	Johannes Gatryng, p. m. Welweton.
1486.	Ditto. - - - - -	Willielmus Branche.
1495.	Thomas Comes Arundell. - - -	Thomas Bewshin, p. m. Branche.
1527.	Willielmus Comes Arundell. - - -	Willielmus Lane, vice Bewshin alias Hedley.
1530.	Ditto. - - - - -	Willielmus Rolle, p. m. Lane.
1532.	Ditto. - - - - -	} Nobilis Vir Regin'dus Sande, presb. et frater Ordinis Minor. p. m. Rolle.
1554.	Henricus Comes Arundell. † - - -	
1580.	Regina. - - - - -	Adam Rosewell, p. res. Sande.
1610.	Anna Lambert, vidua, de Boyton -	Henric. Wylsha, per deprivat. Rosewell.
1638.	Edmundus Lambert, Armiger. - -	Nicholaus Barlowe.
1670.	Thomas Lambert. - - - - -	Egidius Thornborough, p. m. Barlowe.
....	- - - - -	Johannes Tyse, p. m. Thornborough.
1694.	Edward Lambert. - - - - -	William Beach, p. m. Tyse.
1710.	Thomas Lambert, Cler.; Thomas Lambert, Armiger; and Maria St. Barbe, widow. - - - - -	Thomas Gurgenven.
1728.	Edmund Lambert, Armiger. - - -	Edward Lambert, p. res. Gurgenven.
....	- - - - -	} Samuel Fyler, p. m. Lambert.
1802.	Francis Gibbs, Cler. - - - - -	
1813.	Gorges Lowther, Esq. - - - - -	Richard Head, p. m. Fyler.
....	- - - - -	Thomas Grove.
1802.	Francis Gibbs, Cler. - - - - -	Ipsè Francis Gibbs, p. res. Grove.
1813.	Gorges Lowther, Esq. - - - - -	} Chambre Brabazon Ponsonby Lowther, p. m. Gibbs.

† In this year, the deprivations in Wilts were very numerous, to make room for other incumbents more favourable to the views of Queen Mary.

STOCKTON.—RECTORY

A. D.	PATRONUS.	CLERICUS.
1307.	H. Wynton, Episcopus. - - - -	Willielmus de Wynterborn.
1329.	Johannes, Episcopus Wynton. - -	Petrus de Romeseye, per cess.
....	- - - - -	Johannes Warmier.
1391.	Episcopus Wynton. - - - -	Nicholas Salesbiry, permut cum Warmier.
1394.	Ditto. - - - -	Johannes Jewell, permut cum Salesbiry.
1395.	Ditto. - - - -	Johannes Wykeham, permut cum Jewell.
1397.	Ditto. - - - -	Johannes Dole.
1412.	Ditto. - - - -	Rogerus Whelpedale.
1413.	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas Danet, p. res. Whelpedale.
1435.	Ditto. - - - -	Robertus Lues (or Lewes).
1444.	Ditto. - - - -	Willielmus Whytlyng, p. m. Lues.
1447.	Ditto. - - - -	{ Jacobus, Dei Gratia Akadon Episcopus, p. res. Whytlyng.
1453.	Ditto. - - - -	Willielmus Mychell.
1463.	Ditto. - - - -	Radulphus Shawe, p. m. Mychell.
1465.	Ditto. - - - -	Simon Wareyn, p. res. Shawe.
1472.	Episcopus Sarum per laps. - - -	Walterus Hylle.
1473.	Episcopus Wynton. - - - -	Willielmus Palmer, p. res. Hylle.
....	- - - - -	Johannes Newport.
1507.	Ricardus Episcopus Wynton. - -	Thomas Hall, per deprivat. Newport.
1511.	Ditto. - - - -	Johannes Greveson, p. res. Hall.
1542.	Stephanus Episcopus Winton. - -	Willielmus Sheperde, p. m. Greveson.
1625.	Episcopus Winton. - - - -	Christopher Greene, " p. m. ult. Rect.
....	- - - - -	William Creed. ^v
1660.	- - - - -	Samuel Wright.
1663.	George Episcopus Winton. - - -	Samuel Fyler.
1702.	Peter Episcopus Winton. - - -	John Fyler, p. m. Fyler.
1730.	Ricardus Episcopus Winton. - -	David Price, p. m. Fyler.
1771.	Episcopus Winton. - - - -	Thomas Frome, p. m. Price.
1772.	Ditto. - - - -	Edward Innes, p. res. Frome.
1789.	Ditto. - - - -	Henry Good, p. m. Innes.

FISHERTON DE LA MERE.

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
1326.	Jacobus de Northton, Miles. - -	Walterus de Tadlestrop.
—	Rex, pro herede Will'i de Saffray, def ⁱ . - - - -	{ Walterus de Rammesbury.
—	Rex, Custos heredis Margeriæ, uxor. Will'i de Saffray, def ^{te} . - - -	{ Idem ut prius.

^u Christopher Greene, D.D. Rector of Stockton, and Prebendary of Bristol, was sequestered by the Parliament, but I have not been able to ascertain what crimes were laid to his charge. Ant. à Wood says that he was a learned and godly man, and died in 1658.
^v Neither can I find who immediately succeeded on the sequestration. It appears from Wood's Athen. Oxoniens. that Dr. Creed was Rector about 1660, but, though permitted to retain Codford St. Mary, it is scarcely probable that the Parliament would have given another living to so notorious a royalist. He seems to have vacated it the same year, and perhaps held it a very short time. It is on Wood's authority that I give him a place among the Rectors of Stockton.

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
1327.	Dominus (Episcopus?) - - - - -	Willielmus de Foxton.
.....	- - - - -	Johannes de Cannynge.
1329.	Johannes de Cannynge, Rector. * -	Willielmus de Deverell, Vicar.
1351.	Rex, pro hered. Thomæ de Norton, def ^o . - - - - -	} Johannes Baldok, p. m. Cannynge.
1352.	Johannes Baldok, Rector. - - - - -	
1354.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes de Abbodesbury, Vicar.
1361.	Thomas Saffray. - - - - -	Walterus Bydyk, p. m. Baldok.
.....	- - - - -	Thomas de Erlestok.
1381.	Radulphus de Norton, Miles. - - -	Johannes Dyker, p. m. Erlestok.
1389.	Johannes Dykere, Rector. - - - -	Thomas Flemyng, Vicar.
1394.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Norton, Vicar.
1398.	Ditto. - - - - -	Ricardus Est, Vicar.

The Rectory being appropriated, the Incumbents are hence VICARS.

1400.	Prior de Maydenebradleg. - - - -	Johannes Bone, p. m. ult. Rect.
1409.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Couche.
—	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Cokede, vice Couche.
.....	- - - - -	Johannes Begynton.
1411.	Ditto. - - - - -	Robertus Pyjon, vice Begynton.
.....	- - - - -	Henricus Knyght
1440.	Ditto. - - - - -	Joh'es Stryvel, alias Lemman, p. res. Knyght.
1448.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Warrefeyle.
1458.	Ditto. - - - - -	Thomas Benet, p. res. Warrefeyle.
.....	- - - - -	Johannes Dallyng.
1477.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Laurence, p. res. Dallyng.
.....	- - - - -	Philippus Smyth.
1494.	Ditto. - - - - -	Rogerus Swan, p. m. Smyth.
1497.	Ditto. - - - - -	Johannes Coydmore, p. m. Swan.
1530.	Thomas Mayo de Mayden Bradeley, ex concess. Prioris. - - - - -	} Thomas Snelgar, p. m. Codymore.
.....	- - - - -	
1564.	Willielmus Paulet, Marchio. Winton.	Willielmus Garnet.
1570.	Ditto. - - - - -	Christopher Fisher, p. m. Garnet.
1595.	Willielmus Powlet, com. Wilton, et March. Winton. - - - - -	Philippus Williams, p. m. Fisher.
1613.	Willielmus Marchio. Winton. - - -	} Joel Doughtie, p. m. Williams.
.....	- - - - -	
1637.	Johannes Foyle de Kimpton, South. ex concess. Joh'is Marchio. Winton, et com. Wilton. - - - - -	Thomas Crockford, p. m. Doughtie.
.....	- - - - -	Samuel Michell.
1673.	Charles Poulet, Lord St. John of Basing. - - - - -	} Robertus Nicholson, p. res. Michell.
1677.	Charles Marchio. Winton. - - - -	
.....	- - - - -	Thomas Baden.
.....	- - - - -	} Thomas Grubbe, p. m. Baden.
.....	- - - - -	
.....	- - - - -	Franc. Turville, p. m. Grubbe.

* In this, and some other instances, it will be found that the *Rector*, being permanently non-resident, appointed not a Curate but a *Vicar*, who was regularly endowed with Vicarial profits, and registered.

A. D.	PATRONS.	VICARS.
1720.	Charles Duke of Bolton. - - - -	John Houlton, p. m. Turville.
1736.	Ditto. - - - -	John Houlton, per cess. ejusdem.
1743.	Ditto. - - - -	William Ingram, p. m. Houlton.
1772.	..... Duke of Bolton. - - -	John Street, p. m. Ingram.
1778.	Episcopus, per laps. - - - -	Thomas Scotman, p. res. Street.
1793.	Webb, Duke of Somerset. - - -	Edward Seymour, p. res. Scotman.
1799.	Edw. Adolphus, Duke of Somerset.	David Middleton, p. res. Seymour.
1804.	Edward Duke of Somerset. - - -	Edward Graves Meyrick, p. res. Middleton.
1818.	John Davis, Esq. - - - -	Thomas Davis, p. m. Meyrick.

SHERRINGTON.—RECTORY.

A. D.	PATRONS.	RECTORS.
		Robertus de Hoga.
1311.	Johannes Giffard, Miles. - - - -	Galfridus de Beufenal, p. res. Hoga.
1328.	Rex, pro herede Joh'is Giffard, Mil.	Johannes de Hamme.
.....	- - - -	Johannes Hampnie?
1352.	Johannes Matravers, Miles. - - -	Johannes de Harnhulle, p. m. Hampnie.
1361.	Ditto. - - - -	Petrus Fitzwaryn.
—	Ditto. - - - -	Johannes de Coston.
.....	- - - -	Johannes Salf.
1420.	Feoffati Johannis, Domini Arundel et Matravers. - - - -	} Philippus Busch, per exchange.
1421.	Johannes Person, Domicellus (unus feoffatorum). - - - -	} Johannes Draper, p. res. Busch.
.....	- - - -	Johannes Bucke.
1468.	Willielmus Comes Arundell. - - -	Johannes Helyar, p. m. Bucke.
.....	- - - -	Willielmus Wygan.
1531.	Willielmus Comes Arundell. - - -	Johannes Carter, p. m. Wygan.
1554.	Henricus Comes Arundell. - - -	Johannes Gollar, p. m. Carter.
1562.	Ricardus Lambert, Civis et Mercator London. - - - -	} Ricardus Flynte, p. res. Gollar.
.....	- - - -	Lionel Holliman.
1609.	Anna Lambert, vidua, de Boyton. -	Henry Gregory, p. m. Holliman.
.....	- - - -	Willielmus Hobbs. ^y
		^z
1670.	Thomas Lambert, Armiger. - - -	Willielmus Beach, p. m. Hobbs.
1670.	Ditto. - - - -	Edmund Sly, per cess. Beach.
1677.	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas Lambert, p. m. Sly.
1695.	Edward Lambert, Armiger. - - -	Thomas Lambert, p. m. Lambert.
1717.	Edmund Lambert de Boyton, Arm.	Robertus Sawyer, p. m. Lambert.
1726.	Ditto. - - - -	Ricardus Head, p. m. Sawyer.
1772.	Ditto. - - - -	Ricardus Scrope, p. m. Head.
1778.	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas Wilmot Case, p. res. Scrope.
1790.	Ditto. - - - -	Thomas Davies, p. m. Case.

Note.—On a review of these Institutiones, we cannot but perceive their very great utility in shewing the descent of landed property, families, and advowsons of livings.

^y Sequestered by Parliament. (Vide Boyton.)
^z I have not been able to find who had this Rectory during the Usurpation. At the Restoration, the sequestered Rector recovered it, and died in 1670.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, 39 HENRY III.

Juratores :

	Will. Luduk, Ballivus.
Walt. de Beyton.	Will. Aunketill.
Hug. de Crukhull.	Johannes Silvester.
Vincent. de Asegor.	Hen. Turet.
Symon de Ymmere.	Mich de Depesford.
Johannes de Faukener.	Johannes le Jevene.
Johannes le Wakelin.	Will. de Whiteclive.

Jurat. dicunt quod hundredum istud est hundredum Walt'ri de Dunstanvill; sed Vicecomes habet ingressum in eodem hundredo bis per annum, et recipit inde per annum VI marcas ad opus D'ni Regis, et xx sol. ad auxilium Vicecomitis.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, 3 EDWARD I.

No return made for this Hundred.

NOMINA VILLARUM, 9 EDWARD II.—COLLINSON MSS.

Hund. de Hegtredbury, unde D'nus Barth. de Badlesmere, et sunt infra d'tum Hund.

Villa de Hegtredbury, unde D'nus Barth. de Badlesmere.

Baylleselyve, unde D'nus Prior de Bradele.

Horningesham, unde D'nus Ric. de Vernoun.

Brighteston, unde D'nus Abbas de Becco Hellewyno.

Hulle, unde D'ni Joh'es Matravers, Elias de Deverell, et Rob. le Bor.

Immere, unde D'ni Matth. Owayn, et Walt. de Pavely.

Orcheston et Knouk, unde D'nus Rex, per mort. com. Gloucest.

Chuterne, unde D'ni Abb'issa de Lacok, Joh'es Cyfrewast, Prior de Bradenstok, et Alicia de Pichford.

Ubeton, unde D'n's Laur. de S^{to} Martino.

Corton, unde D'ni Prior de Farley, et Joh'es Drueys.

Ashton, unde D'n's Joh'es Giffard.

Coteford, unde D'ni Joh'es Giffard, et Oliv. de Ingham.

Boyton, unde D'na Margareta Giffard.

Depesford, unde D'n's Radu's Cheynduyt.

Bakehampton, unde D'næ Mat. de Wyly, et Margareta de Wodefolde.

Both the Chitternes are here taken together, and even now they constitute but one manor. Both the Codfords also are included under Coteford.

BOYTON.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circa*. A. D. 1291.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Ecclesia de Boytone cum porcoe consolid.	6	13	4	- - -	0	13	4

TAXATIO TEMPORALIUM EOD. TEMP.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Boytone et Cortyngtone.—Abb'issa de Romesy	0	10	0	- - -	0	1	0
Prior de Bromora	2	0	0	- - -	0	4	0
Prior de Farle	3	0	0	- - -	0	6	0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Ecclesia de Boyton, taxat. ad x marcas, quod nunc valet.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Boyton, Tho. Benett, rector ib'm, affirmat rectoriam esse annui valor.	28	8	0
Roydon ^a Capell. Somerset, annexat. ideo non taxatur.			

ROTULI CHARTARUM, 52 HENRY III.

Walter Giffard, Boyton, libera Warrena.

ROTULI PATENTIUM, 15 EDWARD II.

Rex concessit Hugoni le Dispenser, jun. in feod. maneria de Boyton, &c. nuper Joh'is Giffard, Rebellis.

^b LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circa*. FIN. REGNI HENRY III.

Hugo de Giffard tenet un. feod. militis in Boyton de Ela Giffard, et ipse de comite Sar. et comes de Rege de Baronia de Cettre de veteri feoffamento.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

- 7 Edward I. Walterus Giffard, Archiepisc. Ebor. Boyton maner. (no other in Wilts.)
 30 Edward I. Godefridus (Giffard) Wygorn' Ep'us, Boyton maner. extent. Cortyngton reddit. (no other in Wilts.)
 2 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld, Boyton 39s. reddit.
 21 Edward III. Joh'es de Warrena comes Surr. Boyton maner. &c.^c
 38 Edward III. Joh'es Mautravers, Ch^r Boyton maner. vide Codford St. Peter.
 49 Edward III. Agnes uxor Joh'es Mautravers, sen. Boyton maner. vide Codford St. Peter.
 3 Richard II. Joh'es de Arundel, Miles, et Alianore uxor. Boyton maner. et advoc. eccl'ie &c. vide Codford St. Peter.

^a The Chapel of Roydon, in Somerset, annexed to Boyton, was founded by the Giffards. Vide Collinson's Somerset.

^b The record called Liber Feodorum, or Testa de Nevill, often contains several repetitions of the same thing; it seems to be made up of four or five successive inquisitions, from the 30th year to the end of Henry III. and perhaps including a few years of Edward I. The object was, no doubt, to ascertain the dues of the Crown in aids, scutages, military service, &c. I have not set down the repetitions unless there be some variance, as it seems useless to repeat the same things at least for the purposes of history.

^c This was only the chief féc. He held also Trowbridge, Amesbury, &c. which had belonged to the Earls of Sarum; and in Boyton had only what they possessed there.

6 Henry IV. Alianore Mauntravers, &c. Boyton maner. et advocatio eccl'ie, &c. vide Codford St. Peter.

20 Richard II. Willielmus de Monteacuto comes Sarum, Boyton, Madyngton, et Orcheston, duo feod. et dimid. &c.

4 Henry IV. Roger^d Cobham, senior, Boyton maner. &c. vide Codford St. Peter.

10 Henry IV. Thomas de Monteacuto comes Sarum (Inquisitio super forisfacturam) tenuit feoda et partes feodorum in Deverell, Chitterne, Wynterburne-Orcheston, Depeforde, Boyton, Cortington, &c. &c.

CORTON.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circ.* 1291.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Porcio Rector' Capell' de Cortyngton q. habet aliud beneficiu' - - - - -	2 0 0	0 4 0
Prior de Farlegh - - - - -	2 0 0	
Taxatio temporalium, vide Boyton.		

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Capell. Joh'is Druois ^e de Est Cortynton, nona val. - - - - -	33 4
Pertinet ad diet. Capell. dim. virg. ter. val. - - - - -	6 8
	<u>£.2 0 0</u>

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Priorat. de Farlegh, manerium in Corton, val. - - - - -	<u>£.4 3 0</u>
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ROTULI PATENTIUM, 11 EDWARD III.

Rex concessit Mauricio de Berkeley in feodo maneria de Corton, Sharneton, Codford, Stapleford, Assheton, &c. pro servicio debito.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circ.* FIN. HENRY III. ET INT. EDWARD I.

Joh'es de Munemue, Albreda de Boterels, et Johanna Nevill tenent dim. feod. unius militis in Corton, de com. Sarum, et comes de Rege de veteri feoffamento de Baronia de Cetre.

Joh'es le Droys tenet in Corton feod. unius militis de Reginaldo de Chaundos, et ipse de Rege.

Willielmus de Droys tenet unum feodum in Corton.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL. 11 EDWARD III.

Rex concessit Mauricio de Berkeley, quod ipse maneria de Corton, Sharneton, Codeford, et Stapleford, cum pertin. teneat sibi et hered. suis, unà cum feodis militum, &c.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

18 Edward III. Oliver. de Ingham, cum partitione terrar. inter heredes suos, Cortyngton, feod. &c.

21 Edward III. Mauricius, fil. Maur. de Berkeley, Ch^r Corton maner. &c. Vide Orcheston, St. George, &c.

^d Qu. Reginald?

^e The Chapel of Corton, founded by the family of Druois, who were resident lords, was annexed to the Church of Boyton. There is another Corton in North Wilts, which had also a Chapel.

- 38 Edward III. Joh'es Mautravers, Ch^r Corton maner. Vide Codford St. Peter.
 49 Edward III. Agnes uxor Joh'is Mautravers, senior, Corton maner. Vide Codford St. Peter.
 3 Richard II. Joh'es de Arundel, Miles, et Alianore uxor Corton, maner. &c. Vide Codford St. Peter.
 6 Henry IV. Alianore Mautravers, &c. Corton maner. &c. Vide Codford St. Peter.
 20 Richard II. Willielmus de Monteacuto, comes Sarum, Cortynton dimid. feod.
 4 Henry IV. Roger Cobham, senior, chivalier, Corton maner. &c. Vide Codford St. Peter.
 13 Henry IV. Joh'es Renet, Corton messuag. et terr.

BRIXTON DEVERILL AND WHITECLIFT.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circ* 1291.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Eccl'ia de Brightrichestone - - - - -	5 0 0	0 10 0
Pens' Ep'i Sar. in eâdem - - - - -	1 0 0	0 2 0

TAXAT. TEMPORALIUM.

Brightrichestone, Prior de Okeburn	24 0 0	2 8 0
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INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Brytheston. Nona valet tantum - - - - -	4 6 0
Rector habet 62 acr. terr. pertin. ad eccl'iam - - - - -	0 15 6
Habet etiam decimam feni, val. - - - - -	0 13 4
Et alia.	

The great tithes are reported to have been diminished by a *great murrain* among the sheep.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Bryxton Dev'ell R'c'or. Thio. Belton, Rector, affirmat valor. - - - - -	20 11 8
Inde sol. Ep'o Sar. pro annuali pensione - - - - -	1 0 0
Item, Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et procur. - - - - -	0 10 9
Valet clarè. - - - - -	£.19 0 11

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Abbas de Becco tenet villam de *Brichetricheston* in pura elemosina de dono Matildæ IMPERATRICIS. ^d

Brixton Deverill manor was granted at the Conquest to the Abbey of *Bec Hellowin*, in Normandy, and thus became dependent on the Alien Priory of *Okeburn*, all the lands of which were granted by Henry VI. to King's College, Cambridge, and Brixton among the rest. The Master and Scholars of that College are lords of Brixton. The Alien Priory of *Steventon*, in Berks, was also dependent on the Abbey of *Bec*, and had lands in Wilts.

^d This is an error; it was *Queen* Maud, wife of the Conqueror (not the *Empress* Maud), who gave Brixton to the Abbey of *Bec*.

CHITTERNE ALL SAINTS.

TAXATIO ECCLES. P. NICOLAI, 1291.

This Church is not mentioned.

TAXATIO TEMPORALIUM.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cettre.—Abb'issa de Lacok	25	13	4	- - -	2	11	4
Prior de Bradenstok	3	5	6	- - -	0	6	6½

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Chitterne Sanctorum.—Nona valet	4	0	0
Lib. Capell. Prioris de Bradenstok infra paroch. valet	3	3	4
Prior habet 1 Caruc. terr. cum pastur. et Columbar. annex. Capell.	1	6	8
Item Abb'issa de Lacok taxatur in	3	1	9

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Chytterne Omn. Sanct.—Ric. More, Vicar. affirmat Rectoriam esse appropriat.			
Scholaribus de Vaux, Sar. Vicaria valet	7	12	2
Inde solv. Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et procurat.	0	11	5
Et valet clarè	£7	0	9
Chytterne, Abbat. de Lacok.—De redditu assis. tenentium dominical.	10	10	0
De redditu assis. tenentium ib'm	24	11	7¼
De redditu firmæ pastur. ib'm	13	6	8
De redd. et profit. curiarum ib'm	0	16	0
	£49	4	3¼
Domus Scholar. Valle prope Sar. Chytterne Rectoria val.	£13	6	8

ROTULI CHARTARUM, 32 HENRY III.

Abb'issa et Monial. de Lacoke, Cettre, ex dono Will' Langspey.

John Morgan was chief tenant under the Abbess.

ROTULI PATENTIUM, 25 HENRY VI.

Campanile Abbathiæ de Lacok, ac Campana in eodem, ac aliæ omnes domus infra maner. de Chutterne, per subitum *fulmen et tonitru*, ac subitum incendium combusta fuerunt.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, circ. FIN. HENRY III.

Rog'rus Sifrewast tenet in Cettre duo feod. milit. preter ½ feod. mil. de com. Sar. et ipse comes tenet feod. illor. de com. Leycestr. et comes de Rege; et alter feod. tenet in capite de Rege, de vet. feoff.

Rog'rus Sifrewast tenet in Cettre feod. unius mil. preter ¼ feod. mil. de com. Leycestr. et ipse de D'no Rege.

Prior de Bradenstok tenet in *Setre* $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. de Rob^{to} de Scireburn, et ipse de com. Hereford, et comes de Rege.

INQUISITIONES PGST MORTEM.

35 Edward III. Henric. Dux Lancastr, *Chitterne*, dimid. *feod.*

20 Richard II. Will. de Monteacuto, comes Sar. *Chitterne* et Mayden Winterbourne, duo *feoda*, &c.

CHITTERNE ST. MARY.

TAXATIO P. NICOLAI IV. 1291.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ad Comm'ia Sar. pertinen.—Ecc'l'ia de Cettre Be' Marie cum vicar'	6 13 4	0 13 4
Porcio Prior' de Bradentok in eadem	5 0 0	0 10 0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Chetterne S'te Marie.—Nona valet - - - - -	3 6 8
Parsona loci habet I virg. terr. cum past. - - - - -	1 0 0
Item decima feni - - - - -	1 6 8
Item minut. dec. et oblat - - - - -	1 0 0
	<u>£6 13 4</u>

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Chytterne Marie, Vicar.—Joh'es Midelcote, Vic. ib'm affirmat <i>Rectoriam</i> esse appropriat. ecel'ie Cathed. Sar. et <i>Vicariam</i> esse val.	5 19 8
Inde sol. Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et procurat. - - -	0 11 4
Et valet clarè - - - - -	<u>£5 8 4</u>
Priorat. de Bradenstoke, Chitterne, redditus assis. - - - - -	<u>£9 0 0</u>
Chytterne Marie, Rectoria.	

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

32 Henry III. Abb'issa de Lacoce, &c. (vide Chitterne All Saints.)

7 John. Bradenstok Mon. Capel St. Andreae de Cettre, &c.

41 Henry III. Abb'issa de Lacok. Cettre maner. mercat. feria, et libera warrena.

LIBER FEODORUM (vide Chitterne All Saints.)

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

12 Edward II. Will. Bole, pro Abb'issa de Laycok. Chitterne, &c. terr. ib'm.

The Abbey of Lacoce and Priory of Bradenstoke had lands in both Chitternes, which are not clearly distinguished. The Longespees were donors of both. Ecton's Thesaurus says that the Rectory of Chitterne St. Mary was appropriated to the *Scholars de Vaux*; the return in Valor Ecclesiast. says to the *Cathedral of Sarum*.

CODFORD ST. MARY, OR EAST CODFORD.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI, *circ.* 1291.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ecclesia de Codeford S'ce Marie	6	13	4	0	13	4

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Estecodeford.	Nona valet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
	Parsona eccl'ie habet 2 virg. terr. cum pastur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	8
	Item 1 columbar. val.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
	Item Red. assiz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	18	0
	Item 2 acr. prat. et fenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
										<u>£6 18 0</u>		

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Codford Marie Rectoria.—Will. Stephyns, Rector affirmat valor. esse	-	-	-	15	2	1
Inde sol. Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et procur.	-	-	-	0	10	10
Et valet clarè	-	-	-	<u>£14 11 3</u>		

ROTULI CHARTAR. 37 HENRY III.

Albreda de Boterels Codeford Magna, mercat. et feria (p. 82).

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

17 Edward II. Quod Oliver. de Ingham possit concedere Walt'ro de Stapelton, Ep'o Exon. maner. de Codeforde, &c. ten. in capite.

18 Edward II. Pro priore de Langlete, de pastur. 2 afros, 8 boves, 12 porcos, et 260 oves in Est Codforde.

10 Edward II. Pro Heremita de Est Codforde, Wiltes.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circ.* FIN. HENRY III.

Joh'es de Monemue, Joh'a de Nevill, et Albreda de Bot'rels tenent un. feod. mil. apud Codeford de Rege in capite.

The Codfords were two distinct manors from the Conquest. Codford St. Mary was the Walerans, &c.

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

14 Edward II. Oliver de Ingham est Codeford maner.

17 Edward II. Robertus Russell de Codeford, et Elena uxor ejus, Estcodeford maner. de terr. et redd. ib'm.

17 Edward II. Joh'es Serich, eadem ut supra.

17 Edward II. Robertus le Boor, &c. Vide Longlete.

18 Edward II. Robert le Bore, pro priore de Langlete, Est Codford, de terr. ib'm pro cantar. in Hulle Deverell.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

14 Edward II. Oliver de Ingham finem fecit cum Rege per 20s. pro licenc. dandi et concedendi maneria sua de Est Codford, West Dene, &c.

17 Edward II. Vide Longleat.

17 Edward II. Walter de Stapleton, Ep'us Exon, et Ric'us frater ejus finem fecerunt cum Rege per 40s. pro licens. recipiendi de Oliver de Ingham maneria de Codeford, Dene, &c.

24 Edward III. Mandat. escaetori quod accepta securitate, &c. a Johanne que fuit uxor Rob^{ti} le Straunge, fil. et her. Oliveri de Ingham, liberet plen. scisin. eidem Johanne de duabus partibus manerii de Est Codeford cum pertin. necnon de advocoe eccl'ie ejusdem villa.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

- 10 Edward I. Oliverus de Ingham, Est Codford maner.
- 3 Edward II. Joh'es de Ingham, Codeford maner. extent. West Dene, &c.
- 18 Edward III. Oliver de Ingham, cum partitione terrarum inter heredes suos. Codeford maner. et advoc. eccl'ie, &c.
- 24 Edward III. Joh'es Roberd, Est Codeford maner. 2 partes.
- 24 Edward III. Elizabetha, uxor Oliv. de Ingham, Est Codeford maner. $\frac{1}{4}$
- 1 Richard II. Milo de Stapleton, et Johanna uxor, Codeford maner. Langford maner. dim. &c.
- 6 Henry V. Milo de Stapleton, Chivaler, Codeford maner.

CODFORD ST. PETER, OR WEST CODFORD.

TAXATIO ECCL'IA P. NICOLAI, circa 1291.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Eccl'ia de Codeford S ^{ti} Petri - - - - -	6	13	4	- - -	0	13	4

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

West Codeford.	Nona valet - - - - -	5	10	0
	Rector habet dim. virg. terr. val. - - - - -	0	6	8
	Item fenum de decim. val. - - - - -	1	6	8
	Alia minut. decim. et oblat. - - - - -	0	13	4
		£7	16	8

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Codford St. Petri, Rectoria.—Sampson Lorde, Rector, affirmat valor. esse - -	17	16	3
Inde sol. Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et procurat. -	0	10	9
Et valet clarè - - - - -	£17	5	6

ROTULI CHARTARUM, 15 EDWARD II.

Hugo le Dispenser, senior, West Codford maner. concess. sibi et hered.

ROTULI PATENTIUM, 11 EDWARD III.

Rex concessit Mauricio de Berkeley in feodo, maner. de Codeford, &c. pro servicio debito.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, circ. FIN. HENRY III.

Will. Strug tenet in Codford $\frac{1}{4}$ feod. mil. de Rog'ro Bernard, et ipse de Joh'e Mautravers, et Joh'es de Com. Mareschal, et ipse de Rege.

Jordanus le Warr. ^s tenet apud Codeford 2 partes unius feod. mil. de Eiya Giffard, et ipse de Rege.

^s Aliter dict. Jordanus de la War're.

Will. Strug tenet 1 hid. ter. in villa de Codeford in socagio de Elya Giffard, et ipse de Rege.

Note.—Vide Codford St. Mary. Codford St. Peter belonged to the Giffards.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

1 Edward III. Vide Ashton Giffard.

11 Edward III. Vide Corton.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

1 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfield, Codeford ecclesia.

21 Edward III. Mauricius, fil. Maur. de Berkeley, West Codford maner. &c. Vide Orcheston St. George.

38 Edward III. Joh'es Mautravers, Ch. de assignatione dotis Agnetis uxoris suæ. Sharneton maner. Codeford maner. Boyton maner. Corton maner. Stapleford maner. dimid. &c.

49 Edward III. Agnes uxor Joh'is Mautravers, senior, Charnton maner. Eyleston maner. dimid. Codeford maner. Stapleford maner. Boyton maner. Corton maner. &c.

3 Richard II. Joh'es de Arundell, Miles, et Alianore uxor. Sharneton maner. Codeford maner. Eleston maner. dim. Stapleford maner. dim. Boyton maner. et eccl'ia, Corton maner. &c. Hulle Deverell maner.

6 Henry IV. Alianore Matravers, uxor Joh'is Arundel, prius nupta Reginaldo Cobham de Stereburg, Sharneton maner. Codeford maner. Elston maner. dim. Boyton maner. et advocatio eccl'ie, Corton maner. &c.

9 Richard II. Jacobus de Audeley de Heley, Ch^r Ashton Giffard maner. extent. Codeford advoc. eccl'ie, &c.

15 Richard II. Nich^{us} de Audeley de Heley, Ch^r et Elizabetha, uxor. ejus Aston Giffard maner. dim. Codeford maner. advoc. eccl'ie de dominio de Boyton.

20 Richard II. Maria uxor Joh'is le Strange, de Blakemere, Ashton maner. dimid. Codeford advoc. eccl'ie dimid.

21 Richard II. Thomas de Hungerford, Codeford maner. Vide Heytesbury.

2 Henry IV. Elizabetha uxor Richⁱ de Audeley, Chivalier, Codeford advoc. eccl'ie, Ashton Giffard maner. dimid. de dominio de Boyton.

4 Henry IV. Rogerus Cobham, senior, Chivalier, Codeford maner. Eleston maner. dimid. Boyton maner. Corton maner. Hulle Deverell maner. &c.

1 Henry V. West Coteford advoc. ecclesiæ, Ankaretta, uxor Ricⁱ Talbot (de Goderiches) castell, Chivaler.

9 Henry V. Codford medietas et advoc. ecclesiæ, Thomas Hutton.

ASHTON GIFFARD.

(No Taxation or Inquisition of Spirituals or Temporals.)

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.—Nihil.

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

9 Edward I. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfield, Ashton, &c libera warren.

15 Edward II. Hug. le Dispenser, senior, Asheton maner. concess. sibi et hered.

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

15 Edward II. Rex concessit Hugoni le Dispenser, junior, in feod. maneria de Clifton,^b &c. nuper Joh'is Giffard, rebellis.

11 Edward III. Rex concessit Mauricio de Berkeley maner. de Assheton, &c. pro servicio debito.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, c^onc. FIN. HENRY III.

Elias Giffard tenet in Aston un. feod. mil. de Joh'e Mautravers, et Joh'es de Walt'ro de Dunstanvill, et Walt. de Rege in capite.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

1 Edward III. Mandat. est Joh'i Mautravers, jun. quod lib'ret $\frac{1}{2}$ maner. de Asheton, cum pert. ac advoc. eccl'ie S'ti Petri de Codeford, Joh'i le Straunge, et quod retineat aliam dimid. ejusdem manerii quod est Jacobi D'Audele, infra ætatem, donec, &c.

5 Edward III. Rex commisit Griffino de Lee $\frac{1}{2}$ maner. de Assheton cum pertin. in cō Wiltes, que est de hered. Jacobi d'Audele infra ætatem, &c. que ad 118s. 5d. extendit *per annum* habend. usque ad legit. ætat. ipsius Jacobi absque vasto. &c. reddendo inde *per annum* 10 marcas. Et idem Griffinus domos, &c. sustentabit. P. 51.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

11 Edward III. Rex concessit quod maner. de Assheton cum pertin. &c. quæ Margareta quæ fuit uxor Joh'is Giffard de Brimsfeld tenet in dotem, et quæ post mortem ipsius Margarete ad regem reverti deberent post decessum ipsius Margarete, remaneant Mauricio de Berkeley et heredibus suis, unà cum feodis militum, &c.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

33 Henry III. Elias Giffard, Winterborne, Sernton, Ayston maneria.

27 Edward I. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld, Ayston maner. extent. &c.

1 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld, Aiston juxta Boiton maner.

12 Edward III. Egidius de Badlesmere, Aiston feod. Vide Heytesbury.

28 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard, Ashtone-Giffard maner. Vide Orcheston St. George.

35 Edward III. Asheton juxta Codeford maner. et eccl'ia. (Joh'es fil. Joh'is Straunge de Whitechurch.)

9 Richard II. Jacobus de Audeley de Heley, Ashton-Giffard maner. dimid. extent.

15 Richard II. Nich^{us} de Audelegh de Heley, Ch. et Elizabetha uxor ejus Aston-Giffard maner. dimid. &c. Vide Codford St. Peter.

20 Richard II. Maria uxor Joh'is le Strange de Blakemere, Ashton maner. dimid. &c. Vide Codford St. Peter.

2 Henry IV. Elizabetha uxor Nicⁱ de Audeley, Ch^r Aston-Giffard maner. dim. de dominio de Boyton. Vide Codford.

10 Henry IV. Joh'es Tuchet, Miles. Aston-Giffard $\frac{1}{4}$ maner.

12 Henry IV. Margaret Hillarye, soror et coher. Nichⁱ Domini de Audeley. Aston-Giffard maner. dimid. Codeford advoc. eccl'ie.

1 Henry V. Ashton-Giffard medietas man. Ankaretta uxor Ricⁱ Talbot de Goderiches castel, Chivaler.

6, 7, 9 Henry V. Gilbertus Talbot, Chivaler, Assheton-Giffard maner.

9 Henry V. Medietas manⁱ ut de man^o de Boyton (Thomas Hulton).

^b In ancient records Ashton-Giffard is sometimes called Clifton-Giffard.

HILL DEVERILL AND BAYCLIFF.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA, P. NICHOLAI IV. *circ.* 1291.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Prebend. de Hulle, in Heghtredebury eccl'ia - - - -	6 13 4	0 13 4

INQUISITIO NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Paroch. de Hulle. Nona valet - - - - -	4 2 0
Rector eccl'ie habet 2 val. - - - - -	1 0 6
Item 1 molendin. val. - - - - -	0 5 0
Item pastur. cent. biden. val. - - - - -	0 6 0
Item alia minut. decim. val. - - - - -	1 6 8
Item obventiones eccl'ie val. - - - - -	0 13 4
	<u>£7 13 6</u>

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII. (Appendix.)

Hill Deverill, a Perpetual Curacy in the Deanery of Wily, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum. Vide Appendix.

Hyll Deverell Prebend.—Rad'us Mores, Preb. affirmat valor - - - - -	11 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Inde sol. Diacono eccl'ie de Heytesbury - - - - -	1 6 8
Et valet clarè - - - - -	<u>£10 4 1$\frac{1}{4}$</u>

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

12 Edward II. Joh'es de Mautravers, Deverell, &c. lib. warrena.

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

11 Edward III. Rex concessit Tho. de Carey, valecto suo in feodo omnia terr. &c. in Wiltes et Dorset, quæ fuerunt Joh'is Deverell, rebellis.

16 Edward III. Ampla exemplificatio pro Elizabetha Hyneton pro terris in Deverell, Wyltes, et Vedinge, Dorset, &c.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circ.* FIN. HENRY III.

Hen. Durling or Ourling tenet in Hulle Deverell $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. de com. Sar. et com. de Rege de Baronia de Cettre de veteri feoff.

Joh'es Maut'vers et Tho. de Hineton tenent 1 feod. mil. in villa de Hulle, et Rog'ro Was-pail, et ipse de Comite Glov'nie et Comes de D'no Rege.

Henr. de Hulle tenet apud Hulle Deverell $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. de com. Sar. et ipse de Rege.

Elyas de Hulle tenet in Hulle Dev'el 1 feod. mil. preter $\frac{1}{3}$ feod. mil. de Elya Giffard, et ipse de Rege in capite.

Elyas de Dev'rel tenet unum feod. ibidem de Elya Giffard.

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

4 Edward II. Rog'us Hetherington, licenc. feoffandi 1 caruc. terr. in Deverell.

17 Edward II. Vide Langlete.

18 Edward II. Robertus le Bore pro Priore de Langlete, Est Codeford de terr. ib'm pro Cantar. in Hulle Deverell.

3 Henry IV. Joh'es Gowayne et alii dederunt Priori et Conv. de Maiden Bradley, 1 toft,

26 acr. ter. 4 acr. prat. 40 acr. past. et 13 acr. bosc. cum pertin. in Hulle Deverell, ad iuveniendum quandam lampadem in ecclesiâ predictâ.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

5 Edward III. Mandat. est escactori, &c. quod capiat in manu Regis terras et ten. in Hulle Deverell, seu alibi, quæ fuerunt Joh'is Deverel inimici, &c.

7 Edward III. De forisfactur. Joh'is fil. Eliæ de Deverel ter. in Dorset, &c.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

2 Edward III. Robertus le Bor pro Abbate et Convent. de Glaston, Deverel-Langbrigg, 14s. reddit Hulle Deverel maner.

5 Edward III. Joh'es Matravers, et Joh'es Deverel, et Elizabetha uxor ejus Deverel, terr. et ten. ibidem de Sharneton Baronia.

10 Edward III. Robertus le Bor et Joh'es de Wily, pro Mag'ro et fratribus Hospitalis S^{ti} Joh'is de Wilton, Hulle Deverel maner. &c. remanent eidem Roberto le Bor.

30 Edward III. Thomas Cary, Hulle Deverel, 1 carucat. terr. &c.; also Milbourne, in Dorset.¹

35 Edward III. Thomas de Cary, Ch^r. Hulle Deverel, 3 carucat. terr. Balliva Selwode, &c.

13 Richard II. Philippus filius Joh'is de la Mare, et alii pro Priore et Conventu de Maydene Bradeley, Baylesclyve, Hulle Deverell, et Horningsham parva, terr. et ten. Deverell Langebrugg maner. reman. eid. Philip^o et aliis.

22 Richard II. Rogerus de Mortuomari comes Marchie, Hulle Deverell, &c. feoda per Joh'em Mautravers.

4 Henry IV. Roger Cobham, sénior, Chivalier, Hulle Deverell maner. Vide Codford St. Peter.

HEYTESBURY.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circ.* 1291.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Prebend. de Heghtredebury - - - - -	22 0 0	2 4 0
Vide the four Prebends in this Church.		

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Paroch. de Heghtredebury.—Nona valet - - - - -	15 0 0
Rector habet 2 virg. terr. val. - - - - -	6 0 0
Item redd. assis. et servic. - - - - -	3 0 0
Item Pastur. sep'abil. - - - - -	0 14 0
Item fenu' de d'nico - - - - -	0 13 0
Item fenu' de decim. - - - - -	1 0 0
Item decim. de 3 molend. - - - - -	0 13 4
Alia minut. decim. et obventiones - - - - -	1 17 0
	£28 17 4

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII. (Appendix.)

Heytesbury, a Perpetual Curacy in the Deanery of Wily, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum.

¹ These are the lands which Joh'es de Deverel possessed.

		£. s. d.
Decanat. Sar.	Rectoria de Heytisbury, dimissa Edw ^o Frode, val.	- - - 40 0 0
Decanat. de Wyly.	<i>Haytisbury Hospital</i> , Rob. Balfront, Custos, val.	- - 40 18 0
	Inde sol. Carolo Bulkeley, seneschallo	- - 0 16 8
	Item, Will. Radyshe, auditori	- - - 0 10 0
	Item, in obitu fundatorum	- - - 0 13 4
	Item, Capellano Cantarie Rob. de Hungerford	1 0 0
	Item, Decano Sar. per annum	- - - 0 6 8
	Valet clarè	- - - £37 11 4

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

16 John. Walt'r de Dunstanvill, mercat. Heghtredbiri (Desunt Rotuli Chartar' à 16 Joh'is, usque ad 11 Henr. III.)

11 Henry III. Walt'rus Dunstanvill et her. Hechtridebirye feria, mercat.

13 Edward I. Joh'es de la Mare, Heghtredebury, liber. warrena.

9 Edward II. Barth. de Baddlesmere, Heghtredebury, &c. mercat. feria et libera warren.

15 Edward II. Hugo le Dispenser, sen. concess. sibi et hered. Heghtredebury maner. Knouk maner. &c.

16 Edward III. Barth. de Burghersh, Heghtredebury, &c. libera warrena.

8 Richard II. Tho. Hungerford, Chev', Heitredbury Est Court et West Court, libera warrena.

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

10 Edward II. Pro cantaria de Heightredbury.

2 Edward III. Exemplificatio annullationis totius processus versus Barthol. de Badlesmere, habiti 15 Edward II.

3 Edward III. Rex concessit Henrico de Burghershe, Ep'o Lincoln, in feodo maneria de Heghtredebury, &c.

4 Edward III. Exemplificatio Chartæ ad requisitionem Egidii de Badlesmere per quam Edw^{us} 2^{us} in excambio pro maner. de Heghtredebury, Colerne, et Sterte, concessit eidem Barth. in feodo castrum et maner. de Chilham in com. Kancie, et alia.

4 Edward III. Pardonatio concessa Henrico de Burgershe Ep'o Lincoln, de *omnibus murdris*, &c.

7 Richard II. Exemplificatio cujusdam Inquisitionis post mortem Walt'ri de Dunstanvill, concernen. maner. de Heyghtredebury, et aliis suis maneriis, ter. ten. &c. in cō Wiltes, captæ an^o 54 Henry III. cujus filia et heres fuit Petronilla de Mountfort, quam Robertus de Mountfort duxit in uxorem, necnon cujusdam chartæ concessæ Hugoni le Dispenser Com. Winton, prout in chart. 15 Edward II. ad requisitionem Tho. Hungerford, mil.

11 Richard II. Diversa pro manerio de Heghtredebury, Colerne, et Sterte, in cō Wiltes, quondam Barth' de Burghersh, ad requisitionem Will' de Wykham, Ep'i Winton.

14 Richard II. Exemplificatio chartæ Edward II. factæ Barth. de Badlesmere in feodo de Castro de Chilham, &c. quæ quondam fuerunt Joh'is Comitis de Ascell's, in excambio pro manerio de Heightredebury, Colerne, et Sterte; necnon inquisitionis post mortem Barth' de Badlesmere in 3 Edward III. pro maner. de Castlecomb et aliis terris, ac etiam liberationis terrar. post mortem Egidii de Badlesmere, concessæ Will^o de Roos de Hamlak, et Margeriæ uxori ejus, eniciæ sororum et heredum dicti Egidii; de assensu Joh'is de Veer, cō Oxon, et Matildæ uxoris ejus, alterius sororum; Will' de Bohun cō Northampton, et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, tertiæ sororum; et Joh'is Tibtott et Margaretæ uxoris ejus, quartæ sororum et heredum dicti Egidii, in an^o 12 Edward III. ad requisitionem Thomæ de Hungerford, mil.

8 Edward IV. Rex concessit Ric^o Duci Gloucestræ in generali tallio castr. et maner. de Farley, maner. de Haightesbury, &c. quæ fuerunt Robⁱ Hungerford, mil. Domⁿⁱ Hungerford, &c.

11 Edward IV. Pro Domo elemozinariâ apud Heightredbury.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circa* FIN. HENRY III.

Walterus de Dunstanvill tenet feod. un. mil. in Heghtredebir. in capite de D^{no} Rege.

Gaudinus de Albo Monasterio tenet 2 hidas ter. in Heghtredebir. per serjantiam de Com. Glov'nie, ut custodiat ei duos falcones, et Comes in capite de Rege.

PLACITA DE QUO WARRANTO.

9 Edward I. Rex petit versus Joh'em de la Mare et Petronillam uxorem ejus maner. de *Hethredebery* cum pertin. ut jus suum, &c. Et Joh'es et Petronilla veniunt per attornat. et defendunt jus suum, et ponunt se in jur. patriæ, &c. Jurati dicunt quod predicti Joh'es et Petronilla et antecessores ipsius Petronillæ à *tempore conquestus Angliæ* semper manerium illud tenuerunt sine interruptione. Unde dicunt quod predicti Joh'es et Petronilla majus jus habeant quam d'n's Rex, &c. (R. 53 D.)

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

9 Edward II. Will. Mounte, pro Cantar. de Heightresbury, terr. ib'm.

14 Edward II. Barth. Badlesmere, Suthlee Boscus, infra maner. de Heghtredebury.

7 Henry IV. Joh'es Kington, Cler. et Will. Stourton, dederunt Capell'o B^{ie} Marie de Heghtredbury, 2 mess. et quasdam terras in Stokeleigh, Charlton juxta Hungerford, 1 molend. et terras in Helmsford et Norton Bavant, et alias terras in Bishopstrow, &c.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

9 Edward I. De terris, &c. quæ fuerunt Roesiæ, quæ fuit uxor Walteri de Dunstanville.

10 Edward II. Will. Mount de Heghtredebury finem fecit cum Rege per 40s. pro licenc. alienandi laic. feod. in Heghtredbury ad man. mort.

20 Edward II. Rex commisit Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Barthⁱ de Badlesmere custodiam maneriorum de Heghtredebury, &c. cum pertin. et 1 mess. et 1 caruc. terr. cum pert. in Orcheston, et $\frac{1}{2}$ maner. de Knouk, &c. habend. quamdiu, &c.

1 Edward III. De capiend. in manu Regis terras, &c. in quibus Barth. de Badlesmere obiit seisit.

1 Edward III. Rex commisit custod. terrar. Barthⁱ de Badlesmere Henrico (Burghersh) Ep'o Lincoln usque ad legitim. ætat. hæred.

7 Edward III. Henry de Burghersh, Ep'us Lincoln, finem fecit per 100s. pro licenc. feoffandi Rob^{um} de Stanford et Ric^{um} de Broke de maneriis de Heghtredebury, Colerne, &c. sub certâ formâ.

12 Edward III. Assignatio terrar. Egidii de Badlesmere, *viz.* inter alia, Will^o Roos de Hamlake et Margaretæ uxori ejus, eniciæ sororum et hered. dicti Egidii, *Estheghtredebury* man. cum pert.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

54 Henry III. Will^{us} de Dunstanvill, Heghtredbury maner. &c.

35 Edward I. Johanna uxor Gilberti de Clare, Comitum Glouc^r et Hereford, conjunctim cum prædicto Gilberto viro suo, Heghtredebury maner. extent. de Gloucestr' honore, Horningsham parva, &c.

- 5 Edward II. Barth. de Badlesmere et Margareta uxor ejus de excambio, Heytrebury maner. extent. ampla Colerne, Sterte, &c. Chilham Castrum, &c.
- 11 Edward III. Hugo de Audele, Heghtredebury maner.
- 12 Edward III. Egidius de Badlesmere, Est Heghtrebury maner. advoc. Cantariæ ib'm. Knouke maner. Castlecombe, &c. et feoda Bathamwyly, Aiston, &c.
- 15 Edward III. Henr. de Burghersh, Ep'us Lincoln, *Heghtrebury Magna*, maner. extent. Colerne, &c.
- 17 Edward III. Will. Roos de Hamlak, *Heghtrebery* maner.
- 29 Edward III. Barth^{us} de Burghersh, sen. Westcourt maner. in Heghtreburye, Estcourt maner. in Heghtreburye, Colerne, Castlecombe, &c.
- 37 Edward III. Margeria, una sororum Egidii Badlesmere, uxor Will' Roos de Hamlake, prius nupta Thomæ Arundel, *Esthotrebury* maner.
- 43 Edward III. Barth^{us} de Burghersh, *Haightrebury* maner. Colerne, Sterte, &c.
- 43 Edward III. Isabella, uxor Hugonis Tirrell, prius nupta Waltero atte Bergh, Heghtrebury divers. terr. et ten.
- 2 Richard II. Barth. Burghersh, Chivalier, Heightrebury maner. &c.
- 15 Richard II. Agnes uxor Robtⁱ Renger, Heghtrebury, 1 mess. 1 carucat. terr. 16 acr. prati, 20 acr. pastur.
- 15 Richard II. Rob^{us} Polton, Clericus, Heghtrebury, 1 mess. 1 carucat. terr. 16 acr. prati, 20 acr. pastur.
- 20 Richard II. Cristina quæ fuit uxor Joh'is atte Berghe, Heghtrebury, divers. terr. et ten.
- 20 Richard II. Tho. de Hungerford, miles, et alii, pro Priore et Conventu de Farlegh Monachorum, Heghtrebury maner. &c. reman. eidem Thomæ.
- 21 Richard II. Thomas de Hungerford, Estcourt Heghtrebury maner. Heghtrebury maner. Codeford maner. &c.
- 13 Henry IV. Johanna quæ fuit uxor Thomæ Hungerford, Chivalier, Estcourt Heightrebury maner. Heightrebury maner.

HORNINGSHAM MAGNA ET PARVA.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circ.* 1291.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Prebenda de Horningsham in Heghtredebury eccl'ia	5	0	0	- - -	0	10	0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Paroch. de Hornyngesham—Nona valet tantum	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Rector habet 2 virg. terr. val.	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
Item, pastur. val.	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	8
Item, decim. feni, val.	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	0
Item, oblat. et minut. decim.	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
						<u>£7 0 8</u>		

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII. (Appendix.)

Horningsham, a perpetual curacy in the Deanery of Wily under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum.

Hornyngsham Magna Preb. Tho. Benett, et Will. Hogg, Preb ⁱ , val.	-	-	-	-	13	7	5
Bradenstoke Priorat.—Hornyngsham. De redditu libero pro ann.	-	-	-	-	0	6	8

LIBER FEODORUM VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Joh'es de Vernun tenet feod. un. milit. in Orningesham, de Com. Hereford.

*Joh'es de Vernon tenet in Deverel feod. unius milit. de Com. Hereford et Comes de Rege.

Joh'es de Vernon tenet villam de Horningsham in socagio de Com. Hereford per servicium unius sp'var. per ann. et ipse Comes de Rege in capite.

Henr. de Loveston tenet P'vam Horningsham in socagio de Priore de Bradenstok, et ipse de Rob^{to} Tregoz, et Rob^{tus} de Rege in capite de vet. feoff.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

35 Edward I. Johanna uxor Gilberti de Clare, &c. vide Heytesbury.

46 Edward III. Humfridus de Bohun, Comes Hereford et Essex, et Johanna uxor ejus, filia Ricⁱ Comitis Arundel.

Horningsham, un. feod. *Kingston-Lovell*, un. feod. &c.

The Prebends of Horningsham and Tytherington were united before A. D. 1400, and again separated, or rather formed into two new ones; one of which was called "the Prebend of *Horningsham cum Tytherington*," and the other "the Prebend of *Tytherington cum Horningsham*. These Prebends were in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury.

LONGLEAT.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICHOLAI, circ. 1291.

			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.				
Temporal.	Langlete.	Prior de Langlete	-	-	-	1	7	7	-	-	0	2	9

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III. No Inquisition.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Dom. Carthus de Henton, Somerset.

Longleate cum Lullington et Bekyngton, val. 21 16 8

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

17 Edward II. Pro Priore de Langlete.

18 Edward II. Pro Priore de Langlete, de pastur. &c. Vide East Codford.

17 Richard II. Pro Priore de Langlete.

9 Henry IV. Pro Priore de Langlete; appropriat.

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

17 Edward II. Rob^{tus} le Bor pro Priore S^{tas} Radegundis de la Langlete pro Cantar. Codeford, Wereminster, Hull Deverill, Deverell-Langbridge, Horningsham, Ansligh, et Bradleggh, de Mess. et terr. ibm.

18 Edward II. Rob^{tus} le Bor pro Cantar. in Hulle-Deverell. Vide Codeford (S^t Mar.)

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

17 Edward II. Rob^{tus} de Bor finem fecit cum Rege per £21 pro licenc. dandi Priori et Conventui S^{tas} Radegundis Langlete quasdam terras et ten. in Codeford, Warminster, &c.

* I think the property of Vernon, in Deverell and Horningsham, was but 1 feod. which is here expressed under different names.

17 Edward II. Prior S^{ta} Radegundis de Langlete finem fecit per 20^s pro pardon. transgressionis quam ipse et Conventus fecerunt acquirendo sibi pasturam ad 2 affros, 8 boves, 12 porcos, et 260 oves, in Est Codford *le Bort*, in auxilium sustentationis 4 Capellan. post publicat'o'em statuti.

Longleat was no doubt a part of the Vernons' property at Horningsham till they endowed the Priory.

IMBER.

TAXATIO ECCL'IA P. NICHOLAI IV. circa 1291.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Decanat. de Poterne.	Eccl'ia de Immere - - - - -	10 0 0	1 0 0
	Porcio Abbi'sse de Romeseye in ead.	5 6 8	0 10 8
Temporal.	Ymmere. Prior de Bradenstok. - - -	1 0 0	0 2 0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Eccl'ia de Immere.	Nona valet - - - - -	6 13 4
	Rector habet 2 virg. ter. val. - - - - -	0 6 0
	Item pastur. pro 150 biden. - - - - -	1 0 0
	Item redd. val. - - - - -	0 3 0
	Item minut. dec. et alterag. - - - - -	1 17 8
		<u>£10 0 0</u>

Porcio Abb. de Romeseye in ead. paroch. taxatur ad 8 marcas.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Decanat. Potterne.	Prebenda de Ymber. Nich. Doctor. Preb. val. - - - - -	17 19 8
	Alloc. pro sinod. et procurat. - - - - -	0 10 0
	Et valet clarè - - - - -	<u>£17 9 8</u>
Rectoria sive Priorat. Edyndon, Manerium de Ymmere - - - - -		<u>18 1 8</u>
	Inde redditus sol. Abb'issæ de Romesey - - - - -	<u>10 0 0</u>
Canonici Sar.	In firmâ capelle ib'm val. - - - - -	4 0 0
	Pensio inde Ep'o Sar. - - - - -	0 13 4
	Iidem, Redditus assis. per ann. £18 6s. 2d.	<u>£3 6 8</u>
Priorat. de Bradenstok, Immer, redditus assis. - - - - -		<u>£1 7 0</u>

Ayloffc, Chart. Antiq. Henricus Rex, concessit Ric^o Ruffo, Camerario suo, Immemere, Immedone, et bosculum de Sende.—Ayloffc, C. 7.

Ric^{us} 1. Cart. eidem Ric^o Ruffo.

Cart. A. A. 24, lacerat. Immemere, Immedone, &c. concess. Thomæ Ruffo.

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

4 John. Ric^o Camerarius, nepos Ricⁱ Ruffi, Immemere, &c. tot. ter. quam Ric^{us} Ruffus tenuit. R. 192.

4 John. Tho. Ruffus nepos Ricⁱ Ruffi, Camerarii, et her. Immemere, Immedoue, Sendes, bosc. Dom. apud Divisas. R. 205.

7 John. Bradenstok Monast. Immere 27^s Redditus.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Joh'es le Ries, tenet 1 carucat. terr. in Im'mere pro esse in Camerâ D'ni Regis.

Sarjantia Joh'is le Rus in Hymmere, pro quâ debuit esse unus Camerar. D'ni Regis, alienata est in parte. The alienation consisted of 13 acres of wood to Joh. de Cheleburd.

Ric'us Ruffus tenet in Immenie II. caruc. terr. et val. c^s.

Joh'es le Rus tenet in villa de Ymemere II. caruc. ter. in Capite de Rege per serjantiam quod sit camerarius D'ni Regis de vet. feoff.

Simon de Ymmemere tenet 1 hid. ter. in villa de Ymmemere ad veter. firmam per II marcas de Priore de Bradenstok, et ipse de Tho. Jokham, et Tho. de honore de Wigmore, et Wigmore de Rege de vet. feoff.

Joh'es Owayn tenet 7 hid. terr. in villa de Ymemer in socagio de Joh'e le Rus, et ipse de Abbatissa de Rumeseye, et ipsa de Rege in capite de vet. feoff. in pura elemosina.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

35 Edward III. Precept. est Escaetori, &c. quod acceptâ securitate ab Ric^o le Rous, fratre et herede Joh'is le Rous def^{ti}, &c. de Manerio de Ymmere cum pertin. unâ cum advocœ capelle ejusdem Manerie 1 Burgag. in villa de Divise, &c. plenam seisinam habere faciat, &c.

48 Edward III. Ric^{us} Rous dat. 5 marcas quod ipse de Manerio de Immere cum pertin. exceptâ unâ acrà terræ in eodem, feoffare possit Tho. Ilmedon, Capellanum, et Joh'm Nuncell, sub certa formâ.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

4 Edward III. Joh'es le Rous, *Immere* maner. Benton maner. &c.

30 Edward III. Ricus Rous pro Mag'ro Hen. de Skipton, *Immere* maner.

47 Edward III. Nich^{us} Bonham et alii pro Rectore et fratribus domûs Monasterii de Edyndon, *Immere* maner. Edyndon terr. &c. reman. eidem Nich^o.

16 Richard II. Tho. Bonham et Nich^{us} Mareys pro Rectore et fratribus monasterii de Edyndon terr. et tenem. in *Immere*, Coveleston, Benton, Edyndon, &c.

21 Richard II. Roger. de Mortuomari, Comes Marchie, *Immere*, dimid. feod. per Simonem de Tokingham de honore de Wigmore.

2 Henry IV. Rad^{us} Cheyne, Chivalier, Immere, dimid. unius messuag. et 2 carucat. terr.

2 Henry IV. Ric^{us} de S^{to} Mauro, Chivalier, *Immere*, $\frac{1}{4}$ maner.

11 Henry IV. Ela, quæ fuit uxor Ric'i de S^{to} Mauro, *Immere*, $\frac{1}{4}$ maner.

1 Henry V. Johanes Rouce (Rous) Arm^r, *Immer* maner' per servic' quartæ partis unius feodi militis.

Quarta pars manerii Johannes Chediok, Chivaler.

8 Henry V. Mess' terr', &c. Will'us Cheyne, Chev^r.

1 Henry VI. 4^a pars manerii, Joh'es Chediok, Chev^r.

KNOOK.¹TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circa*. 1291.

(No taxation of Spirituals or Temporals.)

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III. No Inquisition.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII. (Appendix.)

Knook, a perpetual Curacy in the Deanery of Wyly, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Sarum. (No valor returned.)

ABBREVIATIO PLACITOR. 33 EDWARD I. ROT. 21.

Preceptum est Vic. quod plenar. seisin. faciat Petro de Herminvall. alienigen. de terris suis in Orcheston et *Knoc*, quas Rad'us de Monte Hermery, Comes Glouc. et Hereford, et Johanna ux. ejus nuper seisit. feceru't occa'dõe guerre inter Regem et Regem Francie dudum mote.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Will. de S'c^{to} Martino tenet in *Chuk* $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. de Comite Glov'nie et Comes de Rege.

ROTUL. CHART. (Vide Heytesbury.)

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

17 Edward II. Laur. de S^{to} Martino, Knouke de terr. ib'in.20 Edward II. Sibilla uxor Laur. de S^{to} Martino, Knouke maner. &c.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

20 Edward II. Margaretæ Badlesmere. (Vide Heytesbury.)

1 Edward III. Rex commisit Sibillæ quæ fuit uxor Laur. de S^{to} Martino custod. $\frac{1}{2}$ maner. de Knouk cum pertin. quod Nicholas de Perry nuper tenuit ad vitam de hered. Laurencii, usque ad legit. ætat. hæred. reddendo inde per an^m 20 marcas.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.^m

24 Edward I. Gilbert. de Clare, Comes Glouc^r et Hereford. Knuc, un. feod. Ordeston, un. feod. &c.

8 Edward II. Gilbert. de Clare, Comes Glouc^r et Hereford, Cnouke maner. et vis. franci plegii, Ordrihston maner. &c.

16 Edward II. Joh'es Boyville de Knoke. Inquisitio *deest*.1 Edward III. Nicholaus de Percy, Knouke maner. ext^l.

12 Edward III. Egidius de Badlesmere, Knouke maner. Vide Heytesbury.

21 Edward III. Hugo de Audele, Comes Glouc^r et Hereford, de hereditate Margaretæ uxoris suæ, *Knouke* maner. Orcheston, &c.

46 Edward III. Rad'us, Comes Stafford, et Margareta uxor ejus, filia et heres Hugonis de Audeley, Comitis Gloucestr, *Knouke*, un. feod. Orcheston un. feod. &c.

¹ Knook St Margaret is only a Chapel to Heytesbury. The Orcheston mentioned with Knook in *Abbrev. Placitor.* is Orcheston St. Mary, in Branch and Dole Hundred.

^m Rex cepit homagium Rad. de Stafford et Margar. ux. fil. et her. Hug. Daudle, Com. Gloucestr. pro Man^{ibus} de Knouke et Orcheston, 21 Ed. III.

10 Richard II. Hugo, Comes Stafford, *Knowle* maner. cum visu franci plegii, *Orcham* maner. &c.ⁿ

16 Richard II. Thomas, Comes Stafford, *Knouke* maner. cum visu franci plegii, *Orcheston-Maria* maner. &c. FEODA. *Knouc* $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. *Knouc* $\frac{1}{4}$ feod. *Orcheston* 1 feod. &c.

21 Richard II. (Forisfactur.) Thomas, Dux Gloucest. *Knouke* juxta *Heghtredbury* maner. extent. *Orcheston*, *Tilshide*, &c.

22 Richard II. Will^{us} frater et heres Thomæ, Comit. Stafford, *Orcheston-Maria* maner. *Knouke* maner. cum visu franci plegii.

4 Henry IV. Edward' Comes Stafford, *Orcheston-Maria* et *Knowke* maneria cum visu franci plegii, et feod.

9 Henry IV. Joh'es Lovell, Chr, jure uxoris, &c. *Knoweke* maner. Vide *Upton Lovell*.

LONGRIDGE DEVERILL (WITH HUSSEY DEVERILL).

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. circ. A. D. 1291.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ecc'ia de Deverill Longpund - - - - -	20 0 0	2 0 0
Porcio Abb'is de Glaston in eâdem - - - - -	1 6 8	0 2 8

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Nona valet - - - - -	12 0 0
Unde nona Camerar. Glaston valet - - - - -	4 10 0
Rector habet ib'm 1 mess. Curtilag. et Gardin. val. - - - - -	0 5 0
Item, 1 carucat. terr. - - - - -	2 0 0
Item, redd. assis. tenentiu. val. - - - - -	0 10 0
Item, pastur. pro 400 biden. val. - - - - -	0 15 0
Item, bosc. val. - - - - -	0 10 0
Item, pratum et decim. feni. val. - - - - -	2 0 0
Item, decim. sept. molend. val. - - - - -	1 0 0
Item, martuar. oblat. et minut. decim. - - - - -	3 0 0
	£26 10 0

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Deverill Longbridge, Vicar.—Joh'es Taylor, Vic. affirmat rectoriam esse approp.	
Abb'i Glaston, et valor. Vicariæ - - - - -	11 19 11
Inde sol. Archd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et proc. - - -	Nihil.
Abb'at. Glaston. Dev'ell Langbridge maner. val. - - - - -	67 16 2½

ROTULI CHARTARUM, 4 EDWARD III.

Abbat. Glaston, Deverill Langbrigg et alia in Wiltes, libera warrena.

The *manor* of Longbridge Deverill, which belonged to the Abbot of Glaston, is not taxed in *Pope Nicholas's Valor*, unless included under the name of Deverill Monachorum, which is rated so high as £40.

ⁿ This *Knowle* and *Orcham* must be *Knowke* and *Orcheston*.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, 39 HENRY III. (Vol. 2. p. 230, et seq.)

Maner. de Deverel Longpunt.

Juratores :

Will. Crok, Ballivus.

Ric^{us} le Porter.

Ph^{us} de Wyteclive.

Johannes Maynard.

Johannes le Clerk.

Ric^{us} Paccar'

Johannes Puleyn.

Jurat' presentant quod maner' istud est *liberum manerium* Abbatis de Glaston' et fuit antiq. dominicum D'ni Regis, et idem Abbas habet illud ex dono antecess' Regis. Abbas habet retornum brevium in eod' maner' et tenet visum franci plegii sine Vicecomite, &c.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM, 3 EDWARD I.

Lib^m maner. de Deverell Longepont.

Juratores :

Rad. de Radenhurste.

Reginald Husey.

Will. de Pakere.

Ph. de Wyteclive.

Will. de Wyly.

Jur. presentant, &c.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

2 Edward III. Rob^{us} le Bor finem fecit per duas marcas pro licenc' habend' dandi' laic' feod' in Deverel Langebrug ad manum mortuam.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

37 Henry III. Tho. de Marisco, Longpunt Deverell, reddit.

2 Edward III. Rob^{us} le Bor, Langebrugge Deverel 14s. reddit. Vide Hill Deverill.

13 Richard II. Philippus filius Joh'is de la Mare et alii pro Priore et Conventu de Maydene Bradeley, Deverell Langbrugge maner', &c. reman' eisdem Philippo et aliis.

ORCHESTON ST. GEORGE AND ELSTON. °

TAXATIO P. NICHOLAI IV., circa. A. D. 1291.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ecc'ia de Orchestone Georgii	10	0	0	1	0	0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Paroch. de Orcheston S ⁱ Georgii.—Nona valet	4	3	0
Rector habet 2 virg. terr. cum pastur. val.	1	0	0
Item redditus tenentium, val.	0	13	8
Item decim. feni, val.	0	13	4
Item oblationes, val.	3	0	0
Item alia minut. decim. val.	0	10	0
	£10	0	0

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Orston George Rectoria.—Adam Rosewell, Rector, affirmat. valor. esse	19	19	0
Inde sol. Arcd ^o Wiltes pro sinod. et proc.	0	11	8
Et valet clarè	£19	7	4

° Orcheston St. George and the Tything of Elston, was the property of the Giffards. *Orcheston St. George* is called also in records by the various names of *Winterbourne St. George*.—*Winterbourne Ellyston*, &c. The fact is, that the tything of Elston is the greater part of the parish. It appears that the Giffards had also some property in Orcheston Boyville, or St. Mary.

ROTULI CHARTARUM, 9 EDWARD I.

Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld. Horcheston, &c. libera warrena. (p. 110.)

ROTULI PATENTIUM, 15 EDWARD II.

Rex concessit Hugoni le Dispenser, Jun^r, in feod. maneria de Orcheston, &c. nuper Joh'is Giffard, Rebellis.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Tho. Daniel tenet apud Orcheston 2 feod. mil. de Elya Giffard, et ipse de Rege in Capite. Jordanus de la Warr'e tenet, &c. Vide Codeford.

ABBREVIATIO ROTULOR. ORIGINAL.

27 Edward I. Custodia terrar. confirmata Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Joh'is Giffard, viz. inter alia Orcheston, Aliston, et Sharneton, usque ad legitim. ætat. Joh'is fil. et her. predicti Joh'is.

16 Edward III. De auro subtus terram invent. apud villam de Orcheston S^{ti} Georgii inquirend.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

6 Edward I. Henr. de Albinaco, Orcheston S^{ti} Georgii. terr.

27 Edward I. Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld, Winterborne, Elston maner. extent. Orcheston S^{ti} Georgii maner. extent. Ayston maner. extent. Shorneton maner. extent. &c.

16 Edward II. Nicholas de Kyngeston et Anastacia uxor ejus, Orcheston S^{ti} Georgii 1 mess. 4 virgat. terr. &c.

10 Edward III. Joh'es de la Hoke, *Orcheston* 1 carucat. ter. quæ non est parcele. manerii de Elyston.

21 Edward III. Mauricius fil. Maur. de Berkeley, Orcheston S^{ti} Georgii extent. West Codford maner. Corton maner. &c.

28 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard, Sherntone maner. Ashtone Giffard maner. Stapleford maner. medietas, *Eliston* maner. Orcheston S^t Georgii, 5 virgat. terr.

49 Edward III. Agnes uxor Joh'is Mautravers, sen^r, *Eyleston* maner. dimid. Vide Codford S^t Peter.

3 Richard II. Joh'es de Arundel Miles, et Alianore uxor ejus, *Eleston* maner. dimid. Vide Codford S^t Peter.

6 Richard II. Placita inter Philippum Giffard et Joh'em de Kyngeston de terris in *Orcheston*, Shirenton, &c.

4 Henry IV. Roger Cobham, sen^r, Chivalier, *Eleston* maner. dimid. Vide Codford S^t Peter.

6 Henry IV. Alianore Matravers, &c. *Elston* maner. dimid. Vide Codford S^t Peter.

TYTHERINGTON. ^v

TAXATIO ECCL'IA P. NICOLAI IV. circ. 1291.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Prebend. de Tuderyngton in Heghtresebury eccl'ia	5	0	0	- - -	0	10	0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III.

Tuderyngton.—Nona valet	3	10	0
Duo Canonici eccl'ie Colleg. de Heghtredebur. ten. 2 virg. ter. val.	1	0	0
Item minut. decim. val.	0	10	0
	<u>£5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

^v Vide Horningsham respecting the Prebend.

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Tydryngton Prebend. Tho. Benett et Will. Hogg, Prebⁱ ib'm affirmant valor. £6 17 8

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Galfridus Eskidemor et Elias de Kayleway tenent 2 feod. in Tuderington de Elya Giffard. Math. Turpin tenet in Tuderington dim. feod. mil. de Comite Winton et Comes de Dn° Rege. The Tytherington mentioned in Records as a fee of Ewyas and Tregoze is Tytherington Lucas. Note, also, that the Tuderington, held by *Skydmore*, *Kayleway*, and *Turpin*, is said, *Nom. Villar.* 9 Edw. II. to be in the Hundred of Chippenham. Of course, as *Skidmore* and *Kayleway* held of Giffard as chief Lord, the Giffards Tuderington must be Tytherton Lucas and *Kelways*.

UPTON LOVELL.

TAXATIO ECCLES. P. NICHOLAI IV. circ. 1291.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Ecclesia de Ubetone	6	13	4	0	13	4
Temporal.— <i>Ebetone</i> . Prior de Bradenstok	1	0	0	0	2	0

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III. (No Inquisition.)

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Upton Lovell Rectoria.—Tho. Pyle, rector, affirmat valor. esse	17	18	10
Inde sol. Archd° Wiltes pro sinod. et procur.	0	9	11
Et valet clarè	£17	8	11
Priorat. de Bradenstoke, Upton. In redditu assis.	0	13	4

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Will. de S^{to} Martino tenet in *Uppetou*, *Werdore*, et *Cruhce-ton*, 1 feod. mil. de Abbatissa de Wilton, et ipsa de Rege de vet. feoff.

Joh'a de Nevill tenet $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. apud *Obeton* de Abbatissa de Wilton, et ipsa de Rege.

Ric^{us} fil. Ricⁱ tenet Upton in socagio de Abb'issa de Wilton, et ipsa de Rege.

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

20 Edward II. Sibilla uxor Laur. de S^{to} Martino, *Obetone*, *Werdore*, *Knouke*, &c.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

8 Edward II. Reginald de S^{to} Martino, *Ubetone* maner. extent. *Werdore*, *Duene*, *Baronia*, &c.

12 Edward II. Laurencius de S^{to} Martino et Sibilla uxor ejus, *Ubetoun* maner. extent. *Werdore*, &c.

23 Edward III. Sibilla uxor Joh'is Stures, *Obeton* maner. *Werdore*, &c.

9 Richard II. Laurencius de S^{to} Martino, Ch^r, *Obeton* maner. et eccl'ia *Werdore*, *Deone*, *Baronia*, &c.

9 Henry IV. Joh'es Lovell, Chivalier, de jure uxoris suæ Matildæ, filiæ Roberti de Holland, Ubeton maner. Knoweke maner. Wardor maner. &c. ⁹

BATHAMPTON.

TAXATIO P. NICOLAI. (No Taxation.)

INQUISITIONES NONARUM, 15 EDWARD III. (No Inquisition.)

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII. (Nihil.)

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL.

Gilbertus de Muleford tenet in Bathamwiley $\frac{1}{2}$ feod. mil. de Walt'ro de Dunstanvill, et ipse de Rege.

Ph'us de Depeford tenet in Bathamwily $\frac{1}{3}$ feod. mil. de Nich^o de Wely de Novo feoff. et ipse de Alfred de Linc. et Alf. de dicto Walt'ro, et Walt'rus de Domino Rege.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

12 Edward III. Egidius de Badlesmere, Bathamwily feod.

45 Edward III. Tho. de Veer, Comes Oxon. Bathamwely $\frac{1}{2}$ feod.

13 Richard II. Hugo Cheyne, Ch^r, Bathamtone Wyly, 1 mess. 100 acr. terr. et 2 acr. prati, Castlecomb maner. &c.

1 Henry IV. Thoma Blount, Chivalier, Bathampton, Rolveston, et Wyly, £10. reddit.

LOCAL ADDITIONS.

FISHERTON DE LA MERÈ. (HUNDRED OF WARMINSTER.)

Having *two* places of the same name in the Vale of Wily, there occurs some difficulty in distinguishing them; but, in the ancient records, they are designated as Fisherton *juxta* Wily, and Fisherton *juxta* Sarum. The first of these comes now under consideration.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM.

Edward I. Nich^s Poinz tenet 1 feod' militis de Rege in capite in *Fiskertone*; et Peter de la Stane tenet dict. feod' de dicto Nich^o.

NOMINA VILLARUM.

Hundred' de Wereminstre, villa de Fisherton, Babington (Bapton), unde D'n's Jacobus de Norton, Will'us de Reod, et Antonius Bydyk.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

4 Edward II. Nich' de Poyntz et Elizabeth. uxor ejus, Fisherton et Babyngton (Bapton).

12 Edward II. Cristina uxor Petri de la Stane, Fisherton juxta Codford, 3^a pars. ext.

⁹ There is an error in the last entry. All the lands there mentioned were not held *jure uxoris*.

- 18 Edward II. Will. de Rude et Margareta ux' ejus Fisscherton juxta Wily, 3^{ia} pars ext.
 5 Edward III. Joh'a ux' Hugonis Wake, Babeton, et Fisherton juxta Wily, 5 virg. terr.
 3 Edward III. Jac. de Norton, Fisherton juxta Wily, 3^{ia} pars, que tenetur de Hugone de Poyntz.
 20 Edward III. Tho' de Norton, Fischerton man' ext' ut de maner' de Corymalet.
 43 Edward III. Fyssherton ten' et redd' Isabella ux' Hugonis Tirell, prius nupt. Waltero atte Bergh.

ROTULI ORIGINALS.

20 Edward III. Rex assignavit Margaretæ quæ fuit uxor Tho. de Norton $\frac{1}{2}$ man' de Fisherton in dote, et 18 Edward II.—Brian de Pampesworth, Pars' eccles' de Hoghton, co. North^{am}, gave 200 marks for the custody of the lands which were Will' Saffrays, of Pampesworth, viz. in Fisherton, &c.

INQUISITIONES AD QUOD DAMNUM.

9 Edward II. I. de Norton licen' feoffandi Fisherton maner.

TAXATIO ECCL'ICA P. NICOLAI, circa 1291.

	£. s. d.
Fisserton. Spiritualia = - - - - -	6 13 4

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Thom. Snelgar Vicarius ib'm et rectoria app'at' Priori de Madenbradley affirmat vicar' annui valor. &c. - - - - -	8 11 2
Inde solut' - - - - -	0 3 4
Valet clarè - - - - -	<u>£8 7 10</u>

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, circ. FIN. HENRY III

Henry III. Edw. I. Joh'es de la Stane ten. $\frac{1}{2}$ feod' mil' in Fiss'ton et Babington (Bapton) de Baronia Patricii de Chaurces (Cadurcis, Chaworth).

Joh'es de la Stane $\frac{1}{2}$ mil' feod' de Mucegros, et ipse de Rege de honore de Cory Malet.

SHERRINGTON. (HUNDRED OF BRANCH AND DOLE.)

Formerly bore the name of BRENCHESBOROWE, unde D'ns Rex.

Villa de Sharenton, unde Joh'es Giffard de Brimsfeld.

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM.

3 Edward I. Juratores dicunt quòd cum Comes Sarum solebat tenere curiam suam de militibus et lib' tenentibus suis, in loco quodam qui vocatur *Stettre*, Ball'i dicti comitis dictam curiam amoverunt usque ad SCIRENTON; et ibidem Ball'i *Joh'is Giffard* modo dictam curiam tenent, ad maximum gravamen dictorum militum et tenentium, et contra consuetudinem suam. Et dicti milites et tenentes non solebant sequi curiam predictam de *Stettre* quando ibidem tenta fuit nisi bis in anno; modo dicti milites et tenentes dictam curiam secuti sunt de 3 sept. in 3 sept. per districc'o'm ballivorum dicti comitis et dicti Johannis.

MAGNA BRITANNIA.

The lordship of John Lord Giffard of Brimsfield called *Johannes le Rych*. He was much respected, and employed in the reign of Edward the First, and partly in that of Edward the Second; but adhering to Thomas Earl of Lancaster and others against the Spencers, was

taken prisoner with that Earl at the battle of Burrough bridge, and drawn and hanged at Gloucester. Edward, elated with his success, gave the castle and manor of Brimsfield, Sherington, &c. to Hugh de Spencer the elder, whom he created Earl of Winchester, but the Spencers being afterwards attainted of treason, this manor returned to the Crown.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICHOLAI IV. *circa* 1291.

	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Schertone. Spirit ^a - - - - -	<u>6 13 4</u>

VALOR ECCLESIAST. TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Sampson Lorde, Rector, affirmat valor. in terr' &c. - - - - -	17 16 3
Inde solut' &c. - - - - -	0 10 9
Et valet clarè - - - - -	<u>£17 5 6</u>

ROTULI ORIGINALIS SCACCARIÏ.

- Edward I. A commission to Walter de Gloucester esch' citra Trent, concerning the custody of the heir and lands of John Giffard. Scharnton, &c.
- 28 Edward I. Confirmation of licence to Margaret, widow of John Giffard, of Brimsfield, to hold Scharneton, &c. &c. till the heir came of age.
- 13 Eliz. De Cathar' Ardes occasionat' ad ostend' quo titulo tenet maner' de Sherinton vocat' Lynforde's maner.

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

- 15 Edward II. A grant to Hugh le Despenser the elder, of the manors of Sherington, &c.

ROTULI PATENTIUM.

- 11 Edward III. Rex concessit Maur' de Berkeley in feodo maner. de Sharneton, &c. &c. per servic' debit.

INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

- 28 Edward III. Joh'es Giffard, Sherntone maner.
- 3 Richard II. Escaet. Joh'es de Arundell et Alianora uxor, Shernton maner.
- 4 Henry IV. Escaet. Roger Cobham, senior, Chivaler, Sherneton maner.
- 4 Henry IV. Edward. Comes Stafford, Cerneton, unum feod.
- 6 Henry IV. Alianore Matravers uxor Joh'is Arundell, senioris, Chivaler, prius nupt' R. Cobham de Sterburgh, Sherneton maner'.
- 6 Henry IV. Petrus Courtenay, Chivaler, Sherneton et Mayden Winterborne, undecim libratè redditus.

INQUISITIONES NONARUM.

Presentacio de ecclesia de Sharnton.

STOCKTON. (HUNDRED OF ELSTUB AND EVERLEY.)

ROTULI HUNDREDORUM.

- 39 Henry III. Jurat' d'nt q'd Prior S^{ti} Swithuni, Wynton, tenet plac' de namio vetito in man'rio de Stocton, et similit' vis' franci pleg' et tale' h't libertate' p. d'n'm Reg. et antecess' suos.

NOMINA VILLARUM.

Hundred. de Ellestubbe, unde D'n's Prior S^{ti} Swithini, &c.

Villa de Stokton, unde D'n's Prior S^{ti} Swithini, Winton.

LIBER FEODORUM, VEL TESTA DE NEVILL, *circ.* FIN. HENRY III.

Henry III. Edward I. Prior Sⁱ Swithini, Winton, tenet villam de Stokton de vet' feof' sed nescitur p. q'd servic.

TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA P. NICOLAI IV. *circ.* A. D. 1291.

	£.	s.	d.
Stokton. Spirit ^a - - - - -	6	13	4
Priori S. Swithin, tempor ^a - - - - -	8	10	0

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS TEMP. HENRY VIII.

Joh'es Grevys, Rector, affirmat valor' esse - - - - -	23	13	8
Inde solut' - - - - -	5	11	8
Valct clarè - - - - -	£0	18	2

ROTULI NONARUM.

15 Edward III. John le Deyhere, Galfrid' le Horder, John Goudrich, et Alexander Port, *Parochiani*, present the Church taxed at 10 marks; the Prior of St. Swithin held two carucates of land in the parish, and there was nothing of the 15th, because all the inhabitants lived by agriculture.

ROTULI CHARTARUM.

29 Edward I. Prior St. Swithini, Winton, a charter of free warren, &c.

HEYTESBURY.

CHART. 11 EDWARD I. N^o 24.

Pro Johanne de la Mare et Petronilla uxore ejus.—Rex Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni de la Mare et Petronillæ uxori ejus, quod ipsi et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Aldrideleye et Ideshale, in comitatu Salop; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Cumbe, Culerne, Sterte, Heghtredebir', et Hurdecote, in comitatu Wiltes'; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Micham, in comitatu Surr.; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Bradewell, in comitatu Essex; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Iselham, in comitatu Cantebr.; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Bergholte, in comitatu Suff.; et in omnibus dominicis terris suis de Bergham, in comitatu Sussex. Dum tamen terræ illæ non sint infra metas forestæ nostræ. Ita quod nullus intret terras illas ad fugandum in eis, vel ad aliquid capiendum quod ad warennam pertineat, sine licentia et voluntate ipsorum Johannis et Petronillæ, vel heredum suorum, super forisfacturam nostram decem librarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod prædicti Johannes et Petronilla et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris suis prædictis. Dum tamen, &c. sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus, &c. ut supra. Dat' per manum nostram apud Aberconewey in Snaudon', xiiij die Junii.

INQUISITIO POST MORTEM, 35 EDWARD I. N° 47, IN TURRI LONDON.

Inquisitio capta coram escaetore Domini Regis apud Heghtredebury, secundo die Junii, anno regni Regis Edwardi xxxv. de terris et tenementis que fuerunt Gilberti de Clare^r quondam comitis Gloucestr' et Hertford', quantum videlicet terrarum idem Comes tenuit de domino rege in capite in comitatu Wyltes' die quo obiit, et quantum de aliis, et quæ terræ et que tenementa post feoffamentum quod dominus Rex fecit prefato Comiti et Johanne uxori ejus, filiæ domini Regis, de terris et tenementis predictis heredi prefati Comitis jure hereditario descenderunt, seu per escaetam vel alio modo acciderunt, et qualiter et quo modo, et per quod servitium, de domino rege an de aliis teneantur, et quantum valeant *per annum* in omnibus exitibus, et quis propinquior heres ipsius Comitis sit, et cujus etatis, per sacramentum Elyæ de Hulle, Johannis Chynnok, Johannis Strug, Philippi le Cok, Johannis de Depeford, Willielmi de Tuderynton, Arnulphi Daghol, Godefridi de Meere, Johannis Sylvestr', Johannis le Carpentir, Roberti Vygorus, et Roberti Swotyng: Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod acciderunt heredi prefati Comitis duæ carucatae terræ in Heghtredebury post feoffamentum predictum, per mortem cujusdam Ricardi de Westone qui eas tenuit de prefato Comite ad terminum vite ipsius Ricardi, et idem Comes eas tenuit de domino rege in capite ut membrum pertinens ad honorem Gloucestr', sed per quod servitium per se ignorant; et est ibidem quoddam capitale messuagium cum gardino et curtilagio, et valent *per annum* v solidos, et quoddam columbare quod valet *per annum* iiij solidos, et sunt ibidem cccvj acræ terræ arabilis que valent *per annum* cij solidos, pretium cujuslibet ac reiij denar', et xvj acræ prati que valent *per annum* xxiiij solidos, pretium cujuslibet acræ xvij denar', et duæ pasturæ separabiles, quæ valent *per annum* xxx solidos, et quedam parva grana apud Hornyngesham, cujus proficuum ut in subbosco et herbagio valet *per annum* v solidos.

Summa dominicorum - - - - - vij libr', x solid.

Liberi tenentes.—Et sunt ibidem vij liberè tenentes, quorum Johannes Chynnok reddit ad festum Pasche ij denarios; Edwardus Luddok reddit ad Pascham et ad festum Nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistæ v solidos, equis portionibus; Emma Cosyn reddit ad eosdem terminos equis portionibus ij denarios; Johannes Byboys reddit *per annum* ad quatuor anni terminos principales equis portionibus ij solidos; Walterus Boveton reddit *per annum* ad eosdem terminos equis portionibus ij solidos; Johannes Russel reddit *per annum* ad eosdem terminos equis portionibus vj solidos; et Joh'es Sheve reddit *per annum* ad eosdem terminos equis portionibus xl denarios.

Summa redditus predictorum liber' tenentium - - - xvij solid', ix denar'.

Custumarii.—Et sunt ibidem xj custumarij, quorum quilibet tenet dimidiam virgatum terræ, et reddit *per annum* ad quatuor anni terminos principales equis portionibus v solidos, pro servitiis et operibus suis positis ad certum in denarios; et quilibet eorum dabit ad festum Sancti Martini unum gallum et ij gallinas, de consuetudine que vocatur Chyrethset, pretium cujuslibet i denarium, et sunt ibidem quinque coterii quorum quilibet reddit *per annum* ad quatuor anni terminos principales equis portionibus ij solidos, et duo coterij, quorum quilibet reddit *per annum* ad eosdem terminos equis portionibus xvj denarios, et quilibet eorum levabit fenum per unum diem post prandium, et valet illud opus quadrantem, et sunt apud Hornyngesham vij coterij qui reddunt *per annum* in toto ad predictos quatuor anni terminos equis portionibus xv solidos, iiij denarios, et quilibet eorum dabit Chyrethshet sicut unus predictorum custumariorum.

Summa redditus predictorum custumariorum - - - iiij libras ij solidos, ob.

Summa consuetudinis et servitiorum eorundem = = vj solidos iiij denarios.

^r This Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, married Joanna de Acres, daughter of Edward I, who, after the decease of her husband, 24 Edward I, espoused Ralph de Monthermer, *de quo plura apud Dugdale.*—*Baronage*, I. p. 209.

Curia.—Placita et perquisita Curie valent *per annum* ij solidos.

Summa valoris predictarum duarum carucatarum terre cum suis
pertinentiis *per annum* - - - - xiiij libras, i denarium, ob.

Dicunt etiam quod Gilbertus de Clare filius predicti Comitis est heres ejus propinquior, et est etatis xvij annorum. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.

PAT. 10 EDWARD II. P. 2. M. 32.

De Laico Feodo ad manum mortuam assignando.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licentiâ nostrâ et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediatè tenetur; per finem tamen quem Willielmus Mount de Heghtredbury fecit nobiscum, concessimus ei et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem Willielmo, quod ipse unum mesuagium, unam virgatam terræ, et triginta solidatas redditûs, cum pertinentiis in Heghtredbury, dare possit et assignare cuidam capellano divina singulis diebus in ecclesia parochiali de Heghtredbury, pro animâ ipsius Willielmi et animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum celebratura, habenda et tenenda eidem capellano et successoribus suis capellanis divina singulis diebus in ecclesiâ prædictâ pro animabus prædictis celebraturis imperpetuum. Et eidem capellano, quod ipse mesuagium, terram, et redditum prædicta cum pertinentiis a præfato Willielmo recipere possit, et tenere sibi et successoribus suis prædictis, sicut prædictum est, tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem. Nolentes quod prædictus Willielmus vel heredes sui, seu prædictus capellanus vel successores sui, ratione statutû prædicti, per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur; salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Clipston, vij die Januarij. Per finem quadraginta solidorum.

ROT. CART. 15 EDWARD II. N^o. 11.

The King granted to Hugh le Despenser, senior, Earl of Winton, the manors of Assheton, Sherinton, West Codeford, and the moiety of the manor of Stapelford, with appurt's in the county of Wilts, which were the estate of John Giffard, of Brimmesfeld; and the manors of Heghtredbury, Knouk, Castelcoubme, Stert, Colerne, and all the lands and tenements in Orcheston, with appurt's in the said county of Wilts, which were the estate of Bartholomew Badelesmere; and the manors of Wermynstre and Westbury, with appurt's in the said county of Wilts, which were the estate of Thomas Mauduyt; and the manor of Chilton Tieys, with the appurt's in the said county of Wilts, which was the estate of Henry Tieys.

Primus compotus de tempore Walteri Hungerford Domini istorum maneriorum.

Heyghtredebury.—Compotus Joh'is Pichard ballivi et collectoris redditûs et Thome Tulloke ballivi hundredi Walteri Hungerford domini ibidem, a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni regis Henrici Quarti post conquestum 13^o, usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis extunc proximum, sequens anno regni regis Henrici Quinti post conquestum 1^{mo} viz. per unum annum integrum.

Arreeragia.—Iidem respondent de 9s. 8d. de arreeragijs ultimi compoti anni proximi precedentis, viz. de debito Nicholai Cokkesden ballivi hundredi domino pertinentis ultra omnia alia exonerata et respectuata domino nuper defuncto pertinencia.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Redditus Assisæ - - - - -	45	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Venditio bladi, tolcorn et brasei			
Exitus manerij - - - - -	7	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	de exitu moleudini - - - - -	4	11	11
Venditio bladi et brasei - - - - -	36	18	2	Venditio subbosci - - - - -	6	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Venditio stauri - - - - -	29 8 6	Custus columbariæ - - - - -	0 2 6
Custodes - - - - -	1 10 0	----- falde - - - - -	0 44 0
Exitus terre in eschaeta - - - - -	0 0 20	----- molendini - - - - -	0 36 0
Certum donum - - - - -	0 21 4	Trituracio et ventilacio - - - - -	0 77 5½
Perquisiti hundredorum - - - - -	11 11 3	Empcio bladi et stauri - - - - -	62 19 0
Perquisiti curiarum - - - - -	8 7 3½	Sarculatio et faleatio - - - - -	0 36 0
Perquisiti portmotorum - - - - -	0 22 5	Stipendia famulorum - - - - -	7 3 2½
Receptio forinseca - - - - -	58 2 2	Custus autumpni - - - - -	13 0 22
Venditiones super compotum - - - - -	4 3 0¼	Elemosinæ et Dona Domini - - - - -	0 0 12
Summa tocius receptæ cum		Expensæ Domini et Dominae - - - - -	0 17 8
arreragijs - - - - -	£221 6 5¾	----- senescalli - - - - -	0 42 4½
		Solutio forinseca - - - - -	0 0 23
Allocatio redditus - - - - -	0 58 4½	Liberationes forinsecæ - - - - -	25 18 6
Allocatio et defectus redditus - - - - -	0 48 1	----- ad hospicium - - - - -	0 8 4½
Custus carucarum - - - - -	0 34 5½	Summa totalis omnium ex-	
----- carectarum - - - - -	0 21 6	pensarum et liberationum	£201 19 8
----- domorum - - - - -	0 14 7		
----- necessariae - - - - -	0 36 1	Et debet - - - - -	£19 6 9¾

LANGLEETE, OR LONGLEAT PRIORY.

ROT. PAT. 17 RIC. II. P. I. M. 8. IN TURR. LOND.

De Ecclesia approprianda.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali et pro viginti marcis quas dilectus nobis in Christo prior de Langelete nobis solvit, concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eidem priori et conventui ejusdem loci, quod ipsi ecclesiam de Lullyngton quæ est de advocacione suâ propriâ, et ejus quidem ecclesiæ advocatio de nobis non tenetur in capite, appropriare, et eam sic appropriatam in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Ita semper quod quædam competens summa argenti de fructibus et proficuis ecclesiæ prædictæ per prædictos priorem et conventum pauperibus parochianis ejusdem ecclesiæ annuatim solvatur et distribuatur, et quod vicaria dictæ ecclesiæ secundum valorem ejusdem sufficienter dotetur juxta ordinationem loci illius diocesanæ in hac parte faciendam ac formam statuti in parlamento nostro nuper inde editi et provisi. In cuius, &c. T. Re apud Westm' xxij die Novembris.

EAST CODFORD.

ROT. PAT. 10 EDWARD II. P. 2. M. 8. IN TURR. LOND.

Pro fratre Henrico de Mareys heremita.—Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, dilecto et fideli nostro Olivero de Ingham, quod ipse duas acras terre cum pertinentiis in Est Codeford, in comitatu Wiltes', in loco qui dicitur Crouchelond, quas de nobis tenet in capite, dare possit et assignare dilecto nobis in Christo fratri Henrico de Mareys, capellano et heremita, ad construendum ibidem de novo unam capellam in honore sanctæ crucis, et domos ad inhabitandam, et celebrandam ibidem divina singulis diebus pro

animabus antecessorum nostrorum et animabus antecessorum dicti Oliveri, habendas et tenendas dicto fratri Henrico et successoribus suis, capellanis heremitis ibidem, singulis diebus divina celebraturis pro animabus prædictis imperpetuum: Et eidem fratri Henrico, quod ipse duas acras prædictas cum pertinentiis à præfato Olivero recipere, et ibidem capellam et domos construere et tenere possit sibi et successoribus suis prædictis imperpetuum, sicut prædictum est, tenore præsentium similiter licentiam dedimus specialem; statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Nolentes quod prædictus Oliverus vel hæredes sui, aut prædictus Henricus aut successores sui prædicti, ratione præmissorum, per nos vel hæredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites, seu alios ballivos, aut ministros nostros quoscumque occasionentur, molestentur in aliquo, seu graventur. In cujus, &c. T. Rege apud Westm. vj die Junij. Per breve de privato sigillo.

CHURCH GOODS, &c. 1553.

The certificat of Anthonye Hungerforde, Will'm Sharington, and Will'm Wroughton, Knts. by verteu of the King his Highnes commission to them directide, bearinge date the thirde of Marche Anno D'ni 1553, conc'ninge the order of all and singuler the Churche goodes wthin the sayde countey of Wiltes, as plate, juels, bellis, and ornaments, as well receavid to the King his Maiestis use, as also remaining in Churchis and Chappells wthin the sayde co'nty for conveniaunte and comelye ministration of the holy communion, as also the sales of all sicke ornaments and mettall w^{ch} weare appoyntede to be solde by the saide commission as herafter dothe ensue:

Plate.—Receavid to the King his Maiesties use as by pertyculars herafter appearith, the sum of - - - - -

Remaininge in Churchis and Chappells wthin the seide countei as by p'ticulars indentures thereof made betwen the said Commissioners and Churchwardens and other the inhabita'tes as herafter appearithe, the sum - - - - -

HEITESBURYE.

Delivered to Thomas Asshelocke, and to John Frounde, one cupp or chalis, by indenture, of x ounces and iiij bells - - - - - x ounces di. bellis iiij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ^{xx}iiij ounces

CHITTERNE S'CI MARIS.

Delivered to Unffrye Heathe x, to John Ymber I cuppe or chalis, by indenture, of xj ounces and iiij bells - - - - - xj ounces bellis iiij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - xiiij ounces

HORNINGSHAM MAGNA.

Delivered to Roger Style and to Umfrye Farre I cuppe or chalis, by indenture, of v ounces di. and iiij bells - - - - - v ounces bellis iiij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - iiij ounces

TYTHERINGTON.

Delivered to Robt. Chamberlayne and to Wm. Thatcher I cupp or challis, by indenture, of vij ounces di. and ij bells - - - - - vij ounces bellis ij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - j ounce di.

IMBER.

Delivered to John Curlowe and to Walter Carraway 1 cupp or challis,
 by indenture, of ix ounces di. iij bells - - - - - ix ounces di. bells iij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - j ounce di.

KNOKE.

Delivered to Will'm Lambert and to Gyles Copename 1 cupp or
 challis, by indentuer, of x ouz. di. and ij bells - - - - - x ounce di. bells ij^r
 In plate to the Kings use - - - - - ij ounce

CODFFORDE S'CI MARYE.

Delivered to Will'm Minbe and to Phillipe Stevens 1 cupp or chalis,
 by indentuer, of viij ounces iij bells - - - - - viij ounces bells iij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ij ounces

WESTECODFORD.

Delivered to William Crouche and to Will'm Longe wone cuppe or
 chalis, by indentuer, of x ounces di. and iij bells - - - - - x ounces bells ij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ij ounces di.

UPTON LOVELL.

Delivered to Walter Markette and to Roberte Haywarde won
 cuppe or chalis, by indentuer, off viij ounces di. and iij bells - - - - - viij ounces di. bells iij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ij ounce di.

CHITTORNE OM'UM SANCTORUM.

Delivered to Edwarde Imber and to Walter Hiller wone cuppe or
 chalis, by indentuer, of ix ounces and ij bells - - - - - ix ounces bells ij^r
 In plate to the Kings use - - - - - ij ounces di.

ORCHESTON S'CI GEORGIJ.

Deliv'ede to Thomas Hatte and to Nicholas Basye won cupp or
 challis, by indentuer, of viij ounce and iij bells - - - - - viij ounces bells iij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ij ounces

BRIGHTESTON DEVERELLE.

Deliv'ede to John Drodge and to Myghell Humffrye, by indenture,
 of iij bells - - - - - iij bells

BOYTON.

Deliv'ede to Thomas Harvey and to John Slye won cupp or challis,
 by indenture, of x ounce and iij bells - - - - - x ounce bells iij^r
 In plate to the King's use - - - - - ij ounce di.

LAMBERTIAN HERBARIUM.

[Addendum to p. 214.]

53. Mr. Nuttall presented to Mr. Lambert the whole Herbarium collected by him in his travels up the Missouri, which comprised a great number of very curious and interesting new species, and some new genera, such as *Bertonia* and *Machora*; and along with these were many living plants, which are now growing at Boyton. Mr. Lambert also received specimens of all the plants collected by Mr. Bradbury, who accompanied Mr. Nuttall, the descriptions of which are inserted by Pursh in the Appendix to his Flora of North America.

54. Mr. Hawkins, who accompanied the late Dr. Sibthorp in his travels through Greece, gave Mr. Lambert many specimens, which he had collected in that country.

55. Mr. Lambert has lately received one of the most magnificent collections of dried plants ever made on the south coast of New Holland. They are principally of the order *Proteaceæ*, and are chiefly from King George's Sound and its vicinity. Mr. Lambert is indebted for these to the friendship of Francis Henschman, Esq. who, from his zeal for promoting the science of Botany, sent at his own expence, Mr. Baxter, a most excellent collector, and well versed in the knowledge of plants. Mr. Baxter was instructed to hire a vessel at Sydney, in New South Wales, in order to proceed to King George's Sound. How far he has succeeded in his arduous and meritorious undertaking, the fine collections which he has already sent home, will abundantly testify. There were several barrels exclusively containing cones of the various species of *Dryandra Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Lambertia*, and other Proteaceous Genera peculiar to King George's Sound. Among the Banksias and Dryandras are several new species. The collection of seeds was very extensive, and a great part of them Mr. Mackay has been successful in raising at his interesting nursery at Upper Clapton, which now contains the most valuable collection of New Holland plants that have yet been introduced to this country.

ERRATA:

Page 1, line 16, dele "by" in the middle of the line, and insert it after the word "occupied."—P. 13, l. 22, for "Chaville," read "Chaldfield."—P. 24, l. 4 from bottom, for "Ricardo," read "Riardo."—P. 42, l. 3 from the bottom, for "lacide," read "placide."—P. 45, l. 17, for "caracuta," read "carucata."—P. 126, l. 13, for "1769," read "1765."—P. 215, l. 23, 24, 27, M. Bonpland's name is erroneously spelt; it should have the final D; l. 27, after "Emperor," add the words "of Russia;" l. 31, for "Onicus," read "Snicus."—P. 252, l. 5, for "from Fisherton," read "and Fisherton."—P. 270, l. 2 from bottom, for "tract," read "track."

END OF THE HUNDRED OF HEYTESBURY.

LONDON:

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